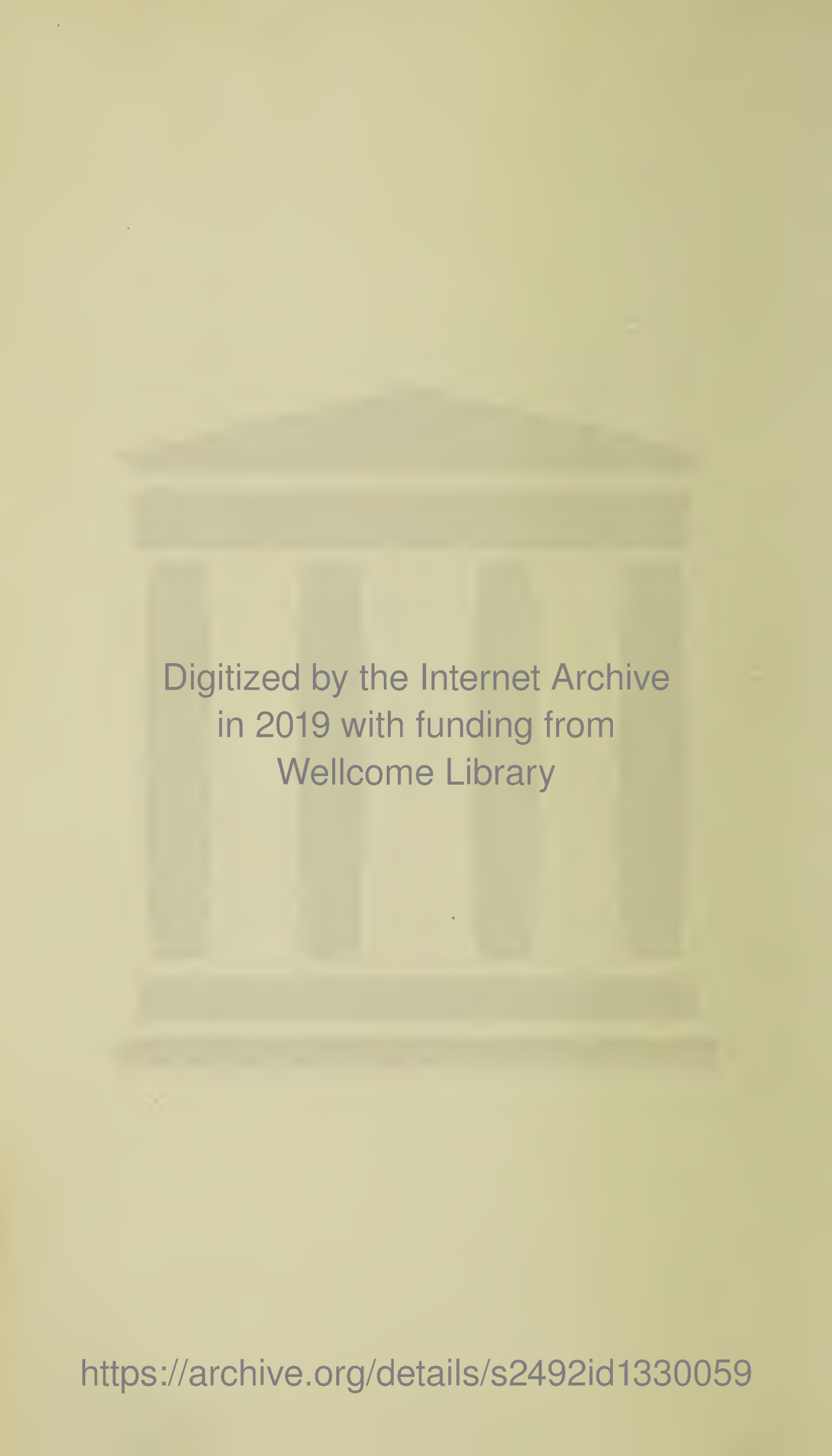


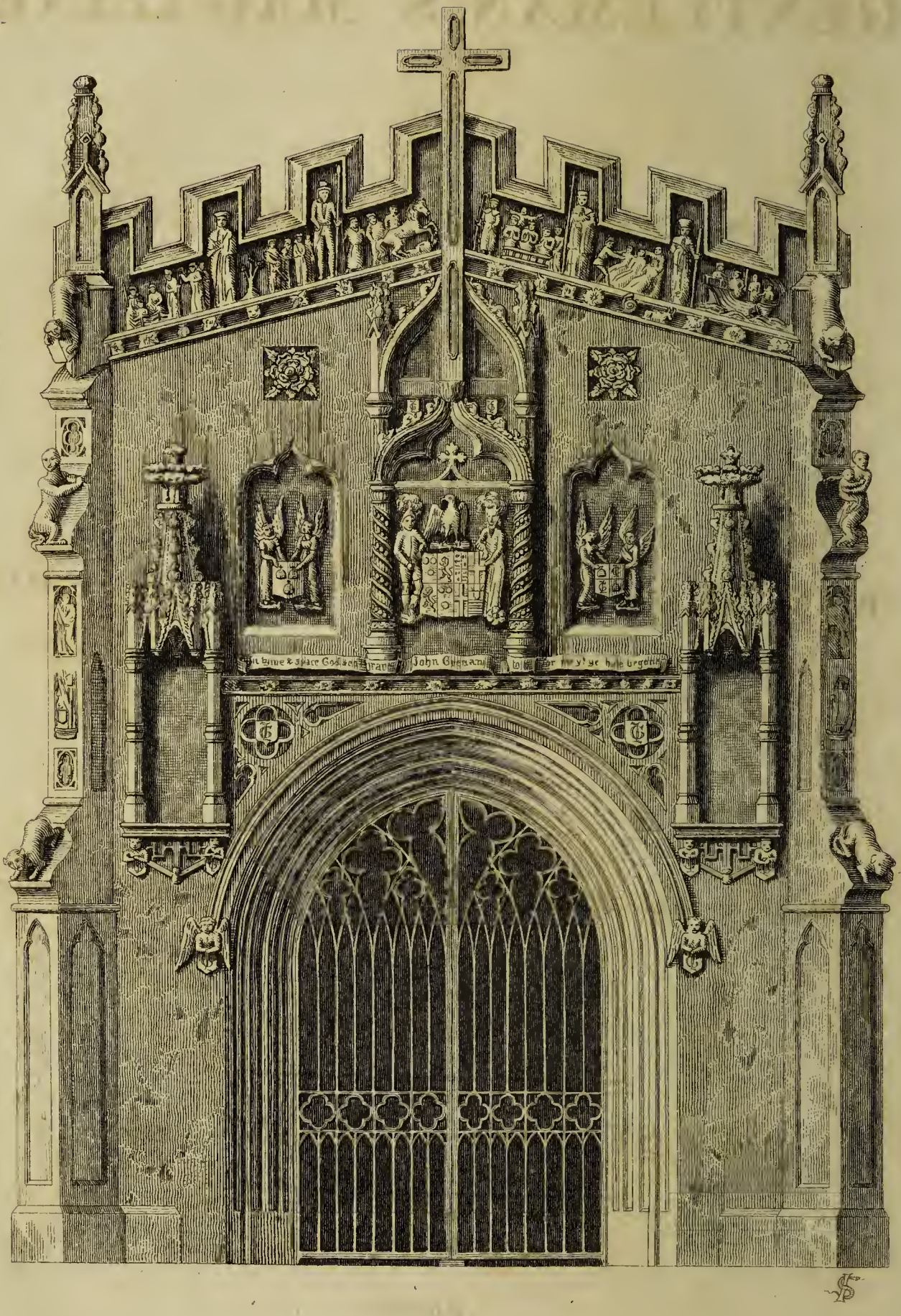
Booty Harvey Esq.r

C. B. R.N.

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PORCH OF TIVERTON CHURCH, DEVONSHIRE.

See p. 9.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1828.

VOLUME XCVIII.

(BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.  E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London:

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WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;

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AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;

AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1828.

THE PRIEST AND THE BIBLE.

(*A Protestant Apologue.*)

A DISCIPLE of Rome, Father Francis by name—
As the Bible in English he read—
Indignant exclaim'd, "What a sin! what a shame,
That the nation should thus be misled!

Not a page can I read, but some passage of note
Corrupted, perverted, I see. [quote,
With our Catholic Bible, which well I can
Scarce a chapter of this will agree."

A Protestant heard this rash censor declaim,
And, smiling, thus check'd his career:
"Your attention, good Sir, for a moment, I claim:
'Tis but a short story to hear.

A Coiner there is, a deep practical rogue,
As oft, by his tricks, he has shown:
Yet in a wide circle his coin has such vogue,
That his Majesty's coin is unknown.

There if a strange voyager happen to pass,
And some purchase would make on his way,
In vain he produces gold, silver, and brass,
And attempts with good money to pay.

"'Tis a sin, 'tis a shame, Sir," (each shop-keeper cries) [cheat:
"With such trash honest tradesmen to
But the fraud is too gross; and, if blind of both eyes,
By the touch I could feel the deceit.

In good valid coin, all our payments *we* make—
Here's a sample, substantial and true.
'Tis such you must bring; such alone we will take:
But your counterfeit stuff will not do."—

"What nonsense is this? (cried the priest with disdain)—
I spoke of the Bible alone."—
"Be calm, (quoth the other), pray, hear me explain:
'Tis a case quite in point, you must own.

From the coiner's dark forge *you* the Bible receiv'd,
What he pleas'd, unobserv'd, he put in't:
Then no wonder the diff'rence so soon is perceiv'd—
Since *we* obtain'd ours from the mint.

Or, in short, my good father, more plainly to speak
What all must admit to be true, [Greek,
From th' original sources, the Hebrew and
Our Protestant Bible we drew.

Less ancient than these is the Latin you boast:
'Tis, at best, but a dubious translation,
And oft so obscure, that in darkness we're lost,
Where most we need illumination.

Correct then your Latin; and ('spite of false shame)
Confess that our English is pure;
Since loudly the prototype volumes proclaim
That the forgery lies at *your* door.

Or, if infallibility will not permit
Any faults in your Latin to own,
Or to needful amendment its pages submit,
But cling to the Vulgate alone;

Translate, in fair English, that text, as it stands:
Let candor preside o'er the task:
A copy commit to each Catholic's hands:
'Tis all that we Protestants ask.

E'en through the dark mist of your Vulgate they'll see [high:
The glad day-spring beam forth from on
To their Maker alone they will then bend the knee,
Nor on Saints, for protection, rely.

Each image, disrob'd of its mystical veil,
Will an idol appear to their view:
For pardon of sins, to their God they'll appeal,
And no more for indulgences sue.

With consciences pure, of that bread they will eat,
And (freely invited by Paul)
They will drink of that cup, which their Lord has thought meet
To be equally tasted by all.

God's kingdom (they'll see) is not meat, is not drink: [pure;
To pure hearts, all God's creatures are
To fast from their sins, the true fast they will think,
Which alone can salvation procure.

For relief after death, they'll no longer depend
On the Mass fondly purchas'd with gold;
But, warn'd by their Shepherd, their lives they'll amend:
And his flock will unite in one fold."

AMEN.

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PREFACE.

Two most important national subjects, Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, have occupied the attention of the Legislature during the Parliamentary Session of 1828. The Catholic question was lost, as our Historical Chronicle will show, by a respectable majority in the House of Lords, though it had previously passed the Commons; but the Bill in favour of the Dissenters, being supported by the Administration, passed through both Houses, as every one anticipated, amidst partial but ineffectual opposition. This measure, which in 1789 was rejected by an overwhelming majority, owing probably, in a great degree, to the agitation arising out of the first steps of the French Revolution, and to the intemperate conduct of many of the Dissenters of that period, has now met with a very different reception. This, however, can excite little surprise, when it is considered that, owing to the Annual Indemnity Bill, the Test and Corporation Acts have, for a long series of years, become a mere nullity; while the frequent profanation of a divine ordinance, has long been a source of grief to the devout and conscientious ministers of the Establishment. These Acts were originally intended to point out who of the candidates for certain offices under Government were members of the Church, justly considering that those who were likely to cherish views of subverting that Establishment, ought to be excluded from the possession of offices which might furnish the power of executing their wishes. The extreme principles, however, upon which the Acts in question were founded, and which extended to every office or situation, even of the lowest description (as if the security of the connection between Church and State depended upon every petty officer of Customs or Excise, &c. being a member of the Established Church), no doubt operated considerably to counteract the very object which the framers of them had in view; and what might have been deemed justifiable, as regarded the higher officers of State, was rendered obnoxious by the very extent to which it was intended to be carried, but which the Annual Indemnity Acts had rendered wholly inoperative. Whatever might be the case formerly, we believe there are very few, among the intelligent Dissenters, who would not now deprecate any act or measure likely to work the overthrow of a Church, whose very existence is perhaps intimately connected with the preservation of their own liberties and privileges, and which, we will venture confidently to affirm, for intelligence, toleration, and Christian virtue, is not to be surpassed.

The claims of the Roman Catholics may be viewed in a very different light from those of the Dissenters. These are purely political, and on political grounds alone do we oppose them. If the Catholics could once be induced to renounce the supremacy of the Pope, they might quietly enjoy their seven sacraments, &c.—"but while they acknowledge a foreign power (says Blackstone) superior to the sovereignty of

the kingdom, they cannot complain if the laws of that kingdom will not treat them on the footing of good subjects." Unfortunately we have daily proofs of the spiritual supremacy of Popery being directed to temporal objects, owing to the dangerous influence of the priesthood over the minds of their bigoted communicants; and whilst this spirit, so dangerous to the interests of a Protestant State, is known to exist, and to display itself, on every occasion, with the most rancorous malignity, full political power can never be conceded, without endangering the safety of the State. It is certainly true that many persons who are adverse to the corruptions of Popery are advocates for the *claims*, as they are called, of the Catholics; not considering that, as Romanists, they *claim* to be placed on the footing of good subjects without fulfilling the first law of civil obedience. "They claim, on account of their religion, (says the learned Bp. of Salisbury, in a late Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese,) a dispensation from the laws. James II. forfeited his Crown for granting the dispensation which the Romanists now claim; and he granted it on account of their religion. They claim a dispensation from the Constitution of their country. Protestants, on the contrary, claim the inviolable integrity of that Constitution, as established by law, and guaranteed by the oath of their Sovereigns. And what is the religion for which this claim of the Romanists is set up? As far as the claim of dispensation and the plea of conscience are concerned, the religion is founded on false interpretations of Scripture, and falser inferences from it."—"Yet for the sake of this irreligious, this Foreign Church, is the claim made, for dispensing with that allegiance, which is required by the common and statute law of the land, and is the test of Popery, and the security of our Protestant Establishment."

According to the existing laws, every person, on accepting public office or employment, is expected to take the following oaths at the Quarter Sessions, or Courts of Record at Westminster:—1st, the Oath of Allegiance (25 Car. II. c. 2); 2d, the Oath of Supremacy (25 Car. II. c. 2); 3d, the Oath of Abjuration (6 Geo. III. c. 53); 4th, Declaration against Transubstantiation (25 Car. II. c. 2); and 5th, Declaration in lieu of taking the Sacrament (9 Geo. IV. c. 17). The penalty for not taking the first four is, that the office, &c. is to be void, and the party neglecting, to forfeit 500*l.* to any person who may sue for the same; and for not taking the fifth, the office is void, but no penalty imposed.

In p. 636, we have given an abstract of the judicious alterations in the Criminal Law, which were suggested by the able Secretary of State for the Home Department. They have recently received the sanction of Parliament, and were to come into operation on the 1st of July.

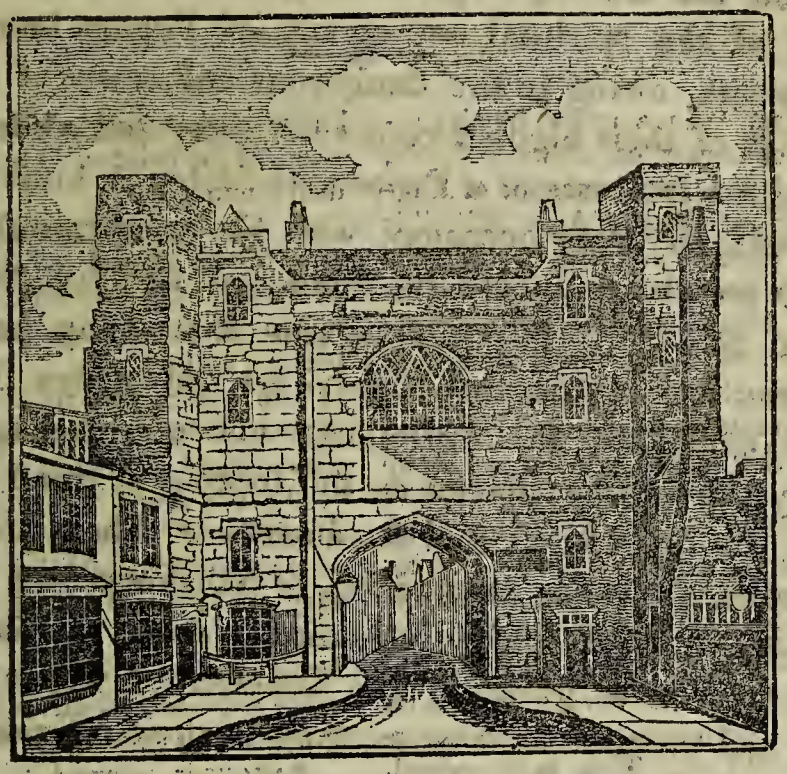
On the publication of this first Part of our Ninety-eighth Volume, we beg to offer our sincerest thanks to the numerous friends who have so long patronised our humble efforts; and for the variety of useful information contained in this half-yearly Volume, we refer, with satisfaction, to our ample Indexes.

June 30, 1828.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
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Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
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Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
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8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
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Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.-Chelms. 2
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
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Devenport-Devizes
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Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
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Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
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Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. M. states, "In a recent inquiry respecting the character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, by the Hon. George Agar Ellis," it is *erroneously* stated (p. 110,) "that the Chancellor was the adviser as well as the framer of the celebrated Declaration from Breda, by which the King bound himself to afford to the people of England liberty of conscience in matters of religion." The real fact is, that this declaration was drawn up by Mr. Morice (afterwards Sir William, and Secretary of State to the King for more than eight years), a man of ability and integrity, who was the pivot on which the Restoration turned. He had prevailed on his relative Monk, who was wavering, to give his support to the King's cause, on the ground that both honour and interest required him to do so. This point gained, Monk himself remained silent; but left Morice to adjust matters with Sir John Greenville, who had been sent with an overture from the King to the General. It appears from a document in the British Museum (Birch's MSS. 4309), that the following strong observation was made by Sir William Morice on the *after* conduct of the King: 'That Charles the Second was not only very base in not keeping the least of the many things which he had promised; but, by corrupting the nation, had rendered it fit for that terrible fellow the Duke of York to ruin them all, and then Monk and he would be remembered to their infamy.' This upright Statesman did not live to witness the Duke of York's (i. e. James the Second's) own ruin. He died in 1676, at the age of 74."

A SUBSCRIBER observes, "Your noble and talented Correspondent (vol. XCVII. i. p. 391) includes the Earl of Hardwicke among the issueless Peers; this is a mistake—the Earl has four daughters, viz. Viscountess Pollington, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Elizabeth Stuart, and Viscountess Eastnor. Lady Keith is a Baroness only; her step-mother is a Viscountess, as widow of the late Peer, whose Viscounty died with him, as did his first English Barony, but his second-granted English Barony and the Irish Barony devolved to his daughter, now a Baroness of England and Ireland in her own right."

R. C. H. having seen a very fine portrait of Thomas Lord Arundell, created Count of the Roman Empire, with the staff (probably of office) by his side, on which these capital letters are inscribed, viz. H. S. L. wishes to know to what they allude; probably to the name of the painter. Thomas Lord Arundell died Anno 1639.

A Correspondent wishes to learn the arms of the several individuals of the name of Powell who were created Baronets in the reigns of the Stuarts, and when each title became extinct.

The allegations contained in the letter signed NABOTH, must be certified by a real name before our credit can be given to them.

We are much obliged for several communications respecting Peg-tankards, and now request any additional memoranda that may occur to our readers, as the correspondent who favoured us with the former letter on the subject wishes to incorporate such notices (which will be duly acknowledged) into a second article.

AMICUS is referred to our vol. XXVI. p. 390, for a memoir and portrait of Gen. Lord Blakeney, and to our General Index, vol. I. p. 51.

B. C. would be glad of any information, stating where a presumed marriage between Christiana, sister of Edgar Etheling, who became a nun of Romsey, in 1085, with Ralph de Limesi, is to be found.

An OLD SUBSCRIBER inquires for any particulars of Solomon Dayrolles, of Henley Park, who seems to have enjoyed so much of the confidence of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield. Was Henley Park his estate, or a rented seat only? whom did he marry, whether any issue, &c.? or was he a native of England?

L. requests an elucidation of that division of certain ecclesiastical benefices into several portions, which occurs in various instances, in different parts of the kingdom. Surely (he remarks) it could not have happened in the olden times from the same cause which, in modern days has occasioned some of the more valuable benefices (such as are called by a certain denomination of persons *overgrown* livings) to be divided into many parts. I observe that Mr. Lysons, vol. I. p. 696, of Magna Britannia, speaks of Portionists residing and officiating alternately. Without presuming to doubt the accuracy of that diligent Inquirer, I would, however, venture to observe, that this does not appear to have been the general practice."

The article on Foreign Literature, Memoirs of Bishops Tomline and Arbuthnot, Sir T. Munro, &c. in our next. The letter on the Society of Literature, is not admissible.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW PEERAGES.

THE two last years have been more than usually productive of additions to the House of Lords, as well as of accessions of honour to former members of that House; and another batch, as it is somewhat irreverently termed, is now announced in the Gazette. To assist the memory amidst the perplexity of unknown names, the following remarks may perhaps be serviceable.

The titles in the British Peerage, conferred since the commencement of 1826, consist of two Marquisates, Bristol and Cleveland; three Earldoms, Amherst, Dudley, and Cawdor; three Viscounties, Combermere, Goderich, and Canning; and twenty-two Baronies, Tadcaster, Somerhill, Wigan, Ranfurly, Farnborough, de Tabley, Wharncliffe, Seaford, Feversham, Lyndhurst, Tenterden, Plunkett, Fife, Melrose, Cowley, Stuart de Rothesay, Heytesbury, Rosebery, Clanwilliam, Durham, Skelmersdale, and Wallace.

On the mere elevation of the Earl of Bristol to a Marquisate of the same place, there is, of course, nothing to remark; but he has also acquired as his second title that of Earl Jermyn. This alludes to his representing, as heir to his maternal grandfather, Sir Jermyn Danvers, the family of the Jermyns of Suffolk, of which there were three Lords Jermyn, an uncle and two nephews, between 1643 and 1708. The uncle was also Earl of St. Alban's and Knight of the Garter, in the reign of Charles II.

The title of Cleveland was selected by the Earl of Darlington in consequence of his representing the extinct Duke of Cleveland, one of the families which originated from the intercourse of King Charles II. with the beautiful Barbara Villiers. That Lady was created Duchess of Cleveland in 1670, with remainder to her two sons by the King, Charles and George Fitzroy. The latter was four years after made Duke of Northumberland, and died young. The former was also, in 1674, created Duke of Southampton, Countess of Southampton being his mother's second title; but he succeeded her in 1709 as Duke of Cleveland, and left a son, also Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, who lived until 1774. He then died childless, and leaving no heir to his titles, a branch of the Grafton house of Fitzroy was, six years after, honoured with the title of Baron Southampton; but the last Duke had a sister, married to Henry first Earl of Darlington, and whose grandson is the new Marquess.—It has been pointed out in a late publication as an extraordinary fact, that the attainder of the celebrated Sir Henry Vane should never have been reversed, though his son was created a Baron, his great grandson a Viscount and Earl, and his great-great grandson a Marquess*. The only individual by whom the title of Cleveland has been borne, besides Barbara Villiers and her descendants, was Thomas Lord Wentworth, who was created Earl of Cleveland in 1626, and died without male issue in 1667.

Lord Amherst is now Earl Amherst of Arracan, in the East Indies, and Viscount Holmesdale in Kent. His Lordship's seat of Montreal is situated in Holmesdale.

Viscount Dudley and Ward has become Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam. The latter we believe to be a local name on his Lordship's estate in Staffordshire.

Lord Cawdor is created Earl Cawdor and Viscount Emlyn. Newcastle in Emlyn is a market-town in Cardiganshire, near his Lordship's seat of Glanfred.

Of the three Viscounties, the names of Combermere and Canning are too

* Retrospective Review, I. 176.

widely celebrated to need remark. That of Goderich, which was chosen by the late Prime Minister, is from a castle in Herefordshire, well known to all the tourists on the Wye, and formerly belonging to the Greys Earls of Kent. The last Earl of that name, the twelth in his family who bore the title, was advanced to the rank of Marquess of Kent in 1706, and Duke of Kent in 1710. On the former occasion the Viscounty of Goderich was also given him as an inferior title; but, with all his other honours, excepting the Marquisate de Grey and Barony of Lucas, it expired with him in 1740. From this Duke of Kent and Viscount Goderich the present Viscount is fourth in descent; his aunt, the elder daughter of the late Marchioness de Grey and the late Earl of Hardwicke, is, as Countess de Grey, the present representative of that illustrious family; and his mother, Lady Grantham, the younger daughter, is (her sister having no children) presumptive heiress to the title of the Countess de Grey. Thus, although for a time Viscount Goderich has taken precedency of his elder brother Lord Grantham, the descendants of the latter, as Earls de Grey, will (barring further creations) eventually take the lead.

Of the Baronies before enumerated, four, viz. Tadcaster, Somerhill, Feversham, and Fife, revive titles which have been before enjoyed by senior branches of the same families.

The Marquis of Thomond is now Baron Tadcaster in the Peerage of Great Britain. His distant kinsman*, Henry, eighth and last Earl of Thomond, was created an English Peer by the title of *Viscount* Tadcaster, co. York, in 1714, but died in 1741, leaving no heir for that or any of his titles. In another way also, this Barony is a revival; for the Marquis's uncle and predecessor enjoyed an English Barony, though not by the name of Tadcaster. He was created Baron Thomond of Taplow in 1801, but died without surviving male issue in 1808. Another remarkable point respecting the Barony of Tadcaster is, that it has no present prospect of making any addition to the House of Lords. The Marquis is one of the Irish Representative Peers, who are elected for life; he has no surviving sons; and if, (a, the recent Supplement to Debrett's Peerage informs us,) it is limited to his male issue, it must, as in the two former instances, expire on his decease.

The Marquis of Clanricarde is now Baron Somerhill. This title was first conferred in 1624, with the Viscounty of Tunbridge, on Richard third Earl of Clanricarde, who was four years after created Earl of St. Alban's; but all whose English titles expired with his son and successor the first Marquis of Clanricarde* in 1659. Somerhill, near Tunbridge, was formerly the seat of the family, and the first Baron of Somerhill died there; but now belongs to a private gentleman.

The title of Feversham was first conferred on the Duncombe family in 1747, but expired on the death of the grantee in 1763. The present Lord Feversham is the first Peer's great nephew, being grandson of his only sister Mary, whose husband, Thomas Browne, esq. assumed the name of Duncombe.—The town of Feversham, in Kent, has had two Earls: Sir Geo. Sondes, so created in 1676; and his son-in-law Lewis Lord Duras, who succeeded to the title in 1677, and died s. p. in 1709. He was a Knight of the Garter. Also one Countess: the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of George the First, whose second title in the English Peerage was Countess of Feversham.

The earl of Fife is now Baron Fife in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The same title was enjoyed by his uncle, James the second Earl, from 1790, to his death, s. p. in 1809.

All the other new Baronies have been before unknown in the British Peerage. They are principally from the estates of their possessors, or towns contiguous to those estates. Haigh Hall, the seat of the Earl of Balcarras, is near Wigan. Ranfurly, or Ramphorlie, the new title of Viscount Northland, is in the county of Renfrew, where also is the Barony of Knox,

* Their common ancestor was Turlogh-Donn, inaugurated King of Thomond in 1498.

* The Irish marquisate of Clanricarde has been thrice conferred: first on the above Ulick fifth Earl in 1644, but died with him in 1657; secondly on Henry twelfth Earl in 1785, but became extinct at his death in 1797; thirdly on Ulick-John the 14th and present Earl in 1825, through the interest of his father-in-law Mr. Canning.

from which the family takes its name.

Farnborough is a village near Bromley Hill, in Kent, the seat of the *ci-devant* Sir Charles Long; a village, we say, whilst Bromley is a good respectable town, and we are therefore surprised at his Lordship's choice, which we can only imagine to have been directed by the idea that Farnborough was preferable in point of euphony.

The interesting circumstances of Lord de Tabley's elevation to the peerage, and the motives of his choice have been already mentioned in our memoir of his Lordship, Mag. for Sept. p. 273.

Wharncliffe-chase is a member of the vast estates of the Wortley family, and is situate in the township of Wortley, about five miles from Sheffield. It is famous as the scene of the old ballad of "The Dragon of Wantley;" and an interesting account of it will be found in Mr. Hunter's admirable History of Hallamshire.

At Seaford in Sussex, is the seat of Lord Seaford, lately Charles-Rose Ellis, esq. and father of Lord Howard de Walden.

Of the Lord Chancellor's connection with Lyndhurst in Hampshire we are not informed.

With the title conferred on the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench we are far from well pleased. It is Baron Tenterden of Hendon; the former name being that of a town in Kent, the latter that of a village in Middlesex. Baron Abbott of Tenterden or of Hendon, Baron Tenterden, or Baron Hendon, would any of them have been perfectly unobjectionable, but to style a town "of" a village is past endurance. We are not prepared to say that the case is unprecedented, as probably among modern heraldic anomalies some nearly parallel example might be found; but we hesitate not to assert, that Baron London of Rotherhithe, or Westminster of Lambeth, would be less ridiculous.

Sir William Conyngham Plunket is now Lord Plunket of Newton, co. Cork.

Melrose, the title conferred on Lord Binning, is an ancient Scottish title of his ancestors the Earls of Haddington. Thomas, the first Lord Binning and Byres, was advanced to the Earldom of Melrose, in 1618-19; but, after the death of Sir John Ramsay, Viscount of Haddington, judging it more honourable to take his style from a county than an abbey, he obtained another patent, dated 1827, suppressing the title of Melrose, and creating him Earl of Haddington.

Cowley, (or Colley as it has been more generally spelt,) is well known to have been the original name of the family of Wellesley or Wesley. The latter name was assumed by the first Lord Mornington (grandfather of the present Lord Cowley) as heir to his first cousin Garret Wesley, esq. By the investiture of Sir Henry Wellesley, now Lord Cowley, with the honours of the peerage, an instance is afforded, unprecedented except in the Blood Royal, of four brothers being at once entitled to sit in the British House of Peers. In Ireland a noble fraternity somewhat similar once existed, for the first and great Earl of Cork had four sons who were all Peers; but the parallel falls short in this, that one of them was dead before the fourth received his title. There are, however, some other points of singular coincidence between the two great Irish families of Boyle and Wellesley. The first Earl of Cork and the late Earl of Mornington had each seven sons; of whom in both cases two died young, four were and are Peers as before noticed, and the seventh was and is precluded from a similar fortune — the celebrated Roger Boyle by his total devotion to science, and Dr. G. V. Wellesley by his dedication to the church.

In his title of Baron Stuart de Rothesay Sir Charles Stuart may undoubtedly think himself peculiarly hohoured, as the Dukedom of Rothesay appertains to the first-born of the chief of the Stuarts, the Prince of Scotland. Lady Stuart de Rothesay is first cousin to Lord Goderich; Lord Stuart de Rothesay cousin to the Marquis of Bute and to Lord Wharncliffe.

Heytesbury, the title chosen by Sir William A'Court, is the name of a borough-town in Wiltshire, which gives its name to a hundred, and is the site of his family mansion.

Rosebery and Clanwilliam require no comment, being the same names as the Scottish and Irish Earldoms.

Mr. Lambton is created Lord Durham, a title that has hitherto been unappropriated to any private family. The Bishop of Durham has always been Count Palatine, and, sharing more of the character of a temporal Peer than

any other Bishop, has never been jostled by any secular Earl. Lord Durham has now obtained a good footing towards a future Earldom. His Lordship is stated to have at first selected the title of D'Arcy; but found that the Ducal family of Osborne considers itself to have a better claim to that title.

Skelmersdale, the title selected by Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, is a small township in the parish of Ormskirk, co. Lancaster, not far distant from Lathom Hall, the seat of the family. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace, who closes the list, is Baron Wallace, of Knarsdale in Northumberland. J.G.N.

Mr. Urban,

NOTWITHSTANDING, while I respect the varied learning of your reviewer, yet know that he does not give credit to the explanation of ancient mythology afforded by Bryant, Maurice, Davies, and Faber, I do not hesitate to avow that I do so, having constantly met with corroborations of the system they have established. The assertion that "what reason did not invent reason cannot explain," though sanctioned by the great name of Dr. Johnson, I have the presumption boldly to deny, for, though it may dazzle by its plausibility, it will not bear analysis; as there are many circumstances that cannot be traced to a rational origin, and yet their causes may be developed. The expression then is merely a cloak for ignorance, or an unwillingness to undertake the tedious task of investigating from what occurrences a number of absurd rites have become established. I cannot perceive any thing more rational, and certainly nothing more consistent with Holy Writ, than that, when mankind became idolators with the exception of that portion more immediately under divine protection, so momentous and impressive an event as the deluge would be the primary object of commemoration; and that from their position led to the study of astronomy, and its superstitious result astrology, they would by degrees blend these together. My opinion therefore, is, that Paganism, however varied, whether termed Egyptian, Babylonish, Persian, Hindostanic, South American, South Sea, Celtic, or Gothic, was derived from the same source, and in several features corresponded in all parts of the world, whether known as Buddism, Druidism, Cabiritic mystery, or by any other name. Paganism, like Christianity, may have its votaries classed under different denominations, but all referable to the same original.

Should I be thought silly in thus giving credit to the principal features in the writings of the great scholars above mentioned, as presenting the key by which we can penetrate and comprehend the mysteries of antiquity, I cannot help it. I have made my confession of faith, and, as I do not want to make proselytes, I shall not engage to reply to any attacks that may be made on this communication.

My present object, then, is to point out the proofs we have from inscribed altars, &c. of the existence of Druidism in Britain during the residence of the Romans in our island.

From the amazing growth of the Druidical system, whose roots extended so deep and so far, it is almost surprising how any storm could overturn it, were it not that the seeds of decay are widely sown among all the affairs of men. Such was its strength, that it was capable of defying the Roman power, and the legions only wounded, without being able to destroy it. The severe edicts of Claudius *, and the still keener, though smoother weapon, the erection of schools and academies †, undermined, but did not annihilate this mysterious system. The result was, that the Romans thought it prudent to connive at what they could not pull down, and either they themselves so far sanctioned it as to raise altars to the Helio-arkite god under his various names, or else the Britons, conforming to the use of the Roman style of worship, as requisite, sacrificed, in reality, to their national divinity. I feel inclined, sometimes, to the former opinion, from the number of altars which have been found dedicated to the Genio Loci, "divinity of the place," by the Romans, when ignorant of the name. Be that as it may, the following inscriptions clearly evince the worship of the Druidic Deity.

As the principal God.

At Old Penrith, in Cumberland, in a fort called Castlesteed, about the year 1784, an altar was found, inscribed "Iovi Omnipotenti Maximo ET Genio Loci Cohors SEXTA," where evidently the genius of the place is con-

* Suet. in Vit. Claud. Plin. lib. xxx. c. 1.
† Tac. Ann. Lib. III. c. 43.

sidered as on an equality with Jupiter. Indeed, the god Teutates is only a corrupted Roman mode of writing the British Duw Tâd, i. e. Ζευς πατηρ, or God the Father.

As the God of War.

At Binchester in Durham, Camden mentions, was dug up, much defaced, an altar; what remained of the inscription being TRIB. COHOR. I. CORNOV.. MARTI VICTORI GENIO LOCI ET BONO EVENTVI. Here the genius of the place is assimilated with Mars, and we may observe with what care the real name of the Druidic divinity was concealed. The next step was to name the deity, still adhering, as much as possible, to the formula of other Roman altars. Thus, at Netherby in Cumberland, was found one inscribed IMP. COMM. COS. ET. DEO. MARTI BELATVCADRO. VR. RP. GALLOR. V. S. LL. M. Bela Duw Cadwyr*, *Beli, the god of warriors,* or Bel y Duw Cad†, *Beli, the puissant god,* is here particularly named, and called the god Mars, by which that Roman deity in appearance was worshipped; but, in reality, the Helio-arkite divinity, to whom the vow was willingly fulfilled, and, as it appears, by one of the Gaulish troops in the Roman service. In 1784, in the Roman fort called Castlesteed, at Old Penrith, an altar was discovered about a foot under ground, with this inscription: DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO ET NUMINIBUS AUGUSTI caius IVLIVS AVGVSI ALIS ACTORIVS Libentissime vovit PIUS PREFECTUS, and here we observe it dedicated not only to the British god, with his Roman title, but also to the deities of Augustus‡. At Netherby, a well-known station in Cumberland, was to be seen, about the year 1760, though Mr. Horsley says it is now lost, an altar, inscribed DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO RO. VR. &c.§

As the God of War, under his British title only.

At Netherby, Mr. Pennant saw the fragment of an altar, inscribed merely DEO BELATVCA[1]. And, about the year 1766, one was dug up in the Vicar's garden at Brough on the Sands in Cumberland, bearing precisely the same inscription[2]. Camden mentions one found at Whelp Castle, in Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, on which was DEO BELATVCADRO LIBENTER VOTVM FECIT IOLVS[3]. About 1790, another was found at Castlesteed at Old Penrith, and on it DEO BELATVCADRO ARAM Merito Erexit RVFUS[4]. Having innovated thus far, they proceeded one step more, and by way of eminence, called this British deity the "Holy God." Thus, at Plumpton, an altar was found with the following inscription: DEO SANCTO BELATVCA. ARAM . Camden noticed one found at Scaleby Castle in Cumberland, on which was DEO sancto BELATVCADRO AV. DO. VLLINVS Votum Solvit[6]; and another, dug up at Old Carlisle, inscribed DEO SANCTO BELATVCADRO AVRELIVS DIATOVA ARAM X VOTO POSVIT LL. MM[7]. These successive increased attempts passing unnoticed, it was perceived that the mask might be wholly removed, and, by the omission of *Deo,* the words Bela Tu Cadro were acknowledged to contain it. Mr. Camden, therefore, saw an altar dug up at Ellenborough in Cumberland, on which was only BELATVCADRO IVLius CIVILIS OPTimus votum solvit Lubens Merito.

But *Cochwydd* is synonymous with Bela[8], whence the Helio-arkite god was also called *Duw Cochwydd,* "the god of battle;" and under this title altars were raised to him. In the year 1791, in the bed of a rivulet at Bewcastle, a village situated about six miles north of Severus's wall, one was found on which was SANCTO COCIDEO Titus AVRUNCUS FELICISSIMUS TRIBVNUS EX EVOCATO Votum Solvit Lubens Merito[9]. At Ebchester, in Durham, another was discovered about the year 1783, inscribed, DEO VERNO STONO

* According to Roberts. See his Ancient Britons, p. 157.

† According to Owen. See his Welsh and English Dictionary.

‡ Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 220.; and Gent's. Mag. vol. LX. p. 982. The preceding inscriptions are from Gough's Edit. of Camden's Brit. vol. III.

§ Arch. vol. I. p. 310. It may be the same as that already mentioned.

1 Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 197.
2 Arch. vol. I. p. 308.
3 Ibid. p. 311.
4 Ibid. vol. IX. p. 68.
5 Ibid. vol. III. p. 104.
6 Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 201.
7 Ibid. p. 172. In the year 1778, on the road-side, between Greta Bridge and Wycliff, in Yorkshire, was found an altar, the first word on which was BAELA. See Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 95.
8 Roberts's Ant. Brit. p. 157.
9 Arch. vol. IX. p. 70.

COCIDO VIRII CERVSII*. At Netherby, Mr. Pennant saw one three feet high, having the words, DEO SANCTO COCIDO PATERNUS MATERNUS TRIBUNUS COHortis Ima NERVANE EXEVOCATO PALATINO Votum Solvit Lubens Merito†. At Scaleby Castle one is preserved, though much defaced, all now to be decyphered being DEO COCIDIO COHortis Imæ AEL..... A.....VS; the last letters probably meaning Præf. Votum. Solvit ‡.

Here I stop for the present. In my next I shall proceed with the inscriptions addressed to the Druidic deity, as the Preserver, the Helio-Arkite God, as identified with his symbol the Bull, and as the Helio-Arkite Goddess.

Yours, &c. SAM. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

THE MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, which for about 40 years past has held its weekly meetings at the Society's house in Crispin-street, Spitalfields, and has enrolled amongst its members many eminent men, owes its origin to Mr. Joseph Middleton, an individual in the humble walks of life, respecting whom only a few particulars have been handed down by tradition. It appears that in the early part of his life he had been by profession a mariner. Subsequently he relinquished this hazardous occupation, and kept a public-house called the Monmouth's Head, in Monmouth-street, Spitalfields, which is now the site of Hanbury's Brewhouse. He still retained a strong attachment to the pursuits of his youth, and to the mathematical sciences on which navigation is founded, and was also actuated in a very high degree by a desire to communicate knowledge to mankind in general. For this purpose in 1717 he formed a society of his neighbours, consisting chiefly of silk-weavers, who assembled in a room at his house in Monmouth-street, on the Saturday evenings, to whom he taught gratuitously the various branches of the mathematics. The whole expense to the members was 4*d.* a-night each, which was laid out in refreshments. Absentees were fined one penny a-night, and this little fund was expended in the purchase of books. Mr. Icum, late schoolmaster at Watford, a gentleman who died about ten years ago, was accustomed, whenever he came to London, to attend at the weekly meetings of the Society, now arrived at maturity, and, like another Nestor, to relate to the comparatively young members the recollections of his youth, when first taken to the Society by his father, and he gloried that he had been in the habit of frequenting it for upwards of seventy years.

Mr. Middleton's intimate acquaintance with the various branches of mathematical and astronomical science on which navigation is founded, appears from a large manuscript in folio which is still preserved in the library of the Mathematical Society, and which amongst other things contains various maps and charts. An original portrait of him, embellished with some naval and mathematical devices, is hung up in the committee-room.

One of the rules of the Institution, which had so humble an origin, observed for upwards of eighty years was, that one hour during the time of meeting should be devoted to silent study. The Stewards were accustomed to put a sand-glass on the table, and no one was allowed, under the penalty of a fine, to open his lips until the sand had run down.

The leading principles of the Institution, as laid down by Mr. Middleton, were economy, social intercourse, and the mutual communication of knowledge; and these, under modifications adapted to the progress of the times and the more opulent circumstances of the members, have been uniformly acted upon; and to these the Society owes much of its great prosperity. On the back of the title-page of the catalogue of books and apparatus is the following sentence: "By the constitution of this Society it is the duty of every member, if he be asked any mathematical or philosophical question by another member, to instruct him in the plainest and easiest manner he is able."

Agreeably to the original custom, many of the members usually remain after the formal weekly sitting, and spend the evening together in conversation on subjects connected with science.

Such have been the results of the exertions of an obscure individual, and his memory ought to be preserved as an encouragement and useful stimulus to similar meritorious efforts.

JAMES MITCHELL.

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* Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 974.

† Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 197.

‡ Ibid. p. 201.

Mr. URBAN, *Tiverton, Jan.* 8.

THE view sent herewith *(see the Frontispiece to this volume)* is of a Porch situated on the south side of St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, an edifice which is said to have been first built in the year 1073, and consecrated by Leofricus first Bishop of Exeter.

The porch itself was originally erected in the year 1517, by the munificence of John Greneway, merchant, who was born at Tiverton, of parents in a low station, about 1460. He lived therefore at a time when the woollen manufacture was in its infancy, and consequently afforded greater proportionate profits. By his diligence in this employ, he acquired in a short time considerable property, and in the course of a few years became very rich. Having no descendants, he employed his property during his life-time in various public works, taking down and rebuilding the south aisle of the church, erecting a chapel in front, founding alms-houses, &c. &c.

He is described in the "Memoirs of Tiverton" as "a worthy member of society, frugal and industrious in the early part of life, animated in the beneficial pursuit of trade and commerce, generous and bountiful in age."

Being in a state of considerable decay, this curious Porch was taken down and rebuilt in the year 1825, so as to constitute a fac-simile of the original ornaments and decorations. At the time of its original erection in 1517, Catherine de Courtenay, Countess of Devon (widow of William Courtenay, first of that name, Earl of Devon,) inherited the lordship and manor of Tiverton. Hence in the centre are the arms of Courtenay quartered with the Royal arms of England, she being the seventh and youngest daughter of King Edward the Fourth. She died in the castle of Tiverton, Nov. 15, 1527, and was buried with great funeral pomp in the chapel belonging to the Earls of Devon there on the 2d December following. The shield appears to be supported on one side by a Knight trampling on a serpent, probably designed to represent St. George and the dragon. The other supporter, apparently the figure of a female, cannot be so easily understood. Immediately underneath is a scroll bearing the following inscription:

"In tyme and space, God send grace» (John Greenway) to p^{y} for me, y^{t} ye hate begone [gate begun]."

On either side of this large shield is a smaller one, each supported by two seraphs. These bearings are nothing more than the laudable attempt of a rich merchant to typify his own industry. That on the right bears three bee-hives each surmounted by a cross; the other, quarterly, a bee-hive, and the initials "IG," combined, which were those both of the founder and his wife "Johan." Immediately over those two shields are two large roses, probably intended to compliment the lady of the manor as a scion of the white rose of York. The other shields, of which there are several, bear only the initials IG combined.

As to the figures on the battlement, it is now almost impossible to say whom they were designed to represent, or to what events they referred. The group on the right side nearest the centre appear to represent the Conversion of St. Paul; a figure appears to have just fallen from his horse, which is in the act of springing away, while the attendants are evidently gazing with surprise at the bewildered appearance of the rider. The group again nearest the centre on the left side, appear to consist of a Christian Bishop with his pastoral crook, in the act either of catechizing or superintending the prayers of the three figures beside him. The group at the other extremity of the same side are represented as in a vessel at sea, but whether they refer to a sacred subject, or one of the naval adventures of the founder, or his merchandize, it is quite impossible to determine. Those appear to me to be the only groups of which even a probable conjecture can be made of the subjects to which they refer. On each side of the gateway is a niche, which was doubtless tenanted originally by some of the numerous saints of the Romish Church; and various ornaments of different kinds, such as woolpacks, anchors, distorted heads, &c. are scattered about in great profusion. The inside of this Porch is also deserving of attention. The ceiling is composed of a cluster of roses, and over the door leading to the Church is a very highly finished piece of sculpture, representing John and Joan Greneway at their several devotions, surrounded with all the paraphernalia of Roman worship.

The whole of the renovated sculpture was executed by Mr. William Beck of this town.

Over the front gateway on the inside is the following inscription:

"This Porch, erected in 1517, was taken down and rebuilt 1825. James Somers and Thomas Haydon, Churchwardens."

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Newlyn Vicarage, near Truro, Jan.* 12.

IN answer to your Stratford Correspondent (Dec. p. 499), I have to state, that "Flindell's Bible" was published in numbers, first at Helston and then at Falmouth, in 1799 and 1800, by Mr. Thomas Flindell (to whom Cornwall was indebted for an excellent weekly Newspaper); that the "Clergyman of the Church of England" under whose superintendance (as the title-page sets forth) the Bible was conducted, was your humble servant; that, in consequence of Mr. Flindell's having taken an improper freedom in interweaving his own notes with mine, I withdrew from him my assistance; and that, in 1800, Mr. Whitaker furnished him with an "Introduction," some parts of which are equal in vigour and luminous description and elegance, to any production of our celebrated antiquary.

From Whitaker's notes, likewise, or rather dissertations on Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, this Bible is a treasure; doubtless not sufficiently appreciated, and little known beyond Devonshire and Cornwall, and to very few, I believe, even in these counties. The circumstance, indeed, of its having thus sunk almost into oblivion, is owing to the discontinuance of the publication with the Old Testament. That it stopped short here, is very much to be regretted.

Among the works which I have often projected, are the Apocrypha and New Testament, with notes, to complete Flindell's Bible, and a Life of Whitaker.

Had I not been thrown to a distance so remote as is my present residence from the great mart of literature, I should probably have carried these designs into execution, several years ago.

I possess very interesting papers by Whitaker, in antiquities and theology, and various criticism. And, though at the end of well nigh seven decades, I labour under so many infirmities as to render me quite incapable of performing my Church duties without occasional help, I have not even now abandoned every thought of a revision of numerous annotations on the four Gospels (particularly St. Luke), scattered among my papers; and also of memoranda illustrating the life of a friend, whom (I had almost said above all others,) I loved and esteemed. And I know not how, in my 69th year (which perhaps is destined to close my earthly existence), my time could be employed more usefully or pleasantly than in paying such a tribute to Friendship, or in presenting such an offering to Religion! With my best thanks to your ingenious and benevolent Correspondent, whose partiality far, far over-rates my deserts, I remain,

Yours, &c. R. POLWHELE.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Jan.* 14.

ENGAGED by my previous assurances, I shall, with as few prefatory words as possible, lay before you my hypothesis relative to the origin and design of Abury and Silbury, Wilts.

The investigation of a remote thesis becomes more difficult in an equal ratio with that remoteness, and it is by chance, often, rather than by superior critical acumen, that the mists of Literature are dispelled in the horizon. Arduous as my task is, I am sure, Sir, I need not intreat the favourable indulgence of your readers; they will readily grant it, and, if my hypothesis should gain for itself the suffrages of the public, I am most willing to attribute it to my good fortune in preference to my merit.

Before I enter on an explanation of my peculiar system, I beg leave to say, that, in its developement, it will reconcile, at least partially, the views of Cooke, Maurice, and my friend Sir R. C. Hoare. With Cooke, I assign Abury, in its dedication and rise, to a *plurality* of deities; with Maurice, I agree, that it had a decided *astronomical origin;* and with Sir R. C. Hoare, I believe in the immediate connexion between Abury and Silbury. I will then, Mr. Urban, without further hesitation, avow my opinion to be, that Abury, in its component parts, is intended to pourtray the sun with the moon (as his satellite) in the summer solstice, and in his apparent course through the northern portion of the

Ecliptic (which is designated by the Serpent), and revolving around the earth, which is represented by the Hill of Silbury in the centre. To develope this hypothesis, is the object of the present letter.

In its etymology Abury will excite my attention alone in the derivation adduced by the Rev. W. Cooke, in his "Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples," &c. This truly learned gentleman was deeply infected with the tenets of Hutchinsonianism; he saw on all sides (whether in the page of the Old Testament, or in the rites of the early pagan,) the future germs of Christianity, and the doctrines of the Trinity; and consistently with these partially singular views, he thus closes his description of Abury:

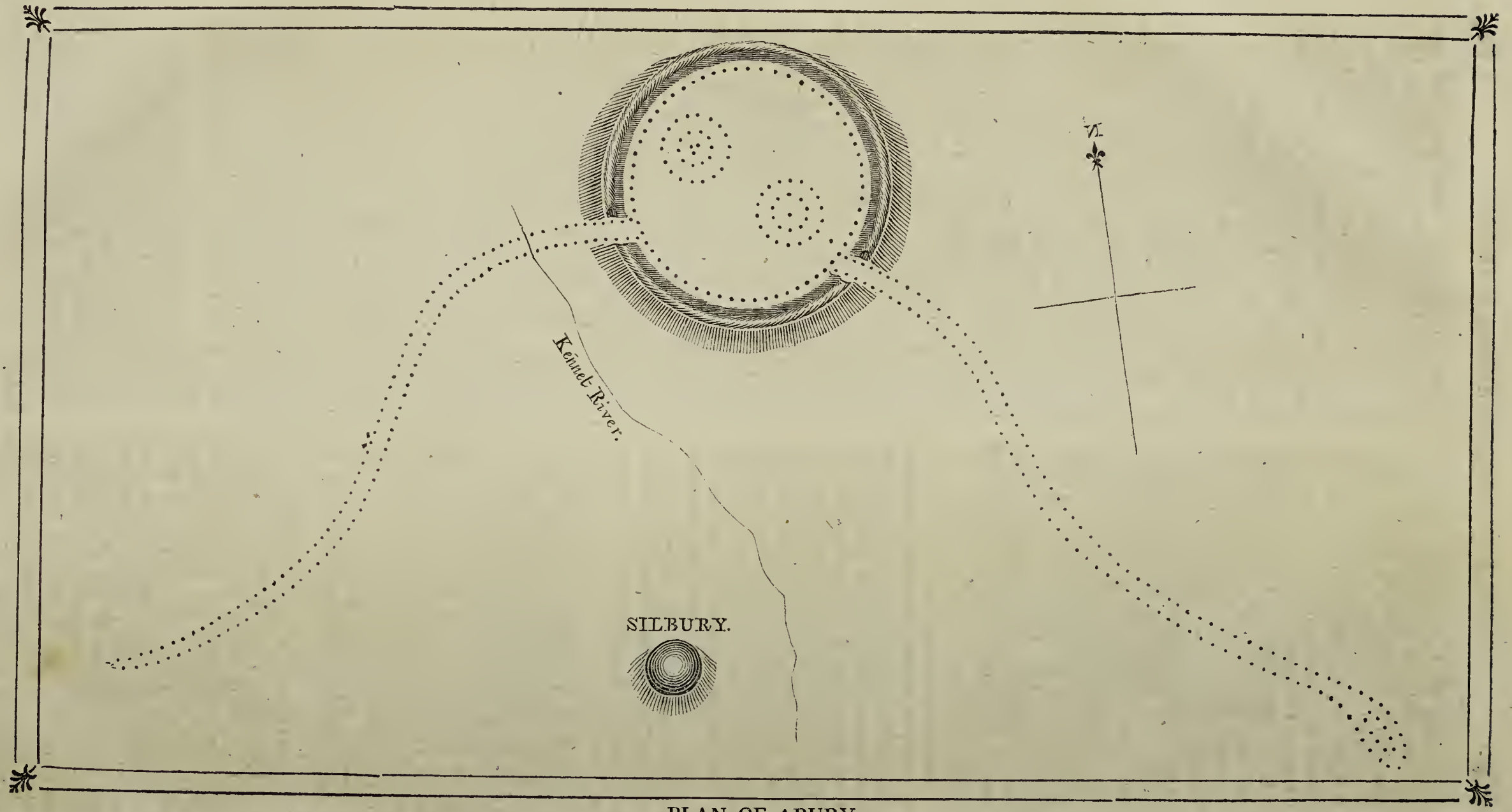
"Such was this amazing work of Abiry, than which a grander, or more extensive design scarce ever entered into the imagination of man; and which, when in perfection, was without question the most glorious temple of the kind which the world has ever heard of. That it was really a temple sacred to the ever blessed, and undivided Trinity, every circumstance, every consideration tends to persuade us, and one particularly, which has not yet been attended to, and that is, the name itself of *Abiry* (אבירי Abiri *Potentes)*, signifying in the language of its founders 'The Mighty Ones,' of whom the whole was an emblamatical representation."

Such was the opinion of Cooke; he considers this Hebrew appellation mystically to refer to the three persons in the Holy Trinity; I regard it as alluding to the sun and moon, whose temples I consider to be the two double circles of stone situate within a larger circle, which is placed nearly centrically *on* the body of the serpent. Thus, I connect a *plurality of Temples* with a name which alludes to a *plurality of Deities.*

Some remark is now necessary on the Phœnician, or Hebrew name of Abury, and it is the more necessary, since the opponents of my hypothesis as to the origin of the Druids (Gent. Mag. June 1827, p. 483) will here endeavour to turn round on me, and say, "You consider, Sir, Druidism as the local religion of the Phœnicians, colonizing in part *the coasts* of the Mediterranean, of Spain, France, and Britain, with the neighbouring isles; and yet you derive the name of an *interior* Temple from their language, and as *we* consider Druidism, from Cæsar, as the religion of *all Gaul;* thus *you,* by implication, consider it as the religion of at least *all Britain.*" In answer to this, I say, "I have not thus entangled myself in the maze of my own crude conceptions. My opinion is, as I before said, that the real Druids were thus seated, and that the Romans, generalizing the religious term, give often the same appellation, when speaking of the more barbarous priest of the continental Celts." "If it be agreed then, to admit this distinction, how" (it will again be asked) "do you account for the Phœnician name of Abury, if the Phœnician Druids did not occupy the *interior* of the country." I can only solve this difficulty, as well I may, by replying, "I presume the *extreme antiquity* of Abury; I consider it as a religious temple of the most early race of man, and that, with all similar Temples, it was raised when Druidism had not as yet its origin; the Celt and Goth as yet knew no distinction; when one common religion pervaded the world, and mankind were actuated by reciprocal manners and customs; when also, I may add, the several early tribes, after the dispersion of mankind, carried with them westward the Hebrew language in its varying dialects, which subsequently became the bases of all modern tongues, and which in this single word *Abiri,* is curiously retained in its original simplicity. It then denoted the Temples of 'The Mighty Ones,' and *now,* in its modern orthography, Abury, it designates the present humble village, which has been planted and raised on its site."

Before I proceed further on this most interesting subject, I am greatly desirous of bringing your readers intimately acquainted with the plan of Abury, and I must first premise that, in my description of this venerable structure, now very nearly destroyed, I shall, for the better explication of it, assume its *perfect* state at the present time.

Few are aware of the extent of this noble design. The length of the chord connecting the extreme ends of the arc,—in other words, the distance from east to west, from the head to the tail of the serpent,—measures in a geometrical line not less than two miles and an half.



PLAN OF ABURY.

Silbury Hill (covering by its base upwards of five acres of land, measuring in its slope three hundred and sixteen feet, and in its perpendicular height one hundred and seventy feet,) raises its gigantic head midway on this imaginary base line. The depth of the arc from Silbury Hill (or the centre of the chord) to the centre of the body of the serpent (lying, as it were, beneath the larger chord), is nearly a mile, and the full length of the serpent, when taken in the admeasurement of its curve, is upwards of three miles! On so magnificent a scale is this unparalleled work! and yet, Sir, not too vast, when it is considered, that it represents that half-zone which surrounds the northern hemisphere. This wonderful design of the aboriginal Britons is most sublime in its original conception, equally simple and grand in its plan, vast, laborious, and perfect in its execution!

Having thus acquainted you with the extent of Abury, it will now be proper, after premising that the number of stones, forming this great work, are six hundred and fifty, to impart in what proportions they are specifically disposed in its several component parts. This estimate and appropriation of stones is taken from Stukeley, in whose time, although this most ancient relique was then (circiter A. D. 1722) much dilapidated, yet everywhere enough was still left to make out with great precision its extent, its exact plan, and the number of stones pertaining to each distinct portion. We will begin, then, with the head of the serpent, which, on a reference to the plan, is seen to lie to the east. This is formed of two concentric circles, or rather ovals of stones; the outer oval consists of forty, the inner oval of eighteen stones. Between this and the centrical part of the work, is a double row (or avenue) of stones, one hundred on each side; this avenue forms the neck and a great proportion of the body of the serpent, and becomes *apparently* disconnected with the remainder of the animal by its intervention with the centrical portion of this most magnificent work, which I must now describe. This, then, consists of a large circle of stones, one hundred in number (surrounded by an immense fosse, and agger), and this circle on its part encloses within its area two lesser double circles of stones, standing in the relative position to each other of nearly north and south. Each of these double circles consists, the outer one of thirty, the inner one of twelve stones. The northern double circle of stones has in its centre three stones placed triangularly with respect to each other. The southern double circle of stones has also in its centre one single obeliscal stone. In Stukeley's description of these Temples, he adds,

"Exactly in the southern end of the line that connects the two centres of these Temples, is an odd stone, standing, not of great bulk. It has a hole wrought in it, and probably was designed to fasten the victim in order for slaying it. This I call the ring stone."

The stone that Stukeley here refers to, stood, as shown in the Plan, to the south of the southern Temple.

Westward of the circular fosse and agger, which enclose the circles of stone, we must trace our course by another double row of stones of nearly a similar length with the eastward avenue; these, which are again one hundred in number on each side, form the remaining portion of the body, and also the tail of the serpent, which closes with a single stone. At midway of the upper, or the northern line of this western double row, are placed, but *externally*, two stones at obtuse angles with the fiftieth in the line, and thus forming altogether a small arc of a circle. Stukeley attributes a sacred character to this *portion* of a circle; he denominates it "Longstone Cove," and regards it to have "served as a *Sacellum* to the neighbourhood on ordinary days of devotion." On my own part, I doubt much its sacred character, and I form my judgment on the circumstance of its *incompleteness of form*, and its situation *externally* of the double row of stones. I think it merely intended judiciously to break the formality of the line, and to represent a corrugation, as it were, on the back of the serpent.

Of the whole number of six hundred and fifty stones, few indeed now remain. From the valuable work of Stukeley, we may gather that the work of destruction raged fiercely for the twenty or thirty years subsequently to A. D. 1700.

A Goth, whom he calls Tom Robinson, was much employed for this purpose, which was effected in a peculiar manner by the agency of fire and

water. Stukeley has humorously immortalized this man by exhibiting at the end of one of his chapters, in a vignette, the portrait of his deformed visage, upheld by a Dæmon sitting by, whilst a bat is hovering over his head. This early specimen of caricature is accompanied by the legend around the portrait "Tho. Robinson, Alburiæ *Ierostratus.*"

I must now add a few words on the Fosse, and Agger. It may have been remarked, that, whenever I have spoken of these, I have ever given precedence to the Fosse, and have invariably used the term *Agger*; my reasons for so doing are these, that the Fosse is surrounded *by the Agger,* which proves, that the latter is *not* defensive; this term, therefore, signifying generally a mound of earth, is *most* correct, as the word rampart, or vallum, would have conveyed a *warlike* sense. The Fosse is of the breadth of sixty feet, and of proportionate depth, but between it and the Agger, which surrounds it, and which is formed from the excavated earth, is left a small space, so that a person may walk around the area as on a terrace, although a most singular one, with the slope of the Fosse beneath him, and that of the Agger above him. As the top-breadth of the Fosse is sixty feet, so is the base of the Agger also of the same dimensions. The diameter of the inclosed area from the Fosse on the one side to the other, is upwards of twelve hundred feet. The circumference at the top of the Agger is upwards of four thousand four hundred feet, and the enclosed area contains nearly thirty acres.

In my explication of the plan of Abury, I differ from my predecessors on two material points; these are, as to the large circle in the centre of the work; and as to the eastern and western double rows of stones (or *avenues,* as they have hitherto been denominated), I consider the immense circular Fosse and Agger, with the enclosed circles of stone, to be placed *on* the body of the serpent. Stukeley and Cooke regard the work in its diagram to represent a serpent transmitted *through* the circle, but I am convinced from reflection, that this is *not* the fact, since there never was the (in that case) *requisite continuation* of the double line of stones, pourtraying the frame of the serpent, passing *through* the circle; indeed, there is the manifest *discontinuation* of it. By other antiquaries this larger circle has been considered as *the coil* of the serpent itself; but it is by far too small (when compared with the length of the pourtrayed animal) to be decided on as the coil (or body), and, supposing for a moment this to have been the intended representation, then the remaining neck and tail are each of disproportionate length; and, in truth, this assertion disproves itself, since the serpent does *not* curve in with the line of the circle, but meets it at each side at an angle; the serpent and the circle do not coincide with each other. It is indeed a circle superincumbent on the body of the serpent; in other words, as I think, the sun (and his satellite, the moon, as in the then probable astronomical creed) moving in his orbit around the earth on the sinuous zone. The eastern and western double row of stones also have heretofore been, in my opinion, wrongly considered as *avenues* leading to the large circle, and the Temples in the centre. This has been so adjudged, without the reflection that they are closed at each end! The eastern double row of stones I do believe to be an avenue, but leading from the central circle and Temples to the head of the serpent, or distant and lesser Temple, the occasional sacred use of which I shall endeavour to develope in a future part of this letter. The western double row of stones I do not consider as an avenue, but merely the necessary completion of the portraiture of the serpent in the remainder of its body and its tail.

It must be remembered that the direct intent of this mighty work is the exhibition of the sun (with his supposed satellite, the moon) in the summer solstice, pursuing his apparent course through the northern portion of the sinuous ecliptic. As this was the great purpose, it became unnecessary, actually, to pourtray the southern portion also of the zone; this, however, may be imagined in the mind, by assuming the form of another serpent curving his frame at an equal distance to the South of Silbury Hill, which represents the earth; the heads and the tails of the two serpents meeting respectively at the extreme easterly and westerly points. Indeed, I consider the caduceus of Mercury, which mythology reports to have been presented

to him by Apollo, to have been strictly a type of the sun, which was presumed to impart to the messenger of the gods a credence of his authority. If I am correct, the revolution of ages has thrown the origin of the caduceus into oblivion, and it is also often pourtrayed incorrectly.

The globe between the heads of two serpents, spirally surrounding a wand to be borne in the hand of Mercury, is intended, in my opinion, to depict the sun in the vernal equinox, pursuing his sinuous course through the two portions of the zodiac. The wings oftentimes, not always, placed on each side of the globe or Sun, denote his ubiquity, as well as his resistless power. The caduceus I consider to be of Egyptian origin. I think it is often seen on the ancient monuments of that country; and let it be borne in mind, that in the astronomical system of the Egyptians, Mercury was made to be the *nearest* satellite of the Sun, and therefore thus may have become to be considered as especially *his* messenger and herald, of whom the caduceus was a most appropriate emblem. I am aware that this theory is quite novel, but I think its supporting arguments are too strong to be disregarded. My hypothesis differs much as to the origin of the caduceus, from that of my friend Mr. Bowles, which is founded on an allegory too refined, I think, for those very early ages, whilst mine rests upon a simple metaphor, which not only accounts for the origin of the caduceus itself, but is explanatory of its several parts.

Thus, I flatter myself, that the caduceus of Mercury, as an emblem of the Sun pursuing his sinuous course through the two portions of the ecliptic, designated by the two serpents, is a very strong, though collateral argument in favour of my hypothesis, that Abury is intended to represent the Sun in his course through the northern portion of the zone, pourtrayed by the one serpent.

In the mundane system followed by Plato, and received by his contemporary Aristotle, they taught as follows: that the Earth was placed in the centre of the universe, and that the Moon, the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, all moved in orbits respectively concentric. Porphyricus and others, scholars of Plato, differ from their master, but only by making Venus to succeed the Sun in *their* arrangement. The other principal systems are the Egyptian, the Pythagorean, the Ptolemaic, and that of Tycho Brahe; but it is unnecessary to detail their peculiarities, since, of all the systems, the Platonic approaches the nearest to the astronomical system partially detailed at Abury; nor let it be said by any fastidious critic or astronomer of the present day, that I err in my astronomical theory; that it is manifestly wrong; let him not say this, since I am not contending that it is manifestly right. There were many prevailing systems, and I am not endeavouring to prove what is the *correct* system of the universe, but am only deducing *the creed of the founders from the developement of their own plan.*

I have said much (independently of my collateral hypothesis of the origin of the Caduceus of Mercury) of the representation of the Serpent in the *sinuous* line of the ecliptic; and I have no doubt, many of your readers have long ardently desired to ask me, "What authority have you for this?" Macrobius will here stand my friend, and will bring with him Euripides, and they will tell them that the ancients *did* thus metaphorise the annual path of the Sun:

"Est et alia ratio Draconis perempti, nam Solis meatus, licet ab eclipticâ lineâ nunquam recedat, sursum tamen ac deorsum ventorum vices certâ deflectione variando, iter suum velut flexum Draconis involvit; unde Euripides,

Πυριγενης δε δρακων ὁδον ἡγειται
ταις τετραμορφοις ὡραις ζευγνυς
ἁρμονια πολυκαρπον ὀχημα.

Sub hac ergo appellatione cœlestis itineris, Sol, cùm confecisset suum cursum, Draconem confecisse dicebatur; inde fabula exorta est de serpentis nece." *

Plato and Aristotle in their system brought the Sun and the Moon into comparatively near connexion, by placing the Earth in the centre, and then supposing the Moon and the Sun *respectively* to revolve around it as the nearest planets in *concentric* circles. In the system developed by the plan of Abury, the varying difference appears to me to be this, that the Sun is represented making his annual revolution in his orbit around the Earth, but accompanied by the Moon as *his*

* Macrob. (edit. not. var.) p. 197.

satellite, pourtrayed as making her monthly revolution around him in an epicycle.

It was, therefore, this close connexion of the Sun and the Moon, their similarity of size, and alternate presentation of themselves to the notice of mankind, that subsequently raised the beautiful mythological fiction of their twin birth, as Apollo and Diana in the Isle of Delos. The Greeks beheld from their eastern shores these twin luminaries arise, as it were, in turn from the bosom of the ocean, and feigned them to spring (or *to be born)* from the centre of the Egean sea, from an island, which they named "Delos," since by their rising (or *birth)* all things became δηλα, or *manifest*. In reference to the subject of this Letter, it is necessary to pursue the mythological history of Apollo and Diana yet further. It is at all times a pleasing effort of the mind to trace to its source the fiction of mythology; but it becomes doubly so, when that fiction, however subsequent, was prophetically pourtrayed (if I may be pardoned the expression) on the present Wiltshire Downs. Metaphor preceded allegory, —the simple metaphor of the earliest race was in after-ages by the comparatively modern Greek expanded into an allegory, equally beautiful and expressive. The Greeks observing these twin luminaries to arise (or to be born as it were) from the Isle of Delos, and for ever to pursue their unimpeded course through the *sinuous* ecliptic, already personified under the similitude of a serpent (if I may be allowed that otherwise apt expression, when *now* applied to an animal,) enlarged that beautiful fiction, and alleged that Apollo at his birth slew the serpent Python, which had invaded the cradle of him and his sister Diana; in other words, that the Sun in his resistless course through the *sinuous* ecliptic, gloriously contemplated the successful completion of his journey even in its very commencement. The etymology of Apollo (adopting that of Plato as cited by Macrobius) is connected with this fiction: "Plato Solem Απολλωνα cognominatum scribit απο τω αει παλλειν τας ακτινας, id est, à jactu radiorum."

There is in my own mind, I frankly say, no doubt, that the passage of the Sun in the circuitous zone was thus ichnographically pictured on our verdant and expansive Downs. It is most probable that other instances, though perhaps of less grand execution, existed in different parts of the world in the most early ages, and that hence arose the classical conception, that *the dragon guarded the temple.*

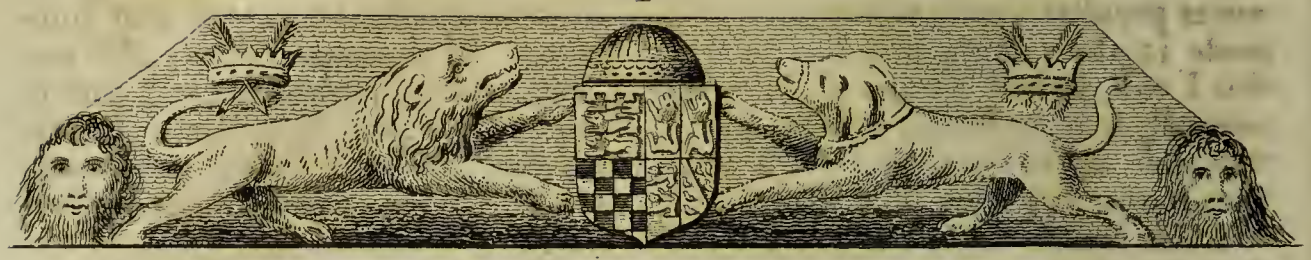
In a former part of this Letter, when I mentioned the head of the serpent as a distant and lesser temple, I then said, I should subsequently endeavour to point out its occasional sacred use. This lesser temple, which I consider to be also a temple of the Sun, is at the extreme eastern point of the work. Here we may presume (after the accustomed procession through the avenue from the central temple,) sacrifices and rites, which it is in vain for us to guess at, (save the annual sacrifice of the bull,) took place at the vernal equinox, when the Sun entered into the sign of Taurus*; but for the elucidation of this portion of the subject, I cannot do better than to refer your readers to the recent and elaborate work of Higgins on "The Celtic Druids," but at the same time, let them bear in mind that I do not admit the Druidic origin of Abury. In ch. 5, sect. 1, 2, of that work, they will find the festival and the rites of the ancients at the vernal equinox fully discussed.

The numbers of the stones which form the component parts of this interesting and venerable antiquity, justly call, before I close my letter, for some remark. The central temples of the Sun and the Moon have each in the outer circle thirty stones, in the inner circle twelve stones; the first number probably bears reference to the days of the month, and the second to the months themselves; whilst I think the three stones in the centre of the northern circle designate the seasons of spring, summer, and autumn, and denote it as the temple of the Sun, *his* superior influence then predominating; and on the other hand, I am of opinion that the single stone in the centre of the southern temple marks it as the temple of the Moon, and alludes

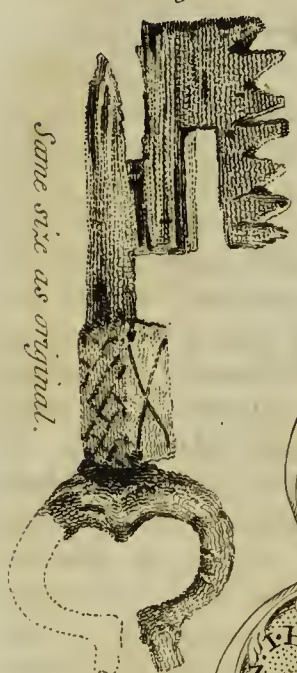
* In remote ages the Sun at the vernal equinox entered into Taurus, but by the *precession* of the equinoxes, this is not now the case.

"———— Aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus." VIRGIL.

1



3



Same size as original.

4



2



Length 7 inches.

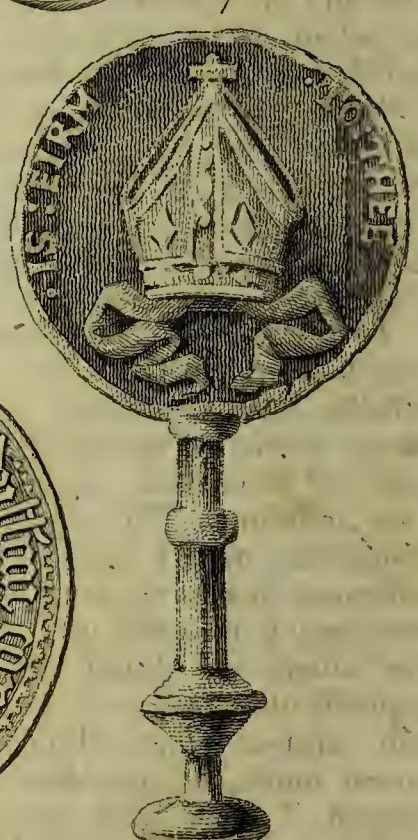
5



6



7



8



to *her* superior sovereignty in the season of winter. Before these central stones peculiar sacrifices were probably made in the varying seasons: beyond this I will forbear to speculate, as we assuredly have no further data on which to reason. As to the stones of the lesser temple (or serpent's head), they are referable to no astronomical allusion, they represent no known cycle; but then I should strongly suspect whether Stukeley in this instance was quite correct in his numbers. The larger circle, inclosing the temple, and the four rows or double lines of stones ranging to the east and to the west of the centre, have also no astronomical allusion, but are merely formed of the centenary, a favourite number with the ancients, it being the square of ten. The origin of arithmetic is probably to be truly traced from the resort of early man to the ten fingers, as the most ready and simple mode of reckoning.

I have now completed my elucidation of an antiquity, which yields not precedence, as I may well presume, either to the pyramids of Egypt, or to the sculptured caves of Ellora; which is probably coeval with any remains of antiquity on the face of the earth, yet of which we may now truly say, "stat nominis umbra." When we reflect on the developed plan, our minds cannot but be amazed with the united grandeur and simplicity of this unparalleled and scientific work,—a work betraying in its founders, and that in the most early age, a knowledge both of astronomy and of the combination of numbers,—a work grand in its conception, beautiful and simple in its design, perfect in its execution!

In researches of this nature, it is too much to expect mathematical demonstration as to the origin and intent of those works of antiquity, whose origin and intent have ages since passed into oblivion. There is in the mind of modern man a degree of unreasonableness in this respect; a satisfactory *certainty* is absurdly and vainly looked for where we should expect only a *probable* development; yet on the present subject I have thought and reasoned much, I have observed and reflected, I have made every research, and with much sanguine hope of success, I have laid before yourself, your readers, and the public, that hypothesis, which is the result of my humble yet earnest endeavours. It is an hypothesis equally important and interesting. It connects Silbury Hill and Abury, and it embraces every part of this most curious, interesting, and venerable relique. It lastly stands supported on the united testimonies of astronomy and mythology.

Yours, &c. EDW. DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

I SEND you a rough sketch of a carving on wood (*Plate II. fig.* 1), now remaining in a house in Framlingham, in Suffolk. It was probably brought from the castle, and the arms, which are coloured as well as carved, are, as far as I can make them out, Brotherton and Warren, impaling Mowbray, of four coats: 1. Gules, a lion rampant Argent, Mowbray. 2. Gules, a lion rampant Or, Fitz Alan. 3. Gules, two lions passant in pale Argent, Strange. 4. Gules, a bendlet Sable, between six martlets Or, Furnival. The dexter supporter is a lion Proper; the sinister, a talbot Argent, eared, muzzled, and collared Sable.

Some of your Correspondents may be able to throw some light upon the arms, the combination of which is by no means easily to be understood.

Upon the same paper, is also an outline (*fig. 2*) of an iron key, found some years ago at Framlingham; it weighs rather more than ¾ of a pound. The ducal coronet at top seems to point it out as having been the property of some of the noble possessors of the castle; and the appearance, which is that of considerable antiquity, might lead us to suppose it to have been the key of some important part of the castle, during the time of the Mowbrays. The pipe is square; the pin therefore which fitted it must have been moveable,—a plan which has been thought of modern invention, though that is disproved by the present specimen.

Yours, &c. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

THE accompanying sketch (*fig.* 3) is a representation of a small silver key in my possession, drawn to the size of the original. It was found by the workmen employed on the works of the new London Bridge, about 10 feet below the present bed of the river,

and was so completely discoloured and corroded by long exposure to the action of the water, as to render it very doubtful of what metal it might be composed. By scraping and subjecting it to a chemical test, it proved to be decidedly silver. This key has no pipe; the serrated form of the wards give it a *Roman character*, and I am rather disposed to consider it as of the manufacture of that people. The two broader faces of the square portion of the handle, are ornamented by single lines, in the form of what is styled a St. Andrew's cross; the two narrower faces by reticulated lines. These circumstances are I conceive merely ornamental.

Your readers will justly class this little relic among the *nugæ antiquæ*; but, as connected with the domestic history of the British Metropolis, whether this household instrument be referable to the Roman, Saxon, or a later age, the record of it cannot be altogether uninteresting. A. J. K.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury, Jan.* 8.

THE small seal, from an impression of which the inclosed drawing is taken *(fig. 4)*, is of an opaque greenish substance, and was lately discovered at Wroxeter, co. Salop. An explanation of its inscription is requested by W. A. Leighton.

Mr. Urban, *Long Melford, April* 4.

I HAVE in my possession some relics of the Royal Family of Stuart, which may be interesting to your readers.

A piece of the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter, four inches broad, and said to have been worn by the old Pretender, son of King James the Second. Also a piece of the plaid of the last Pretender, which was cut into small pieces and distributed amongst his faithful followers, on the failure of his attempt in 1745.

The above articles are accompanied by a document more interesting, because its authenticity is less disputable. It is a ticket *(fig. 5)* on paper, printed with blue ink, from an engraved plate, in the form of a full-blown rose, and contains the names of forty sufferers in the cause of the exiled family. The tradition is, that this was a ticket of admission to the private meetings of the partizans of the Stuarts after the defeat at Culloden. The ticket may or may not be very rare; but I have not seen or heard of any similar article.

These things were religiously preserved in an ancient Catholic family of Lancashire, together with other Jacobite mementos of more intrinsic value, and a MS. account, dated 1749, of the births and ages of the old Pretender and his two sons, Charles-Edward the young Pretender, and Henry Benedict, afterwards Cardinal of York.

Perhaps this is a period particularly favourable for bringing forward any thing connected with the fortunes of the rebel leaders; his Majesty having recently evinced his gracious clemency in restoring the descendants of some of the noblemen who forfeited their estates and titles by their attachment to a Prince of his blood, some interest may be excited concerning the other followers of that unfortunate Prince.

The ticket above mentioned contains, amongst others, the following names:—Captain George Hamilton, Edward Clavering, Donald Frazer, Charles Gorden, and Benjamin Mayson; were hanged, drawn, and quartered at York, Nov. 1, 1746. Two of their heads were fixed on Micklegate Bar there, and Capt. Hamilton's was sent in a box to Carlisle. John Hamilton, esq. who was Governor of Carlisle Castle, and surrendered it to the Duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, 1745; also Andrew Wood, Alexander Leith, and several others, were executed on Kennington Common, Nov. 28, 1746.

Colonel Francis Townley was taken at the surrender of Carlisle, and executed on Kennington Common, July 30, 1746, and his head placed on Temple Bar. He was of an ancient Roman Catholic family in Lancashire.

David Morgan, a barrister, was executed at the same time and place. Ogilvie, Nicholson, and Capt. McDonald, were executed on Kennington Common, Aug. 22, 1746. This was, I suppose, the Captain McDonald who was taken after the battle of Falkirk, by having seized and mounted an English horse to make his escape, when it carried him to the English army.

Hugh Cameron, John McNaughton, John Henderson, James Bland, Edward Roper, Daniel McDaniel, and Francis Buchannan, were executed at Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1746.

Sir Archibald Primrose was executed at Carlisle, Dec. 15, 1746. Jas. Junis, Michael Dellaird, and Donald McDonald, were executed at Carlisle, Oct. 21, 1746.

Several other rebels were executed at the same times and places, and some at Preston.

Probably some of your readers will give further information concerning the other names in the ticket.

Yours, &c. RICHARD ALMACK.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 28.

THE accompanying drawing (*figs.* 6, 7,) are correct representations of the obverse and reverse of a brass medal, originally gilt, which was found last year, whilst ploughing a field of stubble near Shrewsbury, and which was probably struck in commemoration of Dr. Sacheverell's passage through the kingdom, the handle forming what appears to have been intended as a tobacco stopper. Such was the feverish popularity manifested towards this "ecclesiastical drummer," that the reverend authors of the valuable History of Shrewsbury, lately published, in describing his passage through that town, assert that, "wherever the doctor went people were desirous to have their newborn infants christened with a name so revered." Surely never was honour more misapplied than when thus degenerated to *idolatry*, by the bigotry of a party, and the venal applause of a multitude. H. PIDGEON.

Mr. URBAN, *Bury, Jan.* 10.

I SEND you a seal of the Honour of Richmond (*fig.* 8), which does not occur in the series engraved in Gale's "Registrum" of that principality. It bears this inscription:

Sigill' Will'mi comitis Suffolchie & d'n'i honoris Richmo'd.

Dr. Whitaker says, in his History of Richmondshire, that the Honour was in the Crown from the death of John Duke of Bedford in 1436, to the promotion of Edmund of Hadham (the father of Henry the Seventh) to the Earldom in 1452. The seal, however, proves that William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who at that period suffered nothing to escape him, had at some time during that interval possessed himself of the Honour of Richmond. He was attainted and beheaded in 1450.

The arms are those of the old Earls of Richmond of the name of Dreux, a family which for the space of 120 years preferred a Yorkshire castle to the enjoyment of sovereign rights in France. The coat represented on the seal is an excellent example of the original mode of composing armorial bearings. Nesbit, in his "Essay on Armouries," has the following remarks on the point: "Such practice we find in the Royal Family of France, much about the aforesaid times (1226), when the younger sons of France took nothing from the sovereign ensign but the tinctures Or and Azure, with which they tinctured the armorial figures of their feus or appanages, which they possessed by grant or marriage; and some of them did not so much as use the tinctures of France. Robert Earl of Dreux, a younger son of France, for the arms of his appanage carried chequé, which he tinctured Or and Azure (to show his Royal descent) within a bordure Gules; and his descendant Peter Earl of Dreux carried the same, who married Alixa, heiress of the Duchy of Bretaigne, whose arms were Ermine, which he added to his own by way of a canton; for the use of composing arms was then in request; and his son John de Dreux, Duke of Bretaigne, continued the same, as is seen on his seal of arms, given by Sandford in his Genealogical History of the Kings of England. He married Beatrix, second daughter to Henry the Third of England; and their fourth son John, who was Earl of Richmond, charged the bordure Gules with the lions of England, to show his descent from a daughter of that kingdom; and this also is another instance of a composed bearing."

The seal is of mixed metal; it was purchased in this town in 1825, and is in my possession.

F. H. TURNOR BARNWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

HAVING published "Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy," from the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. to the death of Lord Nelson*, and being desirous of seeing a continuation of the work in print, up to the year 1818,

* Published in one vol. 4to, in 1806, by subscription.

I beg to make you an offer of furnishing you with the said continuation progressively, should you think proper to publish the same in your widely circulating Miscellany. I can assure you that all the statements of the numbers of ships, tonnage, &c. have been most carefully examined, although some of them may be found to differ in several instances from those in late Histories of the Navy. C. Derrick.

Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy.

Notwithstanding the splendour and importance of the battle of Trafalgar, never did people of all ranks, even to the very lowest, exhibit more real sorrow for the loss of any public character, than for that of Lord Nelson. The following observations on the subject, by a late celebrated writer,* contain so just and striking a picture of the popular feeling, that I cannot refrain from inserting them: "I walked about the streets of the capital, on the night of the intelligence which reached us, of his Lordship's victory and of his death, I remarked with peculiar satisfaction the divided feelings of the common people; they knew not how to rejoice, yet they wanted a triumph; the occasion demanded it, but they were unfitted for enforcing, and disqualified for enjoying it: I was charmed with their dilemma."

For the foregoing reasons, there were scarcely any illuminations in London, except at the public offices.

Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon, also gloriously fell in this action, but no other officers of such high rank in the Navy.

As only four of the captured ships could be brought off, owing to their disabled condition, and the heavy gales of wind, which continued for several days after the battle, those which did not escape into Cadiz were either destroyed or wrecked on the Spanish coast; in consideration of which circumstances, Parliament voted 300,000*l.* by way of compensation to the officers and men who served in the battle.—The honour conferred by his Majesty on Lord Nelson's brother, and the pecuniary grants of Parliament to him and his two sisters, are too well known to require particular mention here.

"The victory in question was undoubtedly the greatest in our naval history, in whatever point of view it is considered. It was not only transcendantly great from the skill and heroism displayed, but important from its political consequences. It carried the naval renown of this country to a height it never before reached; and left us not only without a rival, but without an enemy to contend with on the sea."*

Vice-Admiral Collingwood was immediately created a Baron of the united kingdom, under the title of Lord Collingwood, and Parliament voted him 2000*l.* per ann. Rear-Adm. the Earl of Northesk, the third in command, was made a Knight of the Bath; and Capt. Hardy, of the Victory (Lord Nelson's flag-ship), was created a Baronet. Many of the Lieutenants in the fleet were promoted to the rank of Post-Captains.

1805. Ten ships, of 74 guns, and many frigates and smaller vessels, were contracted for in the course of this year.

In Dec. 1805, the Loire and Egyptienne captured La Fibre, a French frigate of 40 guns, off Rochfort, after an obstinate defence of half an hour. And in the same month the Narcissus frigate, Capt. Donelly, ran a French frigate ashore at the Cape of Good Hope; she was dismasted, and could not possibly be saved.

1806. In February, Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, in an engagement with a French squadron of five sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. off St. Domingo, captured or destroyed the following, namely:—1 of 84 guns, 2 of 74, taken; 1 of 120 guns, 1 of 84, driven ashore, and completely wrecked; so that only the two frigates and sloop escaped. It was a close action of near two hours. The enemy's squadron was under the command of Rear-Admiral Le Seigle.

The Cape of Good Hope, which was restored to the Dutch at the Peace, was retaken by the English in January. The two ships which were there belonging to the enemy, one of which was of 68 guns, were destroyed by their own crews.

The London of 98 guns, Capt. Sir Harry Neale, after a running fight

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* Mr. Cumberland.

* See speech of Francis Horner, esq. in the House of Commons, Feb. 5, 1816.

from day-light until near 10 o'clock, captured the Marengo, French ship, of 80 guns, bearing Admiral Linois' flag; and at the same time, the Amazon, of 38 guns, Capt. Wm. Parker, took the Belle Poule, of 40 guns. These ships were the remainder of the French squadron, which had committed great depredation on the British commerce in the East Indies, and were returning to France. C. D.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of Dr. Sam. Johnson.

By Joseph Cradock, Esq.

*** *The following Anecdotes of the great Moralist are selected from various parts of Mr. Cradock's "Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs," * with some Additions from his MSS. not before printed.*

I ADMITTED my relative, Sir E. C. Hartopp, under Mr. Scott, then Tutor of University College, Oxford, and now Lord Stowell. In the summer they were to accompany Dr. Johnson to Leicester, on his way to Lichfield; and it was afterwards proposed that, in passing, the party should visit my house on their road. Dr. Johnson, however, I think by illness, was prevented. When I became intimate with him, quite at the latter part of his life, I reminded him of the circumstance, telling him that, though I might greatly wish for such an introduction, yet, having never seen him, I own I was under some alarm, and therefore did not regret the disappointment so much as I otherwise should have done: he only, smiling, said, "Well, Sir, I hope I am not quite so formidable now?" "By no means, Dr. Johnson," was my reply.

The first opportunity that I had of being introduced to the great Luminary was by Dr. Percy, in Bolt-court. He was on the floor, in a smoky chamber, rather an uncouth figure, surrounded with books. He meant to be civil in his way, showed us a Runic bible, and made many remarks upon it; but I felt awed and uncomfortable in his presence. Dr. Percy mentioned to him that some friend of his had been disappointed in a journey he had taken on business, to see some person near town; Johnson hastily replied, "Sir, mankind miscalculate in almost all the concerns of life; by your account he set out too late, got wet through, lost the opportunity of transacting his business,—but then, I suppose, he got the horse the cheaper."

Mr. Nichols, in his entertaining "Literary Anecdotes," has justly remarked, that Johnson was not always that surly companion he was supposed to be, and gives as an instance rather an impertinent joke of mine about Alexander and his two queens, and Johnson's good-humoured reply, "that in *his* family it had never been ascertained which was Roxana and which was Statira;" but I then had got experience, and pretty well knew when I might safely venture into the lion's mouth.

The first time I dined in company with him was at T. Davies's, Russell-street, Covent-garden, as mentioned by Mr. Boswell, in the second volume of the "Life of Johnson." On mentioning my engagement, previously, to a friend, he said, "Do you wish to be well with Johnson?" "To be sure, Sir," I replied, "or I should not have taken any pains to have been introduced into his company." "Why then, Sir," says he, "let me offer you some advice: you must not leave him soon after dinner to go to the play; during dinner he will be rather silent (it is a very serious business with him); between six and seven he will look about him, and see who remains, and, if he then at all likes the party, he will be very civil and communicative." He exactly fulfilled what my friend had prophesied. Mrs. Davies did the honours of the table: he was a favourite with Johnson, who sat betwixt her and Dr. Harwood, the writer of the "Harmony of the Gospels;" I sat next, below, to Mr. Boswell opposite. Nobody could bring Johnson forward more civilly or properly than Davies. The subject of conversation turned upon the tragedy of "Œdipus." This was particularly interesting to me, as I was then employed in endeavouring to make such alterations in Dryden's play as to make it suitable to a revival at Drury-lane theatre. Johnson did not seem to think favourably of it; but I ventured to plead that Sophocles wrote it expressly for the theatre, at the public cost, and that it was one of the most celebrated dramas of all antiquity." Johnson said, "Œdipus was a poor miserable man, subjected to the greatest

* Vol. III. and IV. of this Work are just published, and are noticed in this month's Review.

distress, without any degree of culpability of his own." I urged that Aristotle, as well as most of the Greek poets, were partial to this character; that Addison considered that as terror and pity were particularly excited, he was the properest——here Johnson suddenly becoming loud I paused, and rather apologized that it might not become me, perhaps, too strongly to contradict Dr. Johnson." "Nay, Sir," replied he, hastily, "if I had not wished to have heard your arguments, I should not have disputed with you at all." All went on quite pleasantly afterwards. We sat late, and something being mentioned about my going to Bath, when taking leave Johnson very graciously said, "I should have a pleasure in meeting you there." Either Boswell or Davies immediately whispered to me, "*You're landed.*"

The next time I had the pleasure of meeting him was at the Literary Club dinner at the coffee-house in St. James's-street, to which I was introduced by my partial friend, Dr. Percy. Johnson that day was not in very good humour. We rather waited for dinner. Garrick came late, and apologized that he had been to the House of Lords, and Lord Camden insisted on conveying him in his carriage: Johnson said nothing, but he looked a volume. The party was numerous. I sat next Mr. Burke at dinner. There was a beef-steak pie placed just before us; and I remarked to Mr. Burke that something smelt very disagreeable, and looked to see if there was not a dog under the table. Burke, with great good humour, said, "I believe, Sir, I can tell you what is the cause; it is some of *my country butter* in the crust that smells so disagreeably." Dr. Johnson just at that time, sitting opposite, desired one of us to send him some of the beef-steak pie. We sent but little, which he soon dispatched, and then returned his plate for more. Johnson particularly disliked that any notice should be taken of what he eat, but Burke ventured to say he was glad to find that Dr. Johnson was any ways able to relish the beef-steak pie. Johnson, not perceiving what he alluded to, hastily exclaimed, "Sir, there is a time of life when a man requires the repairs of a table!"—The company rather talked for victory than social intercourse. I think it was in consequence of what passed that evening that Dr. Goldsmith wrote his "Retaliation." Mr. Richard Burke was present, talked most, and seemed to be the most free and easy of any of the company. I had never met him before. Burke seemed desirous of bringing his relative forward. In Mr. Chalmers's account of Goldsmith, different sorts of liquor are offered as appropriate to each guest. To the two Burkes ale from Wicklow, and wine from Ferney to me: my name is in italics, as supposing I am a wine-bibber; but the author's allusion to the wines of Ferney was meant for me, I rather think, from having taken a plan of a tragedy from Voltaire.

I owed many obligations to Dr. Percy. He had a pleasure in taking me with him to call upon Johnson, and in giving me invitations to the Chaplains' table whenever he was in waiting at St. James's; and I now regret, for the sake of others, the change that has since been made in altering or giving up that very pleasant association. Percy, on account of the original publication of his "Ancient Ballads," and his consequent introduction into Northumberland House, was much indebted both to Johnson and Farmer. He was not always the great Dr. Percy I was still much acquainted with; he was then in good fellowship with both. Mrs. Percy, afterwards nurse to the Duke of Kent, at Buckingham House, told me that Johnson once staid near a month with them at their dull Parsonage at Easton Mauduit; that Dr. Percy looked out all sorts of books to be ready for his amusement after breakfast, and that Johnson was so attentive and polite to her, that, when Dr. Percy mentioned the literature proposed in the study, he said, "No, Sir, I shall first wait upon Mrs. Percy to feed the ducks." But those halcyon days were about to change,—not as to Mrs. Percy, for to the last she remained a favourite with him. Percy was much advanced in dignity, and Johnson had given him a lasting offence by parodying the stanzas of the Hermit of Warkworth:

> "I put my hat upon my head,
> "And walk'd into the Strand,
> "And there I met another man
> "With his hat in his hand."

I never heard either allude to the circumstance; but I can refer to Garrick's letter concerning it. A change was visible in every thing. I could

once recollect telling Johnson, from Percy, that he had been a journey, and suddenly returned to Northumberland House, and found he was immediately required to preach a Charity Sermon; that he had made free with Johnson; indeed, had taken chief of his third "Idler," and that, on account of the annual subscription, he found he must be obliged to print it. Johnson smiled, and only said, "Pray tell him that I desire he'll do whatever he pleases as to me." But now, after the change had taken place, Dr. Percy coldly said to me, "I must call some morning on Johnson, and you shall see how I'll attack him about Gibbon's reply to Davies, with the praise of which you know the town rings." "No, Dr. Percy, not when I am with you. You know how it teazes him." "Yes," says he, "and I like to combat his narrow prejudices;" and he accordingly did. Johnson bore it for a long time, but at last exclaimed, "I will give you, Sir, no reply as to Davies's or my opinion about Gibbon; but I will only say that, if the two confederate Doctors made such mistakes, they were two blockheads." Afterwards, Percy rather loftily mentioned that "he knew the Duke of Northumberland would have a pleasure in lending him any books from his library to peruse." "And if the offer is made, Sir," Johnson only coldly replied, "from a good motive it is very well;" and, some time after, turning to me, said with a sigh, "Many offer me crusts now, but I have no longer teeth to bite them."

Percy was not averse from teasing Johnson; and, knowing how irritable Johnson was, and from infirmity and misfortune, I think at times, to say the truth, it bordered on cruelty. "Am I not in sport?" was serious there, when Gibbon's most sarcastical reply to Davies appeared.

I admired Dr. Percy for variety of anecdote; but Mr. Boswell was, altogether, one of the pleasantest companions I ever knew. When Dr. Percy presided at the King's Chaplains' table, perhaps no literary dinner was superior; the society was mixed, but I never recollect any altercation, though Hume has been present. Johnson had declared he never would meet him any where. He met Wilkes at Mr. Dilly's, and I rather think he was aware of it, though Boswell speaks differently, and was determined to be upon his guard, as the Wits were all on tip-toe.

It will be recollected that Mr. Boswell gives an account of a serious quarrel between Dr. Johnson and Percy about Dr. Monsey, which Percy at last qualified, by saying, "He had met with him at dinner at Northumberland House." Dr. Percy knew Dr. Monsey as well as I did. Sir G. Howard, the intimate friend of Lord Sandwich, had been Governor of Chelsea Hospital: my friend, the Hon. Mr. Vane, succeeded him. Dr. Percy, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Professor Mainwaring, the Rev. Sambroke Russell, all spoke alike and laughed about Dr. Monsey. At my own house in the country, Mr. Professor Mainwaring and Mr. Russell, who had two livings near me, often met in the evening. I've said, when speaking of meeting in London in the winter, "I'm happy to hear that all you able Divines have made a complete reformation in Dr. Monsey, so that we may now all meet at Chelsea Hospital, and stay as long as we please;" when Russell, turning to Mainwaring, would exclaim, "Mr. Professor, you find what is coming; do check your friend in time;" and the Professor would reply, "Mr. Russell, I've had a long walk this morning, and (as I am too apt to be) am very sleepy after dinner." "So then, between both, I find I shall escape." A stranger who was present afterwards asked me who this Dr. Monsey was we so frequently laughed about? I told him he was a very friendly, benevolent Physician of Chelsea Hospital; but at times his conversation was more coarse than that of Dean Swift, and much in the same style. He was quite a wit; and as a Physician, much respected by all the Pensioners, particularly for his marked attention to them: but in company, as the evening advanced, he now and then forced all my grave friends to retire. One of the party said to me, "The Doctor, at times, is not to be endured." This eccentric being is now gone to his serious account, with all his imperfections, many faults, and, I hope, greater virtues; and I sincerely regret that the Epitaph upon him, now printed by Dr. Wolcot, quoting some of his own licentious words, too fully decides the whole of this controversy.

Admiral Walsingham, who sometimes resided at Windsor, and some-

times in Portugal-street, frequently boasted that he was the only man to bring together miscellaneous parties, and make them all agreeable; and, indeed, there never before was so strange an assortment as I have occasionally met there. At one of his dinners, were the Duke of Cumberland, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nairn, the optician, and Mr. Leoni, the singer: at another, Dr. Johnson, &c. and a young dashing Officer, who determined, he whispered, to attack the old Bear that we seemed all to stand in awe of; there was a good dinner, and during that important time, Johnson was deaf to all impertinence. However, after the wine had passed rather freely, the young gentleman was resolved to bait him, and venture out a little further: "now, Dr. Johnson, do not look so glum, but be a little gay and lively, like others. What would you give, old gentleman, to be as young and sprightly as I am?" "Why, Sir," says he, "I think I would almost be content to be as foolish." Johnson (it is well known) professed to recruit his acquaintance with younger persons, and, in his latter days, I, with a few others, was more frequently honoured by his notice. At times he was very gloomy, and would exclaim, "stay with me, for it is a comfort to me"—a comfort that any feeling mind would wish to administer to a man so kind, though at times so boisterous, when he seized your hand, and repeated, "Aye, Sir, but to die and go we know not where," &c.—here his morbid melancholy prevailed, and Garrick never spoke so impressively to the heart. Yet, to see him in the evening, (though he took nothing stronger than lemonade,) a stranger would have concluded that our morning account was a fabrication. No hour was too late to keep him from the tyranny of his own gloomy thoughts.

A gentleman venturing to say to Johnson, "Sir, I wonder, sometimes, that you condescend so far as to attend a City club."—"Sir, the great chair of a full and pleasant club is, perhaps, the throne of human felicity." And he might have added, "I collected in early life many anecdotes and characters from such clubs, with which I embellished my Ramblers and Idlers."

I had not the honour to be at all intimate with Johnson till about the time he began to publish his "Lives of the Poets," and how he got through that arduous labour is, in some measure, still a mystery to me; he must have been greatly assisted by booksellers. I had, some time before, lent him Euripides with Milton's manuscript Notes: this, though he did not minutely examine (see Joddrel's Euripides), yet he very handsomely returned it, and mentioned it in his "Life of Milton." In the course of conversation, one day, I dropped out to him, that Lord Harborough (then the Rev.) was in possession of a very valuable collection of Manuscript Poems, and that amongst them, there were two or three in the hand-writing of King James I.; that they were bound up handsomely in folio, and were entitled "Sackville's Poems." These he solicited me to borrow for him, and Lord Harborough very kindly entrusted them to me for his perusal. At that time he had become careless about his books, and frequently very melancholy. Not finding any acknowledgment about them, I wrote to him, and received the annexed note, "that he knew nothing about them."

Jan. 20, 1783.

"Mr. Johnson is very glad of any intelligence, and much obliged by Mr. Cradock's favour and attention. The book he has now sent, shall be taken care of; but of a former book mentioned in the note, Mr. Johnson has no remembrance, and can hardly think he ever received it, though bad health may possibly have made him negligent."

"To Mr. Cradock."

This gave me no small concern, and I mentioned it to Steevens, who immediately said, "You ought not to have lent it to him; he knows nothing about it! I saw the book you describe lie under his old inkstand, and could not think what it was; it is there now." However, I never regained it till after his death, when, reading the melancholy account at Marseilles, I became alarmed about the book, and instantly wrote to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who found it directly, in the place mentioned by Mr. Steevens, and it was safely returned to Lord Harborough, with due excuses and acknowledgments. I was not equally fortunate in regard to some other papers I had procured for the Doctor in re-

gard to Gray and others, and particularly the French Translation of the "Merchant of Venice." Something had been said before him about a note of Mason's, relative to the mistake of a Translator, and the explanation of the word bowling-green, when I entertained him with a more laughable instance of a mistake in regard to the passage of the return of "my ship Andrew (*mon Andrew*)," in the "Merchant of Venice." This, says the Translator, is in England a very merry fellow, who plays tricks at a celebrated annual fair held there, and frequently, by his buffooneries, brings home to his employers very extensive gains." This book, merely owing to his infirmities, likewise, I never received again.

Sometimes trifles diverted him, and relieved his melancholy, but there could be no possible guess how an anecdote would be received. Speaking of Sterne's Sermons—"Sir, the fellow mixes the light with the serious; else in some parts, Dr. Johnson, I was surprised to find you had attended to them at all." "Sir, I was in a stage-coach; I should not have read them had I been at large." And directly afterwards, Harris's Hermes was mentioned. "I think the book is too abstruse; it is heavy." "It is; but a work of that kind must be heavy." "A rather dull man of my acquaintance asked me," said I, "to lend him some book to entertain him, and I offered him Harris's Hermes, and as I expected, from the title, he took it for a Novel; when he returned it, I asked him how he liked it, and what he thought of it? 'Why, to speak the truth,' says he, 'I was not much diverted; I think all these Imitations of Tristram Shandy fall far short of the original!'"—This had its effect, and almost produced from Johnson a rhinocerous laugh.

One of Dr. Johnson's rudest speeches was to a pompous gentleman coming out of Lichfield Cathedral, who said, "Dr. Johnson, we have had a most excellent discourse to day!" "That may be," said Johnson; "but it is impossible that you should know it."

Of his kindness to me, during the last years of his most valuable life, I could enumerate many instances. One slight circumstance, if any were wanting, would give an excellent proof of the goodness of his heart, and that to a person whom he found in distress: in such a case he was the very last man that would have given even the least momentary uneasiness to any one, had he been aware of it. Johnson, I think, went into his neighbour Alleyne's house, where he found a large party of females drinking; the greater part were not aware perhaps who he was, and went on in their discourse, without any regard to his being present; at last he began rather to growl, and talked of idle sounds, without either sense or meaning. The account I had from Mrs. Braddish, who was present. She was an humble pensioner on the Stratford family, and dined at my house frequently on a Sunday; but, during the week, she worked or washed for her living in Bolt-court. She was a gentleman's widow, well educated, and was most highly vexed at being included in such an offending party. I told her I would apologize for her to Johnson, which I did. He made little reply, but I found afterwards she had frequently been at his house, and he much noticed her. He told Mr. Alleyne that he found her to be a very sensible and discreet woman.

This Mr. Alleyne was a very honest man, was Johnson's landlord, and much respected by him; but T. Davies often diverted his friends at Alleyne's expense. By living so much with the great luminary, he had imbibed some of his pompous diction, which, unfortunately, being filled up with some phrases that he himself frequently made use of, such as *foh! foh! lack-aday! fiddle-de-dee!* out of all of it, T. Davies furnished out a rich melange; and, entertaining us frequently with it, he forgot himself, and introduced it before Johnson. "And pray, Davies," some of us asked, "how did he receive it?" "Why, I found he understood it, and only rubbed his mouth, and walked to the window." Mr. Alleyne was a respectable stationer. These slight anecdotes gave a key to Johnson's real character: he always meant to be on the side of justice, virtue, and humanity.

When the story of Johnson's felling Osborne in his own shop was told at Davies's, I ventured to strike out the following extempore:

When Johnson,* with tremendous step, and slow,
Fully determin'd, deigns to fell the foe,
E'en the earth trembles, thunders roll around,
And mighty Osborne's 'self lies levell'd with [the ground.

The last time I saw Dr. Johnson was just before I went to France; he said, with a deep sigh, "I wish I was going with you." He had just then been disappointed of going to Italy. Of all men I ever knew, Dr. Johnson was the most instructive.

During my residence in town, in the year 1824, I passed through Islington, on my way to Mr. Nichols's house at Highbury, but was rather impeded by a most crowded funeral; on naming this, Mr. Nichols said, "it was the funeral of Dr. Strahan, whom I have heard you speak of as having met at Dr. Johnson's." "You quite surprise me!" "Yes," said Mr. Nichols, "and we have been mentioning here, that you must be amongst the last now remaining of all that party." The conversation that passed that day, in consequence, principally led to the serious negociations that have since taken place relative to these Recollections.

Mr. Urban, *2, Francis-st. Golden-square, Jan.* 18.

In several of your former volumes, xci. pt. i. p. 99, and xciii. pt. ii. p. 279, you have communicated to your readers some amusing particulars relating to the notorious William Lilly, the Sidrophel of Butler, and prince of astrologers during the reigns of Charles the First and Second. The favour of a friend has lately enabled me to inspect the almanack published by this impudent cheat for the year 1655, and with your permission I will lay before your readers some account of its contents. It may be imagined that such a work can afford little that is worthy of preservation, but I need not remark to you that history gathers some of its most valuable materials from sources that at first sight seem little calculated to yield the least assistance, and I think it will be found that even an old almanack may be referred to with advantage. Such a publication may also contain many particulars of events which, although interesting in themselves, remain unnoticed by the grave historian, who considers it beneath the dignity of his task to regard the less important, although not wholly uninfluential, under-current of events.

The almanack I have referred to is entitled, "Merlini Anglici Ephemeris: Astrologicall Predictions for the year 1655. By William Lilly, Student in Astrology. Insanus qui aliquod secretum scribit, nisi a vulgo celetur, et vix a sapientibus possit intelligi. London, printed for the Company of Stationers, and H. Blunden, at the Castle, in Cornhill, 1655." On the title-page is an engraved copperplate portrait of Lilly, very similar to the one published in vol. xciii. of your Mag. although the face is rather thinner, and there is in the countenance less of that *riant* expression which distinguishes the other. Altogether, however, the change is not greater than is to be expected in the appearance of every man from forty-five to fifty-two.

The year 1654, near the end of which this almanack was, of course, published, is distinguished in the history of Great Britain as being the first year of the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. The Long Parliament was "turned out of doors," as Lilly expresses it, on the 20th April, 1653. Barebone's Parliament terminated its short existence on the 12th Dec. following. On Friday, the 16th Dec. the celebrated "instrument of government" was first promulgated; and on the same day, as Lilly tells us, "at half an hour past two in the afternoon," his Highness received, or accepted, the Sword and Seal at Westminster. It is, therefore, by no means remarkable that the "Student of Astrology" should, under these circumstances, devote a considerable portion of his "Astrologicall Judgments" to the fortunes of this new prince, whose government had now assumed a form in some little degree settled and known. Accordingly, the first few pages of the "Judgments" contain a strenuous endeavour to prove that all the strange fortunes of "Old Noll," had been clearly and pointedly predicted by "sage Sidrophel." The introductory passage is so curious for

* "Lie still, Sir," said Johnson, "that you may not give me a second trouble." Mr. Nichols afterwards asked Johnson whether the story was strictly true? "No, Sir," replied Johnson, "it was not in his shop, it was at my own house."

its ingenuity and *excessive modesty*, that I shall quote it as it stands.

"Before we come to deliver our astrological judgment of the contingencies of this present year 1655, we hold it very convenient to signifie unto this present generation, and also to future ages, how it hath pleased Almighty God all along, almost in every year of our annual and other writings emitted into the world since 1644 (at which time we first appeared publickly), so to direct and guide our understanding, that in a multitude of our expressions we have sometimes tacitly, and at other times very modestly, hinted at, nay, almost in significant language, expressed those great and many, yea, even miraculous mutations which have befallen our native country (which is England), as also the several alterations both in civil and other matters of government, which have therein happened, very long before they came to pass; nay, even those very honorable and high actions and carriages of this present Lord Protector, both in his person and undertakings, are so plainly demonstrated, and in such plain language delivered, that, unless an envious generation of very obstinate people shall willingly hoodwink their understandings, and out of meer malice or envy disparage his glorious actions and the copiousness of our pen, they must acknowledge our genius, guided by some secret providence, to have been his Highness's trumpet, and he the main and almost onely subject of our many years writing. We do more willingly remember these our preceding predictions, that posterity may know we were as well born to predict his greatness as he made capable by the extraordinary hand of God to verifie them."

From such an introduction the sequel may be easily guessed; every lucky or doubtful passage in his early writings (his almanacks or his pamphlets), is turned and distorted to the advantage of his own prescience and the honor of Cromwell, who is, in truth, flattered with no sparing hand. It is not my intention to follow Mr. Lilly throughout his course; but there are several passages which appear worth extracting. One of his hieroglyphics, he pretends, had reference to the peace established by Cromwell.

"First, with the Swede, by the extraordinary blessing of God upon the industry and endeavours of that most honorable person, the Lord Commissioner Whitlock, imployed by his Highness unto the Swedes for that purpose; who, notwithstanding the unseasonableness of the year, and the many dangers attending the sea in that season, not respecting the indisposition of his body, or any danger which might intervene, most nobly and willingly, not onely underwent the embassage, but also to the extreme honour of the English nation, performed his embassage, and concluded a peace highly to the advantage of his nation. His Highness hath also brought the Dutch unto a handsome peace, and enforced Denmark to restore our merchants' ships and goods. He hath also, to the great advance of the merchants, composed a peace with the Portugals; therefore I think he was very properly pictured in that shape, and the word Pax placed under him."

Whitelock, who here shares Lilly's commendations with the Protector, was a friend of the astrologer, and upon several occasions made use of his heavenly skill.

Another hieroglyphic happening to contain a few wheatsheaves, this is at once construed into an indication of plenty, and he remarks:

"If ever any man who is alive did know corn cheaper than it hath been for these three years last past, we much wonder. Wheat being at 20*d.* and rye 16*d.* a bushel."

A third hieroglyphic foretold the dissolution of the Long Parliament, and here he gives the following strange account of that event:

"But, behold in the 6th page, how significantly we represent the late Parliament really as it was when dissolved: for you see a navy of ships represented over the Parliament's head; and at what time they were dissolved or routed and turned out of dores their navy was just setting forth. You see what sorrowful countenances many of them have, and good reason they had to look like sorrowful knights, who whilst that Parliament lasted knew no mediocrity in their pride, though now they are but as vulgar men scorned in most places they reside in. O Gilbert Millington, Abbot of Fell, in Nottinghamshire, high prince of plundered ministers, in what ale-house wast thou in when that house was dissolved? Exit Gilbert."

His especial enmity towards the "Committee for plundered ministers," arose from the circumstance which is detailed in his life written by himself, of his being summoned before that Committee on occasion of some prognostications in his "Starry Messenger," which were construed into an offence against the Parliament. The same circumstance is referred to in the following passage in the almanack:

"Since that time his Highness hath, in a manner, had the sole government of England, and that by his means and endeavours we enjoy a settled good peace none will deny, except, perhaps, Will. Cawley, of Chichester, lately elected a Privy Counsellor to the Queen of Pigmies; yet formerly he was a prodigious stickler, right or wrong, in the

Committee of plundered ministers, who, hearing of our being in trouble in 1652, ex-professo came unto London to prosecute us, for which his civility we could not omit to mention his greatness."

Millington and Fell, the two members of the Committee who, in these passages, are held up to especial ridicule, are also commemorated in his own account of the matter contained in his life before referred to. "One Millington," he says, "a drunken member, was much my enemy, and so was Cawley, of Chichester, a deformed fellow, unto whom I had done several courtesies."

In the following very awkward manner he also pretends to have forewarned the Protector of the danger he was in from the conspiracies of the royalists upon his assumption of the protectorate, for which Messrs. Vowel and Gerard suffered (Clarend. 3. 384.). It is a curious specimen of the straits to which astrologers are driven, in order to make any thing of their predictions.

"But who shall suffer the fate following I leave unto time's discovery:

——— Sublatus forte veneno,
Aut cæsus gladio, subita vel morte vocatus.
What's he that may by poyson dy,
By sword, or sudden casualty?

The words of the last verse have relation to those treasonable designs plotted against the Lord Protector since his happy protection of us, but by Providence prevented, for we know several were executed for conspiring his death. What concerns a sudden death, I trust, is now prevented by his Highness's miraculous delivery from that eminent danger he was in near Michaelmas day last past, 1654."

The latter part of this sentence, with respect to sudden death, refers, I apprehend, to an accident which had very nearly put a period to Cromwell's reign. The Duke of Holstein had sent him six horses as a present, and the Protector, being desirous of trying them, and perhaps of exhibiting his skill as a coachman, amused himself by driving the horses in Hyde Park, his secretary, Thurloe, being within the coach, his Highness the Protector on the box. But the Protector was unable to execute his task; the horses became restive; he was precipitated from his seat upon the pole, from whence he fell, and was dragged along the ground for a considerable distance with such violence that a loaded pistol which he had in his pocket went off; but amidst all these dangers the sacred person of the Protector escaped almost unhurt.

Lilly then proceeds to show, by the disposition of the heavenly bodies at the period of Cromwell's assumption of the protectorate, that "if men on earth, or angels in heaven, had studied compliance with his Highness, they could not, that time of the year considered, have created a more promising or hopeful election, or a first beginning more harmonically consenting with former and latter configurations of heaven." All intimating the durability of the government then formed, and that it would not "*in many ages*" be determined. We may smile at the futility of mere human attempts at prediction, of which this is a most notorious instance of failure; but the political consequences of such an assertion, at the time when it was promulgated, were likely to be very considerable. We know that the *dicta* of Lilly were regarded with a degree of superstitious respect that it is scarcely possible for us to conceive, and which indeed we should not credit if it were not vouched by good authority. He was consulted by Fairfax upon the success of his military expeditions; by Charles I. as to his escapes from prison; the army of Cromwell were encouraged to perseverance, when in Scotland, by a prognostication of victory by Lilly in one of his almanacks; and even a Committee of the House of Commons, in Charles the Second's time, consulted him in hopes of discovery by the stars who were the authors of the fire of London. Such a positive assertion of the durability of Cromwell's government as the one above extracted was therefore, I imagine, of considerable political importance, and was well calculated to work upon the minds of the people. Indeed the royalists seem to have considered the matter in this light, and therefore combatted their opponents with their own weapons: for Lilly tells us that there were at that time "both masculine dreamers and female prophetesses (like the nun of Kent in Hen. 8. his days), pretending visions or revelations to vilify and lessen his Highness's reputation, probably set forward by some silver-handed enemies or gilded tongues to detract from his actions and glory." In like manner Lilly discourages all conspiracies against his Highness, by assuring his enemies that he "cannot

find any one likely to prevail against him;" and enforces passive obedience to the new order of things, by declaring that "a consent and harmony of the heavenly ordinances," had conduced to bring about the great changes in which Cromwell had been concerned, and that he had not ascended into the chair of government without an especial decree of Heaven; "therefore," he concludes, "we ought willingly to comply with our obedience unto the firm ordinances of the heavens *which declared his actions by our pen.*"

It is well known that Lilly enjoyed considerable fame on the Continent. When he was accused before the Committee for plundered ministers, Mr. Strickland, who had been the agent of the Parliament in Holland, declared that "his name was famous in those parts in which he had long continued. I assure you," he proceeded, "his name is famous over all Europe; I come to do him justice." Another proof of this fact is, that the King of Sweden sent him a gold chain and medal worth about fifty pounds, as a return for some predictions in his almanacks in favour of that monarch. These predictions occurred in the years 1657 and 1658; but there are some passages relating to this monarch in the almanack now under consideration which seem worthy of being extracted. Referring to a former publication he says:

"In page 39, I say that the dominion, or sovereignty, which is signified to be attained by some man, or state, at first by deceit and cruelty, or will be attained by war, great labour and industry, fraud, blood, and what not; yet afterwards it shall be ordered with sweetness by subtilty, mercy, affability, policy, &c. His Highness is one of those who hath attained to great sovereignty as by us predicted. And whereas we said, 'man or men, who dares deny but that the King of Sweden,' since we wrote that treatise, hath had a kingdom translated unto him by Christiana the late Queen? a work scarce paralleled in all historie. Charles the 5th surrendered not until very age enforced him: she in the prime of her age, not unto one of her own issue, but unto one allied unto her at a further distance; but indeed unto a most worthy man, fitted, as it were, by God for so great a work."

The cunning by which he makes this prophecy fit both Cromwell and Charles, is apparent. "Whereas," he remarks, "we said man *or men*;" but the words are, "man *or state*," and not "man *or men*," and the whole passage evidently refers to one person, one dominion, &c. and not to several, although it did not suit his purpose to consider it in that light.

In another part we have the following passage, also referring to a former publication:

"In page 41 we say, "True it is that upon the effects of that eclipse in Aug. 1654, very great matters in things politick, as leagues, &c. shall be effected;" and immediately after we say, "Old things are departed, new men, new laws, new magistrates, new commonwealths." Since we wrote that judgment the old Parliament was routed, or dissolved, a new Parliament was called, which made new laws, and one a law unheard of, viz. an act for marrying by justices of the peace; since that time his Highness hath made new Judges, and the instrument of the new government I take to be a new law. And whereas I say the eclipse would operate upon men whose ages were more than thirty and so about, or near fifty, this present King of Sweden is more than thirty, and his Highness a few years more than fifty. Many men also who were in high authority were presently after that time well eased of that burthen they never complained of, viz. of lording it over others and obeying nobody themselves, being the day before the dissolution Honourable, but the next day no more Worshipfull than a ——."

The last sentence is another allusion to the Long Parliament, his spleen against which he lost no opportunity of venting. The following paragraph is a prophetical failure of this "second Daniel," but contains, I make no doubt, a very correct account of the disturbed and oppressed state of England at the period in question, wrung from a man who had no disposition to give offence to the powers that were:

"And whereas we say the new government shall continue in much majesty and austerity until 1663, we hope the actions of the present times make good, or do verifie, our predictions; for verily so long as some envenomed spirits who consider not the great works of the Almighty in these our so great mutations, do continue their embittered oppositions against his Highness, what marvel is it, if, enforced by turbulent spirits, upon meer necessity he keep up a full body of the army in pay for preservation of the peace of this nation, the government whereof by God onely is entrusted unto his wisdome and providence. When malicious spirits give over their conspiracies against him, his Highness will then give a period unto our general taxes; therefore we have no reason to maintain a faction against him in whose life consists this nation's welfare."

The next passage I shall extract is rather singular, as coming from a man just married, although for the third time.

"Our daies are numbered, and we will meddle no more; our pilgrimage in this life hath been troublesome; we desire a period to all our travels, as having almost finished what we were created for. Veni, Domine."

It will be remarked, that this Prince of Astrologers always employs the sounding monosyllable "we," although the paper is subscribed in his own name. "We will henceforth," he exclaims angrily in another place, "we will henceforth give you no astrological reasons, having been too copious unto an ungrateful generation of men who might have been everlastingly in their A, B, C, without our assistance."

The following extract contains a curious mixture of good guessing and bad guessing.—His Highness and Ourself—impudence and cant. I leave to the curious in such matters to determine who is the "one" great man to whom he referred.

"For what may befal England, I do most ingeniously deliver my judgment, that without God's great and very abundant mercies, we may in plain terms expect a plague or pestilence in 1655, and far better is it we fall into the hands of God than man. But so long as this present Protector doth live, no foreign enemy, of what nation soever, shall land forces on the English shore without repenting their forwardness; therefore may he live long, govern justly, and dye very honourably and aged; and, whilst he lives as he is, be a terror unto the enemies of England, who, when he is dead, will leave such an example of intricacy behind him, that though many persons of honour will endeavour most earnestly to imitate him, yet none but only one in many ages or succeeding generations shall come near unto or parallel his atchievements; but he is English, and a very prophet hath no honour in his own country, and Ourself shall be sure to smart for our Astrological commendations of him in the judgment of those whom we call ———. But our portion of comfort is in Heaven; upon earth little is ordained for us but slander and reproaches."

The literary abilities of Lilly were by no means of a high order; but there is occasionally something peculiarly terse and forcible in the style employed in his prognostications,—a boldness of expression by no means singular in an age prolific in strong minds. The following is a striking example: "A conjunction of malapert people think to carry all before them by vain impudence, or rather imprudence. They fail." At another place I find the following bold exclamation against the Scotch, who seem to have shared his hatred with the Long Parliament. "The Scottish people inclinable to revolt and murther our English soldiers, where occasion permits them. Happy England if Scotland were a million of miles distant from thee!"

The last extract I shall make concerns the dispute between Lilly and Mr. Gataker, which you have already referred to, vol. XCIII. pt. ii. p. 298. Mr. Gataker, who was one of the most learned members of the synod of divines, took occasion to censure Lilly's publications, and ridicule astrology in an exposition upon the 10th Chap. of Jerem. ver. 2. Lilly replied to him, and several counter publications appeared on both sides. In the Anglicus for 1654, in his observations upon August, Lilly wrote, "Hac in tumbâ jacet presbyter et nebulo." It so happened, that about that time Mr. Gataker died, and in the following passage we find Lilly, by virtue of this precious morsel of Latinity, laying claim to the full merit of having predicted that event. The conclusion of the paragraph has scarcely a parallel for impiety and absurdity.

"Our pen doth willingly pass by some injurious speeches delivered publickly in a sermon at Master Gataker's funeral by a very, very unworthy Ashye Mouth.* We honoured Master Gataker whilest alive, accounted him a man of as much learning and reading as any; and endued with as much choler and spleen as any mortal man. We wish he had kept close unto the text when he commented on Jeremiah, chap. 10, vers. 2, and not bespattered ourself with very obscene language, not befitting a man of gravity; especially on a commentary upon a text of Scripture, for which many learned divines have much condemned his rashness, or ill-guided zeal. But he is dead, having left very few divines of our English nation comparable or equal in learning unto himself, especially in history or the Hebrew tongue. We predicted his death as it fell out in August 1654, and we were so civil as to bestow an epitaph upon him, viz.—Hac in tumbâ jacet presbyter, &c. Seriously he mistook our meaning in every particle of his forty sheets of paper wrote against us. We wish we may no longer live than that we honour a learned and orthodox ministry or clergie; the factious spirit we endure not,

* Simeon Ashe, a puritan minister.

nor do we conceive it edifieth any thing when a private spirit doth blunder out nonsense in a pulpit against astrologie. We remember the Pharisees called Christ a drunkard, a glutton, a friend to publicans and sinners; and why?—his enemies knew not his doctrine or person."

The local antiquary may be pleased to learn that the worthy Mr. Lilly dates his papers from the "Corner house over against Strand Bridge;"—perhaps some of your correspondents can point out the spot. In an indictment preferred against him in 1655 he is described as "late of the parish of Saint Clement Danes."

On the last page is the following piece of intelligence oddly enough placed amongst some book-advertisements.

"The new river in Surrey begun by Major James Pitson and others, the 4th of August, 1651, is now made navigable for barges from Guildford to London, carrying twenty or thirty tun a barge, there being already ten employed, so that there is at London and Guildford every day in the week, for more easie carriage of commodities, one or other of those barges; the work being finished by the said Major James Pitson and others, Nov. 1, 1653, a work very advantageous and much commendable."

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

OF THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF ANCIENT NATIONS.—No. IV.

(Continued from Vol. XCVII. ii. 508.)

LORD KAIMES is of opinion that, if the common language of men had not been confounded upon their undertaking the tower of Babel, there never could have been but one language. Antiquaries constantly suppose a migrating spirit in the original inhabitants of the earth; not only without evidence, but contrary to all probability. Men never desert their connections nor their country without necessity. His Lordship proceeds to reason and establish this principle upon facts extracted from annals far subsequent to the early period of the deluge; but he subjoins that, "as Paradise is conjectured to have been situated in the heart of Asia, the surrounding regions must have been first peopled, and the civilization and improvements of the mother country were undoubtedly carried along to every new settlement. In particular, the colonies planted in America and the South Sea Islands, must have been highly polished; because, being at the greatest distance, they probably were the latest. And yet these and other remote people, the Mexicans and Peruvians excepted, remain to this day in the original savage state of hunting and fishing. He conceives that "the deplorable event reversed all nature; by scattering men over the face of all the earth, it deprived them of society, and rendered them savages." Sketches, i. 62.

Shuckford supposes the invention and use of alphabets to have their origin very early in this second world; probably not long after the dispersion of Shinaer, for the records of the Chaldean astronomers reach almost up to this time; and Thyoth's inscribing pillars was not above two centuries later. It is not likely that they should hit immediately upon one alphabet; but rather they made attempts, and came to it by degrees. Con. i. 249.

It is not probable that mankind who lived nearly 1600 years before the flood had no letters; and if they had any, Noah must have known them, and used them; there were too many at Shinaer to prevent any rumour of a single person there inventing them: and Nimrod afterwards had several eminent men with him.

The evidence of the Chinese is the surest on this point; for they had no records prior to Fo-hi or Noah, whose descendants landed in their country, bringing letters with them from the Antediluvian world. They have no alphabet, but a new mark for every different action, and those extend to 120,000 according to Walton; and to this Le Compte adds, that there is no esteemed or learned man amongst them who does not understand 15 or 20,000 of their letters. Shuckford, i. 243.

The original language of Japhet and his children is to be traced into Ireland first, and thence into Scotland and Wales; corrupted by time, and by the wantonness of all nations, in endeavouring to adapt their originals to their own native tongue—the Greeks more especially did this, and the Gauls and French afterwards, in the names of men and places. The Bards or Filids who accompanied the Milesians from Spain into Ireland, were successors of those Bards who always had accompanied the heroes of antiquity, and had succeeded their fathers in recording genealogies and ex-

ploits throughout the whole race of Japhet, or Europe; and no nation can boast of possessing such records at this day as the kingdom of Ireland. The Narratives of Magogian, or Irish Filids. Parsons, 107.

Camden, however, does not trace them so far as this: though in his preface, xx et seq. there is some reference to these authorities, but not sufficiently to draw any fixed conclusion. The Scots, Picts, Romans, and Saxons, are all very subsequent to the children of Japhet. But Dr. Parsons may be thought here to correct the industry of Sir Isaac Newton.

The Filids have agreed punctually with the Mosaic account, whenever there was occasion to mention what he treated of; though they begin long before the birth of Moses, and are carried through all the migrations of the Gomerians and Magogians, to their settling in these kingdoms, continued to their first acquiescing to an English king, with the greatest regularity; and none but Scythians and Magogians were the original inhabitants of Ireland after the flood, nor of England, but Gomerians. P. 110, 111.

Gomer and Magog were sons of Japhet.

The Irish Chronicles agree that the invasion of that island by the Milesians, or subjects of Milesius and of Spain, was 1080 years after the deluge, which accords with the Filids and other historians. This brings it to A.M. 2736, and corresponds with the deliverance of the Israelites in their 4th servitude, by Deborah and Barak, from Jabin, king of Hazor; 1281 ante Christum.

The Scythians first observed the worship of the true God, and so did the Chaldeans; they were descendants of Japhet, and the latter of Shem. But it was among the issue of Ham that idolatry was begun; the Greeks adopted it from them, having abandoned the knowledge of the Deity, which their predecessors the Gomerians and Scythians were in possession of in the isles of Elis or Elisha, and Scythia (p. 138). Tacitus, speaking of them as Getæ, notices their belief in a future state, and submitting more readily to death than they prepare for a journey (ibid). The worship of God continued untainted in Britain and Ireland many ages after it was adulterated elsewhere (p. 141). The Druids took their rise, as well as the Scythian philosophers, from the same fountain, the house of Japhet, through the family of Magog.

But I must forbear a strong inclination to proceed in these researches, as, though very interesting, descending to a period so far subsequent to that which is the principal subject of these pages. The enquiring reader will be able to pursue them much more at large, and in detail, in the original of Dr. Parsons; who remarks that, although other languages have been altered, the Irish have preserved their letters and orthography entirely the same that it ever was, without any change, to this day, in their MSS. of the most ancient, as well as of the most modern times (p. 255), but that they soften and abridge it in their conversation; proofs of which he affords by a table of words.

But we are not to date all knowledge as coeval only with the flood, because Noah must have been thentofore in a station of life to command much knowledge, and to give instruction. Also, that Moses says of Jubal, one of Cain's great grandsons, that he was father of all such as handle the harp and organ, and Tubal Cain instructed every artificer in brass and iron. This shews how early not only the science of music, but musical instruments also, and not only those two useful metals, brass and iron, were understood, but the methods of obtaining the ore; malleating and fashioning them, and the utensils and process necessary for such purposes, were all familiar with Noah's predecessors.

Adam, made in the image of God, comprehends the skill of mind, and application; and, when by sentence excluded from Eden, he must have starved if full powers had not been given him to till the earth, and subdue it, that therefrom he should find subsistence, and this united all the knowledge necessary for its cultivation. Noah, the last of his long line of ancestry, must have possessed all the advantages of such information, and have transmitted them with appropriate language and names, to his sons, with the right worship of God. And it is found that the language which they and their descendants used, was the Hebrew, which affords a proof that this was the original, and shows the propriety of Moses, a Jew, having been selected to write their earliest history;

for it does not seem what other language he could have adopted but that which was the original, and in which he was also instructed to publish the Decalogue. It was used at the dispersion. See T. H. Horne, vol. ii. p. 2.

Besides, Enoc, the second class from Adam, lived contemporary with Noah 84 years; also with Canaan, Methusaleh, Lamech, and Shem, during several centuries, and must therefore have acquired their knowledge; and he continued after the deluge till the 58th year of Abraham. Thus all his pious predecessors went to the grave before that dreadful calamity, and left it to Noah to give the verbal outlines of its history, which Moses, in a future period, with the further aid of inspiration, committed to writing in the same language.

Hence it appears, that Gomer and Magog, the two sons of Japhet, were the two great fathers of the people of Europe, and by their emigrations Gomer gave inhabitants to all the southern, and Magog and his brothers Meshec and Tubal, to all the northern kingdoms; which shews that the Ancient Britons were Gomerians, and the ancient Irish were Magogians. P. 411.

Such inquiries as these, progressively lead the mind most happily, as I conceive, through the remotest ages and nations, by paths scarcely ever trodden, rendering us familiar with the first peoplers and teachers of the new creation under Noah, with alphabets and tongues, and derivations, from sources and a people long since antecedent to him, but combined with a subsequent union.

In Egypt the invention of letters is ascribed to Napth and Path, two succeeding Kings, who instructed their people in them, and in architecture, and had some useful knowledge of physic and astronomy. Men then began to minute down in characters, upon pieces of stone, or lumps of burnt earth, some hints of things in order to transmit them to future ages; but as few persons were skilled in this art, and as the names of the inventors of arts were but few, it is probable they were not recorded. The most ancient fragments of Egyptian learning were some inscriptions on lumps of burnt earth, called στηλαι, or pillars, and these were some ages after those times found hidden in caves near Thebes or Diopolis. Pausan. i. 78. Agatho Demon deciphered them, 42 in number; 36 were written upon philosophical subjects, the origin of the world, history of mankind, &c. which was the philosophy of those times; and the other six related to medicine: the date of this advancing knowledge must have been about the close of the 20th century of the world, for Ananim died after a reign of 63 years A.M. 2006. I must refer to Shuckford for the further pursuit of this part of our subject, and to Michaelis for the origin of languages.

As to the supposed migrating spirit, even Bochart must yield to Kempfer in boldness of conjecture. After proving from difference of language, and from other circumstances, that Japan was not peopled by the Chinese, Kempfer, without the least hesitation, settles a colony there of those who thought of building the tower of Babel. Nay, he traces most minutely their route to Japan; and concludes that they must have travelled with great expedition, because their language has no tincture of any other. He did not think it necessary to explain what temptation they had to wander so far from home, nor why they settled in an island not preferable either in soil or climate to many countries which they must have traversed. Ibid, p. 63.

The cosmogenies of all the chief parts of the earth are traced with a clear and able hand by Mr. Faber in his Horæ Mosaicæ, vol. I. p. 32, where he has presented their traditional history and the numerous accounts of the Deluge. In that of China he refers to the Asiatic Researches, vol. II. p. 117, and to Maurice's India, vol. I. p. 507; adding that Martin informs us that the Chinese writers make frequent mention of the Flood, but do not enter into the causes which produced it: this deficiency led him to doubt whether they spoke of the Noetic flood, or of some partial deluge confined to the realm of China. So far as this, however, he ventures to assert that there is a great dissimilitude between the two accounts; and he adds that in point of chronology they nearly coincide, each having taken place about 3000 years before the Christian æra. Martin. Hist. Sin. lib. 1. p. 12, where he follows very

judiciously the longer computation, which has been adopted by the Eastern Churches. According to the Hebr. Chron. it occurred in the year 2349 ante C. and according to the Samaritan in 2939. Faber, I. 108.

These last particulars manifestly determine Fohi to be the same person as Noah, who, by the vanity of local appropriation, is generally made the first King of every ancient people. Hence his birth without a father, from a mother encompassed by a rainbow, must inevitably mean the allegorical birth of Noah from his great mother the Ark. Horæ Mos. I. 140. This union of dates would effectually liberalise their motives of communication, would give vigour to the consolations of kind offices, would eradicate hatred and envy and the low ambition that serves neither the lofty nor the humble, and would so level the barriers of self-interest, as that throughout the establishments of rational man, peace would be the rule of action, and that reverence to the revealed will of God would finally confirm his people in the universal adoption of the Gospel, which would make them one fold under one Shepherd!

But it is time to close these speculations on the origin of mankind and their emigrations; our facts are founded on Moses, and they refute the extravagant assumptions of the Chinese philosophers. A. H.

(To be continued.

Mr. Urban, *Cranworth Parsonage, Norfolk, Jan. 21.*

I HAVE lately published a selection from letters* I received from the late Lord Chedworth in the period from Jan. 17, 1780, to May 14, 1795. I have there stated my reasons for not adding any which I received from his Lordship after that time. In a note at the end of the publication I advert to a communication as I conceive of much worth, which I received from him in the year 1800, on the subject of a course of reading necessary for the primary instruction of a Magistrate. In the same note I avow my intention of offering this letter to you, with a request that you will insert it in your valuable Miscellany, a request which I now presume to make; and I trust that, in complying with my wishes, you will do a real pleasure to many of your numerous readers, as well as confer a favour on Yours, &c.

Thos. Crompton.

" To the Rev. Thos. Crompton, Belton, (Suffolk), near Yarmouth.

Dear Sir, *Ipswich, Jan. 2,* 1800.

I know so well Mr. Brookes' potency, as not to doubt that the Lord Lieutenant will follow his recommendation at the next cold seal which the commission receives. I beg leave to say that, if you think I can be of any assistance to you in the discharge of your office, or in recommending books to enable you to acquire the requisite knowledge, I shall be very happy to communicate on the subject. At present I shall only say, that Burn is indispensible, but must not be implicitly relied on, for the book is not free from errors; and the quotations from Acts of Parliament are not always faithful, and lead to mistakes, which an attentive perusal of the Acts themselves would (to you at least) render highly improbable. Blackstone's Commentaries should be diligently perused; and I beg leave particularly to recommend to your attention Mr. Justice Foster's Crown Law, a most learned and luminous work, of which every Magistrate ought to be master (he is a very powerful reasoner); and Boscawen on Summary Convictions, which I could wish you to consider diligently before you proceed to the execution of that disagreeable part of your duty. I hope you will not think me too didactic, nor infer from it that I fancy myself a good justice of the peace in any respect, but in rectitude of intention, with regard to which my conscience is at perfect ease: I know how short I fall of the requisite knowledge and ability. I do not say this from any affected modesty, for I know that I am better qualified for the discharge of my office than many of my brethren in this county; " but " nulla est gloria præterire claudos."

* * * * * * * * * * *

" I should not recommend your having Burn interleaved; but a book for the purpose of noting recent decisions, and alterations of the law, by new Acts of Parliament, would be highly useful; and a reference to this might be made in the margin of your Burn: of course your book would con-

* A 4to. vol. published by Hurst and Co.

tain exact references to the places whence the cases, &c. noted are taken. I may lay it down to you as a general rule never to think of buying old editions of Law Books. Neither of those I have mentioned to you are out of print. The last edition of Mr. Justice Foster's excellent book has some valuable additions. Mr. Boseawen's Treatise on Summary Convictions was not published till 1792; I know not whether there has been a seeond edition: I should recommend having this book bound up with a number of blank paper leaves at the end, equal in bulk to the treatise itself, which, including the index, consists only of 223 pages, on which you may enter notes of the cases respecting convictions, which have been determined since the publication of the work. When you have digested these, I will send you a further list of books whieh I should think necessary for you.

I remain, dear sir,
Your very obedient and humble servt.
CHEDWORTH."

Burning of Indian Widows.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Jan.* 1.

THE barbarous Indian practiee of burning Widows alive is so generally known, that any proof of the fact, or description of the ceremony, would here be superfluous. But, on the subjeet of its antiquity, I beg permission to say a few words.

Without inquiring at what remote period the custom originated, or on what partieular oeeasion, I eontent myself with observing, that the knowledge of it had made its way to Rome before the birth of Christ, since we find it noticed by the poet *Propertius*, who died about nineteen years previous to that event; and who mentions it, not as something altogether novel and "*inaudite*," but as matter of public notoriety. I will here quote his own words (3, 13, 15)—

Felix Eois lex funeris una maritis,
Quos Aurora suis rubra colorat equis:
Namque, ubi mortifero jacta est fax ultima lecto,
Uxorum positis stat pia turba comis;
Et certamen habent leti, quæ viva sequatur
Conjugium: pudor est, non licuisse mori.
Ardent victrices, et flammæ pectora præbent;
Imponuntque suis ora perusta viris.

This passage is the more remarkable, as pointing to a funereal rite of still greater antiquity—that of the surviving friends cutting off their hair for an offering to the spirit of the deeeased. (See the Funeral of *Patroclus*, in *Homer*, Il. ♆, 46 and 136—and the Prophecy of *Ezechiel*, 27, 31.)

While I have the pen in my hand, it may not be amiss to observe, that the word "*Una*," in the first of the lines above quoted, was not intended by the poet to be understood in the common acceptation, but as "*unique, unparalleled, superlative*"—*Lex una felix*, "*singularly fortunate*—as *Catullus* (22, 10) has "UNUS *caprimulgus*," "the *veriest clodpoll on earth*"—and *Horace* (*Sat.* 2, 3, 24.)

Hortos, egregiasque domos, mercarier UNUS
Cum lucro nôram—"*None like me for a bargain.*"

Yours, &e. JOHN CAREY.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XLI.

Extracts from the Book of Entries at Stationers' Hall in 1610.

CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA.

June 4, 1610.

MR. GEO. BYSHOPPE, Mr. John Norton, Mr. Adams, Mr. Edw. Byshopp, Mr. Banekworth, William Aspley, entered for their copyes, in full eourt holden this day, Mr. Camden's booke ealled Britannia, as well in English as in Latyne. *vid.*

Whereof Mr. Geo. Byshoppe is to enioy one-third p'te, (saving) of that third p'te Mr. Banckworth and William Aspley are to have and enioy there moity or halfe p'te. And Mr. Adames and Mr. Edw. Byshopp are to have th' other third p'te betweene them.

GWILLIM'S HERALDRY.

July 24, 1610.

Raffe Mabbe entered for his coppye under th' ands of Mr. Basehan, Mr. William Camden Clareneeux, and th' wardens [of the Company]. A booke called "A display of Heraldry, by John Gwillim, Pursiv^t att Armes." *vid.*

PLAYS OF BEN JONSON.

Sept. 20, 1610.

John Brown, John Basby, jun. entered for there eoppe under th' ands of Sir Geo. Bucke and of Mr. Waterson

for Mr. Warden Leake, A booke called "Epicœni, or the Silent Woman," by Ben Johnson, vid.

Oct. 3, 1610.

Walter Burre entered for his copy under th'ands of Sir George Buck [Master of the Revels] and th' wardens, A Comœdy called "The Alchymist," made by Ben Johnson, vid.

The same entered for his copyes by assignment from Thomas Thorpe, with the consente of th' Wardens under there hands, 2 books, th' one called "Sejanus his fall," th' other "Vulpone, or the Foxe," xiid.

Don Quixote.

Jan. 19, 1610-11.

Edw. Blounte and Will. Barnet entered for their copy under th' ands of Mr. Edw. Abbott and th' Wardens, A booke called "The delightfull History of the witty Knight Don Quissote."

Shakspeare's Poems.

There is a neat and very convenient edition of the poems of Shakspeare, printed by Bernard Lintot, consigned by Malone to oblivion as "full of errors." It is the only modern edition enumerated by the critic, *except his own*; those published by Gildon, Sewell, Evans, &c. having no better character than being "spurious."

The work was published in two volumes. The first volume appeared on 3d August 1709,* containing Venus and Adonis; the Rape of Lucrece; the passionate Pilgrim; and sonnets to sundry notes of music. The regular dates were assigned to each article as founding the authority. About Feb. 1710-11, appeared the second volume, containing the one hundred and fifty-four sonnets, and the Lover's Complaint, as from the edition of 1609. Lintot the publisher announced his work as "correctly printed literatim," and that "some of these miscellanies were printed from an old edition which Mr. Congreve obliged me with; others from an ingenious gentleman of the Middle Temple, who is pleased to leave his old copy with me, to shew any person that has a mind to gratify his curiosity therewith."† A later advertisement has "some of these Mr. Congreve communicated to the press,"† and it is therefore not improbable Congreve was in part editor of the work. A stress is laid in the advertisement prefixed to the volume, on keeping close to the spelling. In the copy before me the Rape of Lucrece has been collated by Dr. Farmer, with the first edition, 1594, with no greater variation than is commonly found on such occasions, and it may be remarked, that that poem and the Venus and Adonis are the only portions of the work not assuming to be taken from copies printed during the life of the author, as also that the chief variations occur in the edition of 1616. So much for Malone's sentence—"full of errors."

Dr. Farmer, among the fly-leaf notes, has "N. B. These little vols. are become scarce: they were published before Gildon's edition, as a supplement to Rowe."

The Editor of the *Shaksperiana*, at p. 58, has stated, "the above poems were all republished collectively in 1640, under the following title:—Poems, &c." A reference to that volume will show it is not entitled to any such character.

* See Advertisement in Tatler, No. 52, 1709, fol.

† See Advertisements in Post-boy of March 3 and July 31, 1711.

A LULLABY,

From an old MS. with music.

Sweet was the song the Virgin sung,
When she to Bethlem Juda came,
And was deliuer'd of her sonne,
That blessed Iesus hath to name;
Lulla lullaby, lulla lulla lullaby:

Sweet babe, quoth she, my sonne,
And eke my Saviour borne,
Which hath vouchsafed from on high
To visitt vs that wer forlorne.
La lulla, la lulla, la lullaby.

Sweet babe sung she,
And rockt him featlie on her knee.

Eu. Hood.

CANZONET.

The words by Mr. Binham, formerly of Exon. Set to Music by Mr. Ballinger, of Wych-st.

SWEETLY o'er the heart when stealing,
Love's bewitching power betrays,
Reason absent—Youth beguiling—
Wildly how the fancy strays.
Ah, vain of prudent life the warning,
"False the joys" caressing still,
How we wonder in life's morning
Bliss delightful should be ill.

Worldly prudence, slighting, scorning,
Reign for ever Love's bright morning.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Origines Genealogicæ; or the Sources whence English Genealogies may be traced from the Conquest to the present Time, accompanied by Specimens of ancient Records, Rolls, and Manuscripts, with Proofs of their Genealogical Utility. Published expressly for the Assistance of Claimants to hereditary Titles, Honours, or Estates. By* Stacey Grimaldi, *F.S.A. 4to. pp.* 342.

MR. GRIMALDI'S work is a compass in its intention, and a chart in its execution, to all those who are likely to be engaged in genealogical voyages. Voyages we call them, for certainly there are dreadful sands and rocks; sands, where the most skilful investigator may be stranded; and rocks, where he may be wrecked. Moreover, fools and impostors bring genealogy into ridicule by absurdity or deception. The latter is common; but as to the former, it is true that a modern genealogist has in print deduced the stem of a Sovereign of Europe from Calliope, one of the nine Muses; and our ancestors were scarcely less silly; for they, by putting Adam on his back at the bottom of a tree, forget that the very way to connect a man with the vulgar, was to make his descent the same as that of the vulgar. However, the founder of a family, we do not say the first ancestor, was in most instances some man who distinguished himself. But the distinction between the ancient and modern nobility is this,—the family of the former was obliged to render perpetual services to the nation; the latter has all its services performed by the founder, and his descendants may become mere men of pleasure. We mean no disrespect to noblemen of recent creation, for most pernicious would it be for the preservation of patriotic principles and an interest taken in the State, if men who are qualified for high stations could not attain to them. The Duke of Wellington finished a war in four days, though opposed to a supreme Master in the art of war. This would have cost the nation, under less competent management, an expence little short of ruin; and if money be the sole reward, then parsimony in the beginning of life, and speculation in the Stock Exchange afterwards, would form our great men, i. e. they would be all Jews. But our ancient nobility and gentry have this proud distinction, that they are the descendants of heroes, and of the founders of our liberties, of those who also were, generally speaking, good landlords, hospitable neighbours, benevolent philanthropists, and sensible patriots; and if any one will examine the number of the killed and wounded among them, who fell abroad in fighting for the safety of those at home, and in their own country for the conservation of liberty, i. e. *pro aris et focis*, he must be base indeed, if he can think lightly of our old nobility and gentry; for by their means only was it that lions were ever borne in the arms of England—not donkies.

But there are very important considerations annexed to Genealogy, when it is not foolish. It is a great support of the elevated principle upon which noble feeling is founded; and with regard to property, pedigrees are title-deeds. Besides, when every churchyard throughout the kingdom shows an abhorrence of oblivion, why should that be an object of obloquy upon paper or parchment, which is daily done upon stone? A consciousness of being undeserving of memory can alone make a man reckless of it; and the public will gain no good from persons indifferent to reputation. However, to close this preface, a man has as much right to the credit of an honourable race of ancestors, as he has to any thing else which is his own, because he wrongs no other person of his claims; because he has an indefeasible right to make pretensions to past as well as to present respectability; and stimulates others to build like foundations of honour for their own posterity. But the whole of English biography (a very few eminent individuals excepted) lies in the National Records. The matter of course is not like that of a novel; because it is authentic, and as such, implies ordinary circumstances. He who consults pure history must take what he finds; but, were he to assume the licence of the writer for entertainment by selection only, he might glean exhibitions of a state of society,

most remarkable in their kind. Collections for such a work, entering most minutely into all the ramifications of private life, have long been making by Mr. Fosbroke, and we hope will ultimately see the light. However, to return.

Though no one takes an interest in another's undistinguished history, though it may be most virtuous and useful,—still, if such a person be a relative, there is a beautiful holiness of nature, we would call it, for it is like the paternity of God, a divine feeling in that mould of imagination which makes him delight in a human resurrection of his ancestors, in seeing in his mind's eye the family portraits once again living realities. And where is the wretch, without soul or sentiment, who, if people are worth remembrance, will be unwilling to cherish such delightful reveries? In short, the Record Offices are the libraries which contain the biographical dictionaries of the realm;—the only misfortune is that, while these dictionaries are the property of the public, they cannot be consulted without a tax, which, in our opinion, Government ought to abolish, by stipending the officers. At present the tax is a prohibition; and we affirm that no man could search all the Record Offices for one family only, at an expence short of five hundred pounds. Now this is as rational as would be twenty turnpikes requiring five shillings each from foot passengers between Whitechapel and Hyde Park.

However, we must come to business. Mr. Grimaldi opens his first article with Domesday Book. He says:

"William the Conqueror divided such parts of England as did not belong to the Church, and was not reserved for himself, into 700 baronies or great fiefs, which he bestowed on his particular friends, and those who had signalized themselves in his service; these baronies were subdivided into 60,215 knights' fees. No Englishman had any of the first, and few only were fortunate enough to obtain any of the latter. Sir Matthew Hale states that several generations elapsed after the Conquest before *one family of Saxon pedigree was raised to any considerable honours*, or could so much as obtain the rank of a Baron of the realm." P. 3.

So say Mr. Grimaldi's authorities; but we shall beg leave to peel and pare these sweeping positions. In the first place, Domesday Book never was a national census, a character essential to the inferences above drawn. It was a census confined to the militia service, if we may so call it. As people are continually mistaking it, we shall give Mr. Sharon Turner's account of it. With regard to the cities, he says, "All the resident burghers most certainly are not mentioned. At Bristol only ten are noticed, though this was at that time a great trading city; only seventy at Yarmouth; fifty-two only at Buckingham; nine only at Bedford; five at Sudbury, &c." It would seem as if those persons were chiefly if not wholly recorded, whose lands and tenements rendered some payments or services to the Crown or State, or had been supposed to do so. Hence there is a careful enumeration of the extent and cultivators of the lands which had to defend themselves, i. e. to contribute to the military force of the country in the proportions alluded to, but little more than this is attended to. (Turner's Anglo-Saxons, III. p. 297.) Of course, from military necessity and prudence, the chieftains were Normans; but how could William Rufus and Henry I. have availed themselves as they did of the service of the English, in subduing the Normans, if they had been so far extirpated as some statements have supposed. That they became in a great part tenants to the Norman usurpers of their estates is to be admitted; but even this position is greatly qualified. We concede only that many of the Anglo-Saxons were horribly treated, in the manner described by Matthew Paris, other chroniclers, and the preface to Dugdale's Warwickshire. In 1682, a tract in small 4to, entitled "Argumentum anti-Normannicum," was published for the express purpose of confuting this notion of the utter extinction of Anglo-Saxon respectability. Among other testimony is a passage from William of Poitiers, Chaplain to the Conqueror (Gesta Gulielmi Ducis Normann. &c. fol. 208), in which he says, "Nulli tamen Gallo datum est quod Anglo cuiquam injustè fuerit ablatum;" that is, according to the judgment given in Sharborn's case, that those who had kept themselves unconcerned, and had neither *consilio vel auxilio* assisted Harold against William, had the full and free benefit of the Saxon laws, and had not their estates unjustly taken from any of them, and given to his French and Normans.

In this work it is contended, first, that in the Parliaments of William the First, English as well as Norman Barons sat, and that there likewise was, as an essential part thereof, the communitas or Englishmen; secondly, that William the First did not change the whole form and constitution of the Saxon Government, but that the English had still estates and fortunes continued to them, and that it was a great mistake to affirm that the King and his Normans divided and shared them all among them, and also that it is a grand error to think that there were no Englishmen in the common council of the whole kingdom in the reign of William the Conqueror. (fol. xliii. xliv. cxiii.)

That there were Englishmen who enjoyed their nobility and estates after the Conquest, is plain, from the instances of Waltheoff of Winchester (who rebelled), Turchil of Warwick, Roger de Berkeley, Reinbaldus Presbyter, and several others. William of Malmesbury says, that William Rufus, under the rebellion of Odo Bishop of Baieux, "videns Normannos pœne omnes in unâ rabie conspiratos, Anglos probos et fortes viros, qui adhuc residui erant, invitatoriis scriptis arcessit; quibus super injuriis suis querimoniam facientibus, bonasque leges et tributorum levamen, liberasque venationes pollicens, fidelitati sui obligavit".... and that these Saxons were not all plebeians, is evident from the same historian, who, speaking of the siege of Rochester, one of the events of this rebellion, says, "Erat tunc apud Rouecestram omnis pene juventutis ex Angliâ et Normanniâ *nobilitas*," a word which then included gentilitial rank (de Will. secundo L. iiij. Scriptor. p. Bed. f. 68. a. ed. 1596). Henry the First likewise courted the English, on account of supporting himself by their means against his brother Robert (M. Paris, 52); and, when he wooed his Queen Matilda, she was recommended to assent, because by her means the "*native* nobility," for so we translate "*genialis* nobilitas," which had long degenerated, would be restored (id. p. 48). In short, it seems more correct to say, that the Anglo-Saxons were greatly oppressed, than that they were extinguished. As to Sir Matthew Hale's averment, that several generations elapsed after the Conquest, before *one* family of Saxon pedigree was raised to any considerable honours, *or could so much as obtain the rank of a Baron of the realm*, it is confuted in relation to the time of the Conqueror by Turchill, Lord of Warwick, and down to the time of Henry the Second, by Roger de Berkeley. Sir Matthew could not have seen, or did not recollect, Sharnborne's case, if the cause was tried on or before his time, and we suppose it was, because we apprehend it to refer to the same family as that to which Bishop Nicolson alludes in the following paragraph:

"Had pedigrees been carefully preserv'd in all the great families of England, I can hardly think of any better old stores of history than they might probably have afforded us, since the most notable circumstances of the life of any eminent person in the progeny, are usually recorded there with accuracy and niceness; but many of this kind we shall not meet with. Sir H. Spelman found one of 'em in his native county of Norfolk, that of the ancient family of the Sharnburns, which seems to have been perused by Cambden. Yet this was looked upon by its discoverer as such a rarity, that he has left us this motto upon it:

"Non vulgare vides monumentum; forte videbis
Haud duo preterea talia, siqua vides."
Engl. Hist. Libr. 240. ed. 8vo.

Now we think, from the family histories of the Shirleys in the Harleian collection, and the Ashburnham descent, that were we in possession of more such sound Anglo-Saxon pedigrees, that we should find their descendants far more numerous than has been presumed.

The other averment of Sir Matthew Hale is, that none of them could so much as obtain the rank of a baron of the realm. He seems to have confounded together territorial and parliamentary baronies. Of Anglo-Saxons holding the former, we could specify instances; and as to the latter, it is clearly shown, that the summons to Parliament was conferred or withheld by the royal inclination, and that there was no other qualification of title in the object of a peerage, than a certain degree of wealth and importance attached to extensive possessions. (Baker's Northamptonshire, I. 524, 525.) If, in point of fact, there did not exist an hereditary succession *de jure* to a title, before the creation by patent,

then we do not know how a peerage by writ of summons can be construed to carry with it, like a patent, an entail of inheritance. If it be founded upon precedent, then there are more precedents against it than for it, and precedent, though it justifies a claim, cannot make a right. However, this is not the only point in which we find ourselves unable to reconcile ancient and modern Parliamentary law.

To cease digression. In p. 10 we have Camden's and Dugdale's opinions of the Battail Abbey Rolls. We much doubt whether the vitiations have been so extensive as presumed.

Dugdale says, "there are great errors, or rather falsities in most of the copies of Battail Abbey Roll, by attributing the derivation of many from the French, who were not of such extraction, but merely English, as by their surnames taken from several places in this realm is most evident."

To this we demur, because the argument upon which the presumption of corruption is founded, is not conclusive. It is a curious fact, that there is not in any one of the Rolls a sirname ending in *ton*, for though Morton occurs in the English copies, it is Mor*tein* in the French; yet *ton* is a very common English termination. Perhaps there are other frequent Anglo-Saxon, or old English terminations, not to be found there. If so, the corruptions must be fewer. Besides, it is not the fact that surnames taken from places in this realm show the parties to be of English extraction. In the Monasticon (ii. 126, old edit.) we have an Enysan, a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror, and took the adjunct DE WALTONE, from a place in Staffordshire.

But what can be precisely deduced from indefinite premises, such as are local surnames, in point of fact they were often compulsory. In Dugdale's Baronage, it is said, that John, fourth in descent from Fitz-Roger, son of Roger Fitz-Richard, *by appointment of Edw. I.* took the name of Clavering from an estate in Essex, belonging to the family.

We value Mr. Grimaldi's work too highly, and are too sensible of its valuable contents, to pass it over speedily, and on these accounts only leave it for the present.

(To be continued.)

2. *An Historical, antiquarian, and picturesque Account of* Kirkstall *Abbey; embellished with Engravings from Original Drawings, by* W. Mulready, *R. A. and* C. Cope. *8vo, pp. 227.*

IT is a subject to us of deep regret, when beautiful remains of antiquity are discussed with the bad taste of essay-mongers. Even the mighty talents of Johnson and Warburton failed in the illustration of Shakspeare, while Steevens was exceedingly successful, because he explained his author by contemporary ideas and manners. We have been concerned to see a man of high unquestionable ability, Dr. T. D. Whitaker, take up the same foolish plan of indulging in hypotheses, which have no more connection with archæological subjects, than political economy with chivalry. We have the same abhorrence of the corruption of history, as of the corruption of legal evidence. Contemporary ideas can alone illustrate contemporary actions; and it is the great merit of Dugdale, Warton, St. Palaye, and other genuine Antiquaries, that they accompany facts with the elucidations only of contemporary ideas. They do not comment upon Chaucer from the Principia of Newton.

The subject before us is an Abbey. A chaotic mind, made up of novel-like sentimentality, Don Juan poetry, Archimedean steam-enginery, political (more properly anti-political) economy, liberal whiggery, marching intellect (though it full as often only hops), and all the other *onomies, isms, ects, ities,* and *eries* of the present day, is the most unfit upon earth to give us correct ideas of the manners and thinking of our ancestors. Archæology is like law; it must be explained by science, not by opinion. We want to know what things actually were, not what Dr. Whitaker (whom our author severely criticizes), or Dr. Milner (who is praised for confounding two distinct kinds of architecture), and others, *think* that they were, and therefore *say* that they actually were; accordingly we asseverate, that it is a mischievous and pernicious deterioration of history for any author to indulge in reflections upon archæological subjects, except he knows the contemporary ideas, and his illustrations be merely comments upon them. For instance, the subject before us is a Monastery. No philosopher, much less a sentimentalist only, would ever

discover that our ancestors gave alms because they supposed that the prayers of the poor would prolong their lives, or that they conceived the foundation of abbies to be a means of insuring duration to their families, yet both these ideas prevailed. The truth is, that reason cannot explain what reason had nothing to do with. The matter in question had concern only with superstition of a peculiar kind.

But further, philosophical sentimentality is only philosophy spoiled, and sentiment spoiled. Philosophy, as it appears in Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Paley, Millar, &c. explains the principles of human conduct in the same scientific form as the naturalist explains phænomena in the material world; and sentiment ought to be confined to fine and beautiful feeling. To identify philosophy and sentiment, is to unite mathematics with poetry; to make a homogeneous being of a monster.

We have gone thus far, because our author has eked out his materials with matters of this kind, under forgetfulness that topography is literature of record, and that its sole legitimate materials are men and events, so far as concerns a particular spot. One fact is worth a hundred comments; as one precedent in law is better than a hundred counsel's opinions. We go to a topographical work as we go to a *Catalogue Raisonné*. Nobody thinks of substituting the oratorical soap-bubbles of the auctioneer for such an indispensable manual.

But then, antiquaries are old women, writers of the very lowest intellectual capacity, and so have thought and written conceited fellows, both in verse and prose, who did not know that insipidity is the utter ruin of poetry and essay, and never wrote a line or a sentence which possessed effect. We are not therefore surprized, when Whitakers who were clever men, and wiseacres who are not clever men, select the august ruins of ancient grandeur as the fittest theses for 'school-boys' themes, full of common place and mawkishness. But the real antiquary, who feels in his soul all the sublime and the beautiful of such remains, abhors the distraction of his attention to the chattering of a parrot, incongruously introduced as a Cicerone of such remains.

The matter, however, which we have reprobated, is not so abundant as to spoil the book. It is not an inundation, only here and there a puddle, which we may avoid walking through. The plates are tasteful and picturesque, and the remains so considerable, as to be deemed a *ruin*, not a *ruinulet*—a *torso*, not a mere toe and a finger. Our author has added a plan of the Abbey, a square cloister with buildings annexed to the sides, but he errs in thinking that there was an unvarying plan in the arrangement of such buildings (see p. 37 seq.) It is not true that the Church was always placed on the *north* side of the cloisters, for at Gloucester, &c. &c. it is on the *south*; and there are similar errors *de cæteris*. We are not, however, inclined to condemn the work; for such errors are not the author's, and certain parts of his elegant book (and such it is) are curious. Epistolary writing, in the modern familiar form, did not obtain till the fifteenth century; and the following curious admixture of the style of an Embassador's dispatches and St. Paul's epistles, will, we think, amuse our readers. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, Hugh de Bridsall, Abbot of Kirkstall, thus writes to his Convent:

"To his reverend brethren the Prior and Convent of the Monastery of Kirkstall, John, styled Abbot of the same, wishes health and grace, and that they may labour more earnestly after the things which concern Religion, Peace, and Charity.

"Beloved, we have written this letter in haste, from Canterbury, knowing that an account of the success of our journey will be pleasing to you.

"In the first place, our death brother, who was present, will inform you that on the morrow of St. Laurence, we were met by letters from the King in a very threatening style; that we were apprized of robbers, who laid wait for us in the woods, under a rock: and that we were bound, under the penalty of forfeiting all our goods, to abide the King's pleasure. However, having been at length dismissed from his presence with honour, we proceeded on our way, and notwithstanding the delay in London, arrived at Canterbury on Monday evening, ourselves, our servants, and horses, being all well. We are not without hope, therefore, that our feeble beginning will be followed by better fortune. On Wednesday morning, the wind blowing fair, we got the horses on board a ship *****

"For the time to come, we commend you, dear brethren, to God, and our bodily safety to your prayers. But especially pray for the salvation of our soul; for we are not greatly solicitous, if this earthly part of

us be delivered into the hand of the wicked one, so that the spirit be saved in the day of the Lord, which we hope for, through your intercessions; yet we would wish, if it be the will of God, to be committed to the earth by your hands, wherever you shall dispose."

"But know assuredly, that if we return, whosoever appears to have been most humble in conversation, and active in business, during our absence, shall receive an ample measure of grace, and recompence from God, and shall every hour be more affectionately regarded by us.

"We entreat and enjoin brother R. Eckisley to prepare himself for the duty of preaching on the nativity of our Lord, unless we return in the mean time, that so great a festival may not pass without a sermon, a thing which hath never happened, nor, by the grace of God, ever shall do.

"We wrote unto certain persons, 'abstain from every appearance of evil, and avoid it before hand, whatever is, or can be pretended in its behalf.' God shall give you the knowledge of these things.

"We adjure you, brethren, by the bowels of mercy in Jesus Christ, that, if ye hear of our departure, ye will pray for us faithfully, remembering the labours and distresses which we endured in the beginning of our creation, and of which ye are now reaping the fruits in peace.

"Ye know, dearly beloved, that worldly occupations, such as we have long been entangled in for your sakes, are not without danger to the soul. But we derive great hopes from your compassion, seeing that we aim at no earthly advantage, nor consume the revenues of the Monastery without cause.

"Salute our dear friends *** and especially our dearest companion, to whom we would have some one interpret this letter. When he hears it, he will scarcely be able to refrain from tears, which he shed abundantly at our parting. We commend our poor mother to your compassion. Salute one another with a holy kiss. The salutation of me, John, your minister, such as I am, and studying to do every thing in my power for your advantage and honour. We commend you again and again to God and the B. V.

"*Written at Canterbury, with many tears.*" Pp. 105-108.

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3. *Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs. By J. Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. Volumes III. and IV. with Additions to Vols. I. and II.* 8vo. Nichols.

IT will, we flatter ourselves, be recollected by our readers that we called their attention in the course of the year 1826, to two separate volumes written by Mr. Cradock; the first contained Anecdotes of Literature, and of Literary men connected with the last century; and the other, embracing the period of his Travels, was devoted to memorabilia on the Continent. Since that period, Mr. Cradock has followed, where all his illustrious and more immediate contemporaries have gone before him; the conditions of mortality have been fulfilled, and the "narrow house appointed for all living" has received an inmate in the fulness of years, and with no inconsiderable literary reputation. A biographical sketch of Mr. Cradock was given in our number for January 1827.

Mr. Cradock had frequently expressed a desire that his works should be collected and published, and his friend and executor, Mr. J. B. Nichols, has with much kindness and great judgment given effect to the wishes of the deceased, by editing the two volumes we are about to notice.

The Third Volume contains re-publications of Mr. Cradock's former publications: the tragedy of "Zobeide," acted at Covent Garden Theatre in 1772; the Tragedy of the "Czar" (noticed in vol. XCIV. ii. 60.); "Four Dissertations, moral and religious, addressed to the rising generation" (see vol. LXXXVI. i. 43.); his novel of "Fidelia, or Prevalence of Fashion," (see vol. XCI. i. 541.); "Remarks on North Wales; being the substance of two Journeys, made in the years 1776 and 1777." This tract is rendered much more interesting and attractive by the copious Notes of the Editor, in which he has compared Mr. Cradock's Remarks with the observations of later Tourists in Wales. "The Life of John Wilkes, Esq., in the manner of Plutarch; being a Specimen of a larger work." This was an ironical pamphlet, written whilst its author was smarting from the effects of the violence of Wilkes's mob, which destroyed the windows of his house in Dean-street, Soho.

The fourth Volume commences with a reprint of Mr. Cradock's "Village Memoirs, in a series of Letters between a Clergyman and his Daughter in the Country, and his Son in Town." This work was first published in 1774; and was meant as a vehicle for observations on religion, and various other subjects relative to literature and the polite arts. It appears to have been favourably received on its first publication, and gained, for its then anonymous author, considerable eclat. But it is to the other portion of the fourth Volume, we would

now direct our readers' attention—as alone containing new matter, arranged by Mr. Nichols.

Of the literary character of Mr. Cradock it is almost unnecessary to speak. His former volumes were highly appreciated by some of the most competent judges, and his Editor has inserted some very elegant testimonies, borne to his merit by those who have been themselves distinguished by the world's panegyric. "*Laudari à laudatis*," is the most honourable praise, which is published with peculiar grace when the object of it is no more; and compliments, which would have been in bad taste had they been furnished by the respectable author, come with appropriate effect from the editorial friendship of his biographer. It is much to the honour of Mr. Cradock, that, though his first volumes were prepared for the press at the very advanced age of much beyond four-score, there is none of that querulous tone which belongs to the "*laudator temporis acti*"; and although he excels in the highest and best specimens of literary gossip, he is never prosy nor fatiguing. If he be garrulous, he is never dull; nor had Boswell himself a happier method of conveying distinct impressions of character and manner than did this gifted octogenarian. For his general character as a scholar, a gentleman, and a man of honour (if the latter be not synonymous), we would refer to the language of Master Stratford, the writer, we are now permitted to say, of the character of Mr. Cradock, inserted in our Magazine for January 1827, p. 17. In another part of our Miscellany we have given some copious extracts from the work, relative to Dr. Johnson *; and shall reserve for a future number some further anecdotes, interesting both for the names of the persons, and the manner in which they are related.

The following letter from Dr. Parr (with Mr. Cradock's introductory remarks), is not less honourable to the writer than to his correspondent.

"During the winter of 1824-5, at the request of some old friends, who were anxious to hear of Dr. Parr's state of health, I was deputed to write a line of inquiry; the answer I received affected me most sensibly; and, though much too flattering, will prove, perhaps, one of the most honourable trophies that could be raised to my memory.

"*Hatton, Jan. 6th*, 1825.

"Dear and truly-excellent Mr. Cradock,

"Again and again I thank you for a letter, most elegant in the style, interesting in the matter, and courteous in the spirit. Long, dear Sir, have I been acquainted with your various and curious knowledge, with your pure taste, with your polished manners, and your benevolent disposition. Happy I always was in your enlightened conversation, and accustomed I have been to assign you a very distinguished place among those literary men who combine the best social qualities with intellectual endowments.

Nam te cum doctis semper vixisse fatetur
Invidia,

and your diction will not yield the palm to the *magni*, of whom Horace boasts.

"Well, dear Sir, I sympathise with you in your pleasure and your pride, when you represent yourself as the oldest remaining scholar who lived upon terms of intimacy with Samuel Johnson. You saw him often, and you met him often, in the presence of Goldsmith, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other literary heroes. I acknowledge the great superiority of your claims: Lord Stowell, I should suppose, will stand in the next place, and I challenge for myself in the third. For many years I spent a month's holidays in London, and never failed to call upon Johnson. I was not only admitted, but welcomed. I conversed with him upon numberless subjects of learning, politics, and common life; I traversed the whole compass of his understanding; and, by the acknowledgement of Burke and Reynolds, I distinctly understood the peculiar and transcendental properties of his mighty and virtuous mind. I intended to write his life; I laid by sixty or seventy books for the purpose of writing it in such a manner as would do no discredit to myself. I intended to spread my thoughts over two volumes quarto, and if I had filled three pages the rest would have followed. Often have I lamented my ill fortune in not building this monument to the fame of Johnson, and, let me not be accused of arrogance when I add, my own.

"I read with great attention and great approbation the tragedy which you sent me, and I should like to talk with you three or four hours upon its very great merits. You gladden my soul by telling me of your intention to instruct and to interest men of letters, and men of wisdom, by reviewing what you saw and heard in the course of your observations upon events and characters for many years. Thus far, solitude has been of use to you, and your grey hairs will bring to you increase of honour, by the proofs which you will give that your mental strength is not impaired by old age. Pray, Mr. Cradock, let me now and then hear from you. I fear that it will not be in my power again to visit the Capital; but

* See p. 21.

if I should go thither, be assured that I will find my way to your abode. At all events, permit me to call you my friend; and do not be angry with me for telling you, that, in the Will I last made, I left you a ring, as a memorial of my regard and respect.* I should defy the rigours of winter, if I could find an opportunity of spending hours and hours with you, and our most intelligent and upright friend John Nichols. My mind was soothed when I read your statement of the concern which you and other valuable men expressed for my health. Danger is over, and my recovery goes on even rapidly. I must beg a favour from you and Mr. Urban. On the 26th of this month, I shall complete my 78th year, and by the kindness of Providence, *mens sana corpore sano* has fallen to my lot.

"I hope that you and Mr. Urban will fill a bumper for many returns of my birth-day. You shall be indulged with water, but John Nichols must qualify some of his oldest and most orthodox port. May Heaven bless you both. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with unfeigned respect, your friend and obedient humble servant, S. PARR."

The Volume contains many beautiful specimens of epistolary writing, the more valuable as they were not intended for publication. The following from Mr. Colman strikes us as being peculiarly happy and appropriate.

"*Brompton-square, Feb.* 7, 1826.

"DEAR SIR,

"I beg to apologize for so late an acknowledgment of your favour; but I paused till I had read the "Miscellaneous Memoirs;" and I have now doubly to thank you for your great kindness in sending me your Book, and for the amusement which I have enjoyed from a perusal of it.

"Besides the pleasantness of the anecdotes abstractedly taken, your volume has been interesting to me because our ages touch. There are about twenty years between us; and when you, as a young man, conversed with Johnson and Garrick, I, as a child, was terrified at the Moralist, and learning trap-ball of the Actor.

"You have passed, Sir, what is reckoned the Rubicon of Life; and, therefore, there is every reason to expect a happy continuance of years; I most sincerely wish you "*multos et felices.*"

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with great respect,

"Your much obliged humble Servant,
G. COLMAN."

(To be continued.)

* Extract from the will of the late Rev. Dr. Parr: "I give a ring to Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley, Leicestershire."

4. *Practical, Moral, and Political Economy; or the Government, Religion, and Institutions, most conducive to Individual Happiness, and to National power.* *By.* T. R. Edmonds, *A. B. Trinity College,* Cambridge. *8vo. pp.* 304.

POLITICAL Economy professes (as it were) to be a clock for the weather, as certain and infallible as one for the hours. But that such a science must ever be impracticable, is proved from the two unremediable circumstances of soil and population. Principles, which may be accurate enough in certain countries, cannot be applicable to Holland or Greenland, to a country of extensive or scanty population; nor is corn, or money, or any thing else, a standard of value, except under particular relations. And the measure of value is always to be estimated by that which is most in demand, whatever it be, and the proportional value of other things to that article. An axe, in England worth two shillings, will purchase in the South Sea Islands ten pigs, value in England ten pounds; yet, according to the theories of political Economists, the said axe must have cost, in corn and labour, the saleable value of the ten pigs. That it did not do so is evident. We therefore continue obstinate in our opinion, that there is no such science as Political Economy; only a theory so called. But we have not time or room to dilate any further.

Mr. Edmonds is of opinion, although the form of the human teeth, shows that man is both a carniverous and graminivorous animal, that he is better maintained upon vegetables (see p. 6, 7.); that a man and horse can support a family of five persons, upon meat or corn, by a hundred days labour; upon potatoes only, by twenty-five. That the labour of a horse and man for ten days, is sufficient for the comfortable clothing of three families, or fifteen persons, for a year (p. 19.); and that the labour of a man and horse for five days every year, is sufficient to lodge, comfortably, fifteen people, or three families (23). That the labour of a horse and man for ten days every year, is sufficient to supply three families, or fifteen people, with the necessary national defence by sea and land (26). And as to the population,

"The United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland contains seventy-four millions of acres, of which at least sixty-four millions of acres may be considered capable of culti-

vation. Half an acre (with ordinary cultivation) is sufficient to supply an individual with corn, and one acre is sufficient to maintain a horse; consequently, the United Kingdom contains land enough for the sustenance of one hundred and twenty millions of people, and four millions of horses." 51.

That such an easy form of subsistence does not ensue, Mr. Edmonds attributes to the pernicious influence of luxuries. He says,

"Private luxuries, or the luxuries of individuals, are by no means deserving of encouragement; they should rather be discouraged and repressed. For private luxuries add to the happiness of nobody; but thy undoubtedly diminish, greatly, the happiness of the majority of the human race. Private luxuries consist in the relief from all necessary labour, in the services of domestics, in fine clothes, houses, and furniture; in coaches, wines, jewellery, &c. If, therefore, a man is relieved from the necessity of labouring, some other must have his portion of labour increased, as much as the first man's labour is diminished. If a man, besides getting the necessaries of life without labour, gets also domestic services, fine clothes, furniture, &c. some other must have his daily portion of labour still further increased." pp. 31, 32.

Mr. Edmonds is, further, a great enemy to competition, as obstructing capitalists uniting to form monopolies, and save labour (p. 93); and as to habitation, he thinks it evil that people do not live together by hundreds and thousands in a great house, containing one large sleeping room, and one large sitting room, and have their cookery in common, because such places are much cheaper. p. 22, &c.

We have thus given a statement of Mr. Edmonds's Political Economy. Because in hot Asiatic climates there is very little want of fire, lodging, or clothing, and the people live upon vegetables, he has applied their habits to this country; and advanced so far as to say, that England and Ireland can maintain *one hundred and twenty millions of men, and four millions of horses!* That the division of a country into small properties, and encamping families upon patches of ground, for vegetable subsistence only, are methods sure to produce incalculable misery, is well known. The exemplification is to be seen in Ireland; where, rating that country at only *one third*, Great Britain at the remaining *two thirds*, forty millions of inhabitants make, according to Mr. Edmonds, its due proportion of population. Now it has only *seven millions*, and the wretchedness is extreme. Differing however as we do *toto cælo* from Mr. Edmonds, we must do justice to various ingenious things. We perfectly agree with him, that the increase of knowledge also increases national power and private happiness. The first position he clearly establishes by the superiority of the European and Christian nations, and of these over one another.

"At the present time, England and France have so far outstripped other nations in knowledge, that the power of any other nation is insignificant when compared with either of these." p. 164.

"But with relation to the second position, the French nation is happier than that of England, because it possesses a greater quantity of that particular branch of knowledge which relates to pleasure." p. 259.

All this is very true; because a Frenchman cannot be made to believe that pleasure necessarily implies vice, and happiness folly; both which sapient opinions, nine out of ten Englishmen sturdily maintain, except for two hours after dinner, and then they are happy, and at no other time. Though it is evident that religion only intended us to be good, not to be miserable, yet many will affirm that it is vicious to suck an orange, and virtuous to substitute a lemon for it. But the blunders of the English, in various moral respects, are inconceivable. Our author ingeniously observes,

"The number of crimes committed in a country is generally proportioned to the difference between the common punishment inflicted by the law, and the ordinary mode of living of the lowest rank. In England, the common punishment of crime is hard labour; but the lowest rank of men, if they commit no crime, are condemned to perpetual hard labour, with no more luxuries than they can get in gaol. There is, therefore, no adequate punishment for crime in England, and consequently crime prevails there to an enormous extent." p. 237.

But to resume. That England knows less of happiness than any other country we solemnly believe; and the cause, says Madame de Stael, is the severity of their religious notions, and perpetual immersion in business. They have no notion of happiness but in connection with money, which they consider to be a sort of man and wife,

who are sure to live together, like Darby and Joan.

Our author does not think so, and says,

"The greatest and most pernicious error into which all the world have fallen is, that happiness consists in money, wealth, or the command of slaves. This error is greater, or is more deeply rooted in the minds of Englishmen, than in the minds of any other people.

"This error, like all other errors, arises from an induction, founded on too small a number and variety of phenomena. The English are accustomed to the enjoyment of a smaller number and variety of pleasures than other nations; they are consequently more liable to the adoption of erroneous opinions on the subject of happiness. The possessor of much money or slaves, is not at all happier than the possessor of a small quantity of money or slaves: the happiness of a man seldom or never increases with his income. Money or slaves can make no addition to the happiness of a man who has an abundance of the necessaries of life, and of the society of men and books. The belief that slaves or money is happiness, is manifestly the cause of a vast deal of misery to the suffering labourers and slaves; and this misery of the slaves does not occasion one particle of happiness to their masters. If the half of the mental labour which had been expended in the world, on the getting of money, had been expended in the acquisition of useful knowledge, the human race would at this time have approached very near to perfection. The love of money becoming the ruling predominant passion of the mind, excludes all useful mental pursuits." Pp. 260—262.

5. *Achievements of Prayer; selected exclusively from the Holy Scriptures. By* Joseph Finchley, *Esq.* Hatchard.

WHEN our first parent lost that certainty of innocence and happiness with which his Maker had endowed him; when he had corrupted the purity of the nature committed to his charge, and was driven forth from that paradise which could indeed no longer have been a paradise to guilt; it seems that then hope was first given to Adam, to save him from despair, and to support him under that weight of calamity, which was as new as it was horrible. Hope, the solace only of the sorrowful, must have been unknown in Eden, because Eden was happiness; as hope cannot enter Heaven, because Heaven is the perfection of joy. It was hope that received Adam when driven forth by the flaming sword of the commissioned Cherub; hope that supported him till the years of his pilgrimage were accomplished; and hope that has upheld the steps of the latest of his children.

To support this hope, to give it confidence and strength, we can conceive no better means than the study of the volume before us. In the daily disquietudes of life; in its more momentous sorrows, we are too apt to forget that we may make appeal to Him who ruleth over all; or, if we think of him, it is as of a God far distant. But here we see that God is ever present, ever nigh unto us, when we call upon him; ever "more ready to hear than we to pray." Here is a crowd of evidence to witness that God is faithful to his promises, and hears us with the tender pity of a father. And these instances are not gathered from the belief of any sect or party which, though "all things are possible," might yet excite doubt in our minds, but are gathered from the same source, and stand on the same foundation with our very faith.

In short, this book is a collection from the sacred volume, of all those instances in which the Almighty visibly interposed at the prayer of his creatures. The compiler, with a good sense not enough to be commended, has forborne to weaken these facts by observation, by "adding to, or taking away," or by a single instance from any other source; thus leaving his work acceptable to every denomination of Christians. Acceptable, we are persuaded it will be, as comprising at one view every incitement to prayer, every hope for its accomplishment.

If any thing could add to the value of a work, which rests its claims upon such high authority, it would be its origin:—It is a fruit of the same benevolent mind from which sprang the "*Society for the Relief of Widows;*" a Society so amiable in its intention, so admirable in its discipline, so useful in its purposes, that we feel assured it must make its way among the crowd of charitable institutions that, more than our power, our wealth, our splendour, or our refinement, honour these our times.

6. *Reflections on the Causes which influence the Price of Corn. By* M. Fletcher. 8*vo. pp.* 97.

IN our judgment, nothing can influence the price of articles to any ex-

tent but the various proportions of the demand to the supply. In 1816, when commodities were remarkably low, there was every means of resorting to paper-money and an augmented currency, but it was, and ever will be, vain to speculate against plenty. The brisk war consumption had occasioned a very increased production, and when peace was made the production continued, while the demand was lessened. One or two less favourable seasons ensued, and prices rose; nor are we satisfied in the discussions concerning the effect of currency, because a very essential point, the operation of the Banking-system, has been lost sight of—we mean, the conversion of fixed into floating capital; when demand augments, men of good property in business require more accommodation, and augment the currency; when demand abates, the said augmentation of the currency becomes a part of it, which produces no profit. It is a quantity of idle hands out of work, a great family of helpless children thrown upon the public, as upon a parish. Now we consider (correctly or incorrectly) that so far as currency affects prices, it is only as it is wanted or not wanted; because, when the buyers exceed the sellers, prices rise, and more money is wanted than when the sellers exceed the buyers, and prices fall. Prejudiced we certainly are against the theories of political economists, but it is only from an opinion that demand and supply can alone solve the phenomena, and that prices are only steady when the former counterpoise the latter. It is true, that to a certain extent attempts may be made to raise prices by offering larger sums in purchase, but its operation is very partial, for nothing yet known has ever overcome a glut, but diminished production. As to value we believe it to be a relative term, entirely dependent upon the demand for any particular article, and that the value of all other articles is best apportioned by their gradations of value to that particular highest priced article. We have explained ourselves in our review* of Mr. Edmonds's book.

As to the question before us, we do not think that the currency did affect the late fluctuations in the prices of corn, because that continued the same during such fluctuations, and therefore the currency-solution is a razor which will not shave. It will, however, be urged, that corn rises and falls according to the quantum of currency, that "down with the corn, down with the horn," and that all things follow the price of corn. Now we assume, that prices rise or fall according to demand and supply, and that if the quantum of currency influences the price, it is because it occasions more demand for the article. For it is to be recollected (as we have shown on a previous occasion), that if a hundred persons have 1000*l.* per ann. each, and have interchangeable dealings, they do not receive one hundred distinct thousands of pounds, but one thousand pounds a hundred times paid. Indeed, a single thousand pounds added to the quantum of currency, may, under circumstances, augment business and dealings to the amount of one hundred thousand. Thus buyers being increased, prices may rise. In the same manner, from diminution of the currency, business may decrease far beyond the amount withdrawn, buyers be fewer, and prices fall. But the proverb, "down with the corn, down with the horn," is not true as a general rule. Lean stock rises or falls according to the vegetable crops. When corn is very low, pigs rise in price; and when there are great crops of winter keep, sheep and oxen to consume them are in greater demand, and are of course dearer. It appears to us, then, that with a greater quantum of currency more business is done, and therefore more money is spent, and with a diminished currency less business done, and less money spent. It is not also true, that all things follow the price of corn. Teas, sugars, wines, &c. do not. If it be said, that heavy duties keep the prices stationary, we answer, that malt is loaded with heavy duties, and yet fluctuates according to the barley crops. We do not pretend that our ideas are infallible—we only mean to say, that if a system or doctrine be advanced, which will not solve all phenomena, such system or doctrine is theory, not science.

We shall now support these opinions by quotations from this elaborate, judicious, and well-documented tract.

"Productive efficiency in the people may augment the means of consumption, but also by augmenting the mass of commodities, prices generally will be diminished.

* See p. 44.

Grain may rise in real value, but from the multiplication of commodities, the money price of every thing will fall, though grain, its quantity not being increased, less than others." P. 13.

This is the same thing as saying, that a glut may be easily produced in manufactures, but not in corn, because seasons may be unfavourable. It is then plain, that prices are not governed by that of corn.

"Price, therefore," says our author, (p. 13), "depends upon the proportion of money to commodities—the more money existing as the sign of commodities, the higher the price; the more commodities, with the same amount of money, the lower the price. And further, the money of this country for a long period increased, as well as the commodities, but not proportionally, and therefore without raising prices." P. 14.

Free trade is another vision of a golden age, which our author thus treats.

"There was a more lasting prosperity in the seventeenth century in France, through Colbert's measures, all restrictive, as regarded foreign countries. France, of late years, has made great advances in commerce, in manufactures, in all industry and wealth, yet under restriction. In like manner has every nation in Europe. The United States of America, the most rising of all countries, is surrounded with prohibitions." P. 36.

Now admitting that to procure the means of purchasing articles from abroad, production must be encouraged at home; yet it is evident, that foreigners will only take certain articles, and that, if a further encouragement through the foreign consumption is given to such articles, those which they send to us must diminish our own production of the articles, and the injury be greater than the profit. But experience and history may produce cases at home. If heavy prohibitory duties had been placed in Ireland, upon the importation of manufactures from England, or any other country, will not a sensible man think, that Ireland long ago would have had manufactures of its own. We are truly sorry to observe, that books have totally misled our author (see p. 43, &c.) with regard to the profits and maintenance of labourers. No proposition is more true, than that the labourer does not receive even a subsistence, much more an adequate compensation for the value of his labour. In the agricultural countries, men with families receive only seven shillings a week (find themselves) from the farmers. The rest they must have from the poor-rates, or an asize of wages be regulated by the magistrates, and that would be set off by the tenant against the renter. In a western country such are the compensations of labour in money, but we have neither read nor know of any in which the peasantry fare so well.

They have small pieces of ground, enough to bring them several sacks of potatoes. They have also apple-trees, from which they make one or two or three hogsheads of cyder; and they always fatten one or more pigs for bacon. Their working-dress is a smock-frock; and their Sunday cloathing, a perpetuity. This is almost cost-free; for if a man fattens two pigs, the profit of one, when sold, clears the expence of the other; if he plants apple-trees, by the aid of water, he has beverage also without cost; and if he has ground, he rears potatoes. Such is the plan actually followed in the county named; and we know no place in earth where the peasantry get drunk with less concern and suffering.

We have spoken thus from a persuasion of the absolute impossibility, except by deduction from rent, of insuring to agricultural labourers a sufficient support. Our author shows, from the Reports of the House of Commons, that only five labourers (including boys or women) are required to an hundred acres of arable. Of course, only a few cottages, with a patch of ground sufficient for potatoes and apple-trees, and encouragement to keep pigs, will keep them off the pauper list, if the penalty of incurring that disgrace, be forfeiture of the privileges mentioned. In point of fact, the avarice and impolicy of farmers are the causes of the enormous increase of poor-rates. Their moral duty to society is utterly neglected. They let their male and female servants meet at all hours without controul, and they will give only solitary shillings to the support of schools that might remove one half of their poor, or elevate their sentiments above pauperism.

Our author thinks that the mining speculations in South America will produce, in a few years, an influx of Bullion, which will occasion such

a decrease of the interest of money, as will enable Government to pay off a large portion of the National Debt. For our parts, supposing the decrease mentioned, we are at a loss to conceive how money accumulated, which makes little or no return, can have any other ultimate result, than exportation of the capital, to countries where it will make a return.

So far we differ: but on the whole we have seldom read a more statistical and well-digested pamphlet.

7. *The Lives of the Bishops of* Winchester *from* Birinus, *the first Bishop of the* West Saxons, *to the present time. By the Rev.* Stephen Hyde Cassan, *A.M., &c.* 8vo. 2 *vols.*

BISHOPS in former times were far different characters from what they are now. They had a most intimate political connection with the civil business of the realm, not only as diplomatists, statesmen, and lawyers, but even as police magistrates, especially when the King was absent upon belligerent concerns. They have been even generals. Not being permitted to marry, they frequently accumulated large sums, and were loan-mongers to the Crown; almost always were benefactors to their sees, by buildings, repairs, and charitable foundations to their dioceses; for it is to be remembered that, if they inculcated superstition, they united with it the most extensive charity, both by example and influence. In short, they made use of both means to philanthropize barbarians and soldiers, and so to do was, in the ages in which they lived, a great public good. They were also architects and artists, often the only Englishmen that were so. All this grew out of the bad education and ignorance of the superior laity, who were totally occupied in war and agriculture. This multifariousness of qualifications rendered them very useful men to Government, for they took upon themselves most of the labour of the state, and cost the nation no more than Church preferment, while they kept the people in order by religious terror. The only obstruction to their entire utility was the double mastership of the Pope and King; a thing implying not an impracticability of serving both God and Mammon, (for that people have ever managed to do, without regard to Scripture, in all ages), but of serving two Mammons; an office frequently as difficult as serving two lovers who have only one and the same sweetheart. In some points it is difficult to define certain features in their characters, which our ancestors thought excellent. Knighton says,* that Henry de Burwash, Bishop of Lincoln, was a man "eleganti audacia," a phrase as puzzling as the "simplex munditiis" of Horace. The former we *might* define by Chesterfield's "modest assurance," and the latter by "Quaker simplicity;" but "elegans audacia" had probably no other meaning than the "fortiter in re" accompanied with the "suaviter in modo," for among the Romans "elegans" sometimes means "polite," and *audacia*, firmness in a good sense.

However, we must close our prefatory remarks; and cannot better do so we think than with the following fine introduction by Gale to his History of this splendid Cathedral, here reprinted. "Whoever retains a due veneration for sacred antiquity, or desires to honour the memory of our renowned ancestors, may yet trace out their magnificence, their love to their country, their immense charity, their piety and devotion, in those stupendous and no less beautiful structures, which they erected and dedicated to the service of God and religion."

We had only proceeded to p. 35, when we met with the following passage:

"In the tomb of William Rufus, which was broke open by the rebels in the time of the civil wars, was found the dust of that king, some relicks of cloth of gold, a large gold ring, and a small silver chalice."

We have no hesitation in affirming, that the chalice is an indubitable attestation of an *Ecclesiastic*, and the ring of a *Bishop*; and conjecture that the tomb may have had some such second tenant, after the King's bones were translated to his shrine.

Mr. Cassan, in his account of the Anglo-Saxon Bishops, shows that they were appointed by the King, without any papal interference whatever, and that Bishop Wina (A. D. 660), was the first whom historical writers mention as having been guilty of *Simony*, *misnomered* he *says*, but he forgets *Simon Magus*, whence it was taken.

* Dec. Scriptores, 2577.

In p. 243 Mr. Cassan gives us, from Bishop Tanner, a list of the records relating to the two Colleges at Winchester and Oxford. Justice to a most excellent Antiquary and Herald induces us to observe that the Bishop was not the Author of this collection, but only the copyist of Vincent's large and valuable Manuscript, of which we know *two* copies, the Harleian, and that in the Heralds' College, we presume the original.

In p. 256 we find, that

"The arms of [Cardinal] Beaufort are carved in stone, on a pillar in the south cross aisle, and, by the remaining sculpture on each side, it appears to be done for strings pendant, and platted in a true-lover's knot, from a Cardinal's hat placed over them."

In the blazon of a Cardinal's arms the hat is placed above the crest, and two ornamental strings issue from the crown, and divide on each side into knots, the upper like true-lover's knots, and the lower smaller, no less than ten tassels, one, two, three, and four being appended to each string.

Mr. Cassan very properly rejects the imputation of wicked life attached to the memory of Cardinal Beaufort, and so beautifully depicted by Shakspeare. The Cardinal was the greatest politician of his day, and men of great strength of mind and knowledge of mankind are often calumniated for irreligion because they do not show their piety like old women, and disdain hypocrisy. But there is no reason for thinking that a man of business is, as such, an irreligious man. In p. 275 we find that the buildings, at Tateshall, of Ralph Lord Crumwell were adorned with figures of purses, in reference to his office of Lord High Treasurer of England; and in p. 276, that the royal seals, badges of the office of the Lord Chancellor, were three: viz. "a large one of gold; another; and one smaller silver, in three leather bags," kept under the Chancellor's own seal.

The two porters [of Magdalen College] were to be likewise barbers, and to shave diligently the president and other members of the college. (p. 299.) In the endowment of the Vicar of Maxtoke we find a *barbour* and launder among his necessary attendants.—Dugd. Warw. 732. The clerical costume of the Tonsure required the barber's aid; and the profession is one of great consequence in the old statutes of the University of Oxford.

In p. 304, it is said,

"The fashion of placing images on tombs, standing in small chapels, or sepulchres in churches, is said to have been invented, or introduced into England, by an Abbot of Evesham called Thomas of Marlborough, who died in 1236."

They are earlier; and we doubt whether the precise period can be accurately ascertained.

It appears that Bishop Courtenay's enormous bell, at Exeter, weighing 12,500 lbs. was (and is, we presume) rung by means of a double wheel and two ropes. P. 315.

Mr. Cassan exercises great sagacity in detecting errors and misrepresentations. One appears to have escaped him. Dean Watson, in the sickness of Bishop Horne, promised the Earl of Leicester 200*l.* NOT to be made Bishop of Winchester; which station he, however, acquired (ii. 33). We are inclined to discredit the story altogether; but if there be any foundation for it, think that the offer could not have been made but with a view to obtain the preferment.

We have a curious specimen of the taste and strange feeling of some men, in the instance of Bishop Cooper. Sir John Harington says,

"He married a wife in Oxford, for that special just cause (I had almost said only cause) why clergymen should marry, viz. for avoiding of sin. *Melius est enim nubere quàm uri.*"

His wife was a rank adulteress, and

"The whole Universitie, in reverence to the man, and indignity of the matters, offered him to separate his wife from him by public authority, and so let him free, being the innocent party. But he would by no means agree thereto, alleging he knew his own infirmity, that he might not live unmarried; and to divorce and marry again, he could not charge his conscience with so great a scandal." ii. 38.

How different were the feelings of Milton, if it be true, as reported in p. 185, that *his* wife was frail; and that this unfortunate incident produced "Samson Agonistes."

We are surprised at Mr. Cassan's apologising for Bishops turning soldiers (p. 193, 194). It is full as absurd as would be vindicating a modest woman's walking about the streets in breeches; and the service which any

Bishop could thus render is very trifling compared with the injury such folly must do to religion and the episcopal office in public opinion.

Here we shall leave this work, which does Mr. Cassan great credit for his diligence in collecting information, sagacity in penetrating errors, and candour in softening censure. We wish that he had placed his references at the bottom of the page, instead of incorporating them with the text, because it gives the work the air of a collection of notes. Now and then, but rarely, we find an instance of carelessness, and we only mention it that the author may avoid any future commission of such as the following:

"Here [at Wolseley Palace] the Bishop of Chester was imprisoned thirty-eight years by Edward III., at the instigation of his favourite, Piers Gavestone." P. 339.

If Edward III. be a misprint for Edward II., then *he*, Edward the *Second*, only reigned twenty years and a half; if it be Edward the *Third*, then Piers Gavestone was not *his* favourite, for he was beheaded before this Edward ascended the throne.

In biographical writings these are errors especially to be avoided; because attention to accuracy is as consistent a part of it, as plain enunciation, not stammering, is of speech.

8. *Sermons, designed to correct some of the principal Doctrinal Errors of the present Times, and to promote Christian Unity and Church-membership. By the Rev.* Stephen Hyde Cassan, *A. M.* 8vo. *p.* 387.

MR. CASSAN, with very earnest and solid arguments, shows that the church is not a proper stage for mountebanks; and that it is a place for laying down and expounding the law, not for making it. Evangelical empiricism Mr. Cassan recommends to be checked by refusal of nominations or titles to candidates for orders not of decided orthodox principles (p. 129). *Methodism*, he shows from the evidence even of Neal himself, to be only resuscitated Puritanism (p. 135). The *Bible Society* he calls an organ of schism (p. 147). Universal education, like universal suffrage, is, he says, too levelling to be safe; for

"The indiscriminate education of the people, the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes, a London University, (*risum teneatis, Amici?*) and the rest of these liberal Whiggeries, by tending to make the people imagine themselves 'wiser than their teachers,' and greater than their rulers, must ultimately sap the foundation of all obedience; while the boasted 'march of mind,' by inducing every man to 'think,' as he calls it, for himself, induces him also to arraign the conduct of public men, and the measures of Government." (p. 349.)

Of Evangelical Quackery, Mr. Cassan says,

"This kind of holiness, if traced to its source, will be found none other than resuscitated Puritanism. Its votaries do not estimate the practical virtues at their true value, and do not enforce them with sufficient, if any, endeavour. The teachers of it incessantly magnify the necessity and advantages of faith; but the faith of which they speak, and which they dignify by the name of 'the religion of the heart,' seems to consist more in *feeling* than in conviction, rather in warm enthusiastic sentiments of piety than in the clear knowledge or the ardent love of the social duties; of good works they speak as objects of secondary importance, and too often 'as of filthy rags,' of no importance at all. The banner, which waves aloft from the citadel of Evangelicism, inscribed in legible characters with the captivating motto, 'Faith without works,' cannot but allure those who wish to unite God and Mammon." pp. 371, 374.

Now a religion which does not inculcate practical morality has a most pernicious operation, because it is morality alone from which society derives benefit; and though salvation cannot be reckoned of debt, but of favour, yet morality is as essential a part of religion as the blood is of life. We could name parts of England where Evangelism has long prevailed, and not produced the slightest amelioration of manners; on the contrary, it has only propagated a notion that the Atonement was intended purposely to cover and excuse vice.

We warmly recommend Mr. Cassan's Sermons to the orthodox clergy and sensible laity; and we hope that they will meet with the attention which they deserve; but certain it is, that through the medium of the press the most foolish and mischievous nostrums in religion and politics are daily circulated and speciously puffed.

9. *Sherwood Forest, and other Poems, by* Robert Millhouse. London, Hunter. 1827.

WE have had frequent occasion to speak of the Poems of Millhouse in terms of praise and admiration; and on

each occasion of his appearance, we have thought it necessary to apprise our readers, as we beg leave to repeat, that, once a corporal in the Sherwood Foresters, he is now a weaver at Nottingham, earning a precarious subsistence by the labour of the loom, and solacing the horrors of poverty and of unmerited neglect by the visitations of the Muse. We are aware how many pretenders to such inheritance, many who have mistaken their own windy crudities for the divine afflatus, have offered themselves to public notice, and have fallen, as they deserved to fall, unheeded and unknown. Would to God we could say that they, who by the mere force of genius and of natural talent have commanded the admiration of the world, and have won the unfading laurel, had escaped unscathed in the bitter conflict between mind and matter. It would be trite to pursue the inquiry, but among modern instances we may cite Burns and Bloomfield, who, having blazed as meteors in the hemisphere of poetry, have expired in the darkness of obscurity and neglect. It is, if possible, to prevent such a fearful consummation to a man of genius, whose feelings have been refined into a sensibility inseparable from the poetical temperament, that we venture an unsolicited appeal. We have perused his Sherwood Forest with admiration for all that he has achieved, and with a fearful misgiving that it may have been achieved by him in vain. To his honour be it recorded, that he has never debased the divine spirit within him to pander to any unholy purpose. If, in the order of Providence, he shall still remain unfriended by the affluent, or unsupported by the wise and good, still, in his sphere, he will bequeath an inheritance to his children, of which they may be proud—talents held in pledge for the promotion of virtue, and exercised only for the improvement of his kind. On every occasion of Millhouse's appearance his efforts are more vigorous and more matured. We will quote but the opening stanza of his present Poem, and we are persuaded that its perusal will kindle a feeling of applause for the poet, and of sympathy for the man.

"Twelve moons have waxed and waned: the infant year
Hath wept her tears into the violet's bell,
Recalling them in sweetness; summer fair
Hath pierced the bottom of the purest dell,
And left a smile there; and the morning swell
Of autumn gales has made the green leaf sear;
And wintry tempests rung creation's knell,
And shrouded her in snows; since withering care,
Threw o'er my dearest themes oblivion and despair."

10. *Letter to the Worshipful Committee of the Corporation of* London, *for carrying into execution the Acts of Parliament for rendering more commodious, and for better regulating the Port of* London, *upon the subject of the Obstructions to the Navigation of the River* Thames *between* Deptford *and* London Bridge. *8vo. pp.* 39.

MR. HALL [the author] points out some dangerous shoals, one opposite the Red House at Deptford, a second abreast of Alderman Atkins's Wharf at Limehouse Reach, a third at Limehouse opposite the West India Dock entrance, a fourth opposite Lime-Kiln Dock, and minor shoals and inequalities in the bed of the river, between Union-Stairs and the Custom-House (p. 7). Now we think that these are very serious grievances, not only from mischief to the shipping, but from the contingent possibility, when the depth of the river is more equalized by the free passage of the New Bridge, that the said shoals, if neglected, may ultimately form islands, and so destroy the port of London. Mr. Hall further points out the difficulties of the transit-way from the bad manner of mooring the colliers, &c. These are evils, both as concerns life and property, which demand immediate notice; and Mr. Hall's pamphlet having matter of such importance to recommend its perusal, we trust that it will not fail to command the attention which it deserves.

11. *Remarks on the Mustard Tree mentioned in the New Testament. By* John Frost, *F.A.S. F.L.S. &c. &c. &c. 8vo. pp.* 22. *coloured Plate.*

MR. FROST contends, that the mustard-tree of the New Testament cannot apply to *Sinapis nigra* of any species of that genus; but is the *Phytolacca dodecandra.* We think that he has clearly made out his case. Incidentally (in p. 11), Mr. Frost notices a common error of painters, who, in representations of scenes in Palestine, put trees of their own country utterly unknown in the former.

12. *The Diversions of the Field, called Sporting, inconsistent with the Morality of the Old and New Testaments. Extracted from* Clarkson's *Portraiture of Quakerism.* 12*mo. pp.* 23.

IT is unquestionable, that sporting partakes of the nature of killing animals by torture, and that it cannot in the abstract be vindicated; but if, as it is said, it is a main inducement for country gentlemen to reside upon their estates, of two evils sporting is the least. There is such a thing as *ennui*, and the love of pleasure and the love of action, being insurmountable principles, "better sporting than worse." People cannot, at least will not, live in the country without amusements; and if they desert it, what becomes of the poor in their parishes, and the tradesmen in the adjacent towns? Is all this mischief to be risked for the sake of a few hares and rabbits, and after it is incurred only to enable stoats, foxes, and weasels, most indefatigable and perennial sportsmen, to abound, and ultimately attack the farmer's poultry? Has not PROVIDENCE checked the prolific increase of these animals by incumbering them with natural enemies? Could corn be grown if they were permitted indefinitely to increase? The same false logic applies to the pilchard and herring fisheries. The victims are followed by gormandizing porpoises, and man only takes what the others would not spare. And with regard to terrestrial animals, subjects of sporting, why should not man have them as well as vermin, for one or the other will; and if a gentleman destroys one hare, he preserves the lives of six, in order to keep his manor well-stocked, and lays traps for the vermin, that his game may not have further destruction. Upon the whole, these animals fare better through sporting than they could do without it. The argument of the pamphlet is therefore founded upon false principles, and the exemplication of it would be only to produce a vast increase of foxes, weasels, stoats, rats, and hawks, "who would laugh and grow fat."

13. *Observations on Captain* F. B. Head's *Reports, relative to the Failure of the* Rio de la Plata *Mining Association, with additional Remarks; and an Appendix of original Documents. By Lieut.* Grosvenor Bunster, *R.N., Agent in the Service of the Association.* 8*vo. pp.* 146.

OUR readers have doubtless heard of peoples' "selling the skin before they had caught the bear," and according to Capt. Andrews, the mining associations were got up in London without any previous possession of mines or knowledge of the subject, in its local operation. Of course, errors were inevitable; all parties shift the blame from each other's shoulders, and commence a violent paper war. The gallant Lieutenant attacks the gallant Captain. *Tros Tyriusve*, must be our decision; and the best part of the business is the conclusion, "that Mr. Bunster has got out ores that will give him upwards of 400,000 dollars." Let this process be continued, and matters will be soon made up.

14. *The Parish Priest. A Sermon preached at* Margam, *Sept.* 17, 1827, *at the Primary Visitation of the Right Rev.* C. R. *Lord Bishop of* Landaff. *By* W. B. Knight, *A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. Printed at the request of his Lordship and the Clergy present.* 8*vo. pp.* 32.

IF ever any philanthropic object deserves peculiar attention, it is the impoverished state of the Welsh Clergy. It is utterly impossible for them to support the character of Divines upon their wretched incomes. We have *heard*, that they are obliged sometimes to deal in horses, and pursue incongruous avocations to obtain a livelihood. We have our information from a clerical Welsh magistrate, who refused to sign the testimonials of a Clergyman who was, *by trade*, a jockey. We understand Mr. Knight's Sermon in the following paragraph, to convey a broad hint.

"Do *they*, in any sense of the word, fulfil the Ordination vow, and give themselves wholly to the office—do *they* apply themselves wholly to this one thing, and lay aside the study of the world and of the flesh, *who are, for the most part, engaged in avocations alien to the clerical profession*," *&c.* p. 23.

The good wishes and edifying discourses of Mr. Knight will have little avail while education in Wales is neglected as it is, and the remuneration of the Clergy not, in some instances, even parish-pay. We know Welsh habits well. Sectaries have introduced

all the forms of godliness without the power thereof. The people have no bias towards reason or refinement, and measure the merits of a Clergyman by the quota of his fanaticism, a result purely of ignorance or weakness. Mr. Knight, whose Sermon justly deserves praise, will forgive us for remarks founded on honourable intentions and public duty.

15. *A Sermon preached in All Saints' Church,* Northampton, *on Wednesday, July* 4, 1827, *at the Third Anniversary of the two* Northampton *Committees in aid of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By the Right Rev.* Charles James Blomfield, *D. D. Lord Bishop of* Chester. 8*vo. pp.* 24.

AT a time when many enthusiastic Clergymen are raffling for pre-eminence, and, sorry are we to say, try to load the dice with unwise trash and false notions borrowed from Sectaries,* it is a great public good to have a standard of reference in regard to legitimate doctrine and conduct. Such a standard is the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. It is conducted by the best informed Theologians in the nation, and while it gives to God the things which are God's, it meddles not with those concerns of Cæsar's which do not belong to it; in other words, it does not use the public press in mingling with religion political error. For it is to be remembered that such is now the influence of the periodical press over the public mind, that, were there not a seasonable controul exercised over opinion in state matters by a cautious and well-informed Senate, and in those of religion by an Established Church, chaos would come again, and the old Anarch's gain of havock, spoil, and ruin would soon follow. The Christian Knowledge Society never makes a shuttlecock of the Bible; but places it, with a due regard for its sacred character, upon the pedestal of the Reformation, and reverently presents to its visitors and readers the best possible explanations of its holy contents. Where else can we find a resting-place for the ark of our salvation? Certainly not in any place infested with the perpetual hurly burly and uproar of conflicting factions.

It would be a pre-eminent absurdity to give any man a tool of trade and then to say that the thing itself teaches the proper use of it. Yet such a preposterous doctrine is that which would give a man a Bible and withhold every means of understanding it. In reference to such incongruous, and fantastic, and unsubstantial structures, as this enlightened Prelate calls them, his Lordship says,

"While, therefore, we teach them, as members of a reformed Church, that the Bible, and the Bible only, is the source of a Christian's saving knowledge, and the basis of a Christian's hopes, we perceive that, for that very reason, a right interpretation of the Bible is of unspeakable importance to them, and therefore we direct them, not by constraint, but by the force of reason and argument, to that interpretation which we ourselves must believe, if we are consistent in our own profession, to be the true interpretation of Scripture. We are especially desirous of placing in the hands of those who are possessed of the written word of God, that book, the peculiar glory of the English Church, which at once explains that sacred word, and practically directs the conscience to its warnings, and embodies its consolations, and fixes it in the heart—I mean the Book of Common Prayer, which enables the pious Christian to profit by the comfortable opportunity of the Lord's day, and to pray *with the spirit and the understanding.*

"Let me now appeal to your pious and benevolent feelings by the statement of a single fact. In the course of last year this Society has sent abroad, into every side and corner of the land—the cottage, the school, the hospital, the prison—more than 15,000 religious books and tracts. Supposing that each of these had found one reader, how great must be the good which it has done." pp. 16, 17.

16. *A Sermon, preached at the Chapel,* Sydenham, Kent, *in support of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By the Rev.* W. Orger, *A. B.* 8*vo. pp.* 20.

MR. ORGER's Evangelical ale is not bad, but it is too frothy for us, who prefer Orthodox "brown stout." We will not, however, depreciate the Author's zeal and eloquence, which are well shown in the following passage concerning the conversion of the Hindoos.

* It is well known that many Clergymen of this kind make no hesitation of calumniating the Liturgy, and misinterpreting the Articles.

"Oh! then, by those domestic ties which are your best earthly pleasures as men; by that proverbial comfort which endears your homes to you as Englishmen; by your peace and joy in this Sabbath of rest and worship as Christians; by all that we enjoy and they need, take from them, by the blessing of God, their idolatry, and give them your God and Saviour to worship; take from them their rites, degraded by impurity and contaminated with human blood, and give them the untainted, simple homage, and the one sufficient atonement of the Lamb of Calvary; give them order for anarchy, morality for licentiousness; and drag from the rising waters the shuddering victim; extinguish the horrid pile that consumes the living with the dead; send forth the Preacher and give them the Bible; give them the hope of heaven through their Redeemer, to quell the pride of prosperity, and to cheer the gloom of adversity, and to lighten the pain of suffering; for these, too, *are* of the other sheep, which are to be with us, of one fold and one shepherd." P. 19.

17. *Yes and No. A Novel, in 2 vols.*
18. *Herbert Lacy. A Novel, in 3 vols.* Colburn, 1827.

WE have classed these two Novels together, as they bear a very close resemblance to each other in many essential particulars: they are both written by Authors living in the scenes they describe, and may be taken as very faithful portraits of fashionable life. They owe the great interest they excite to the entire conviction of the readers, that the characters described have a real existence, and not to any intricacy of plot, or ingenuity of structure. They are written in an easy and sometimes elegant style; redeeming every-day occurrences from insipidity, by the graceful tone in which such occurrences are related.

The first is written by Lord Normanby, a young nobleman of high character and great promise. It is an attempt to exhibit in powerful contrast two characters, both of which are common enough in the world. The one, lively, affable, easy of access, and of an indolent mind, suffering himself to be placed, unresistingly, under the guidance of others, of course a tool and a dupe. The other, distrustful and suspicious; attributing the worst motives to the most innocent actions, and embittering his own peace and the happiness of others, by a temper which will endure nothing in the way of surrender and concession. Of these, the noble author has constructed a very interesting tale, with a moral, which "he who runs may read."

Herbert Lacy is the production of Mr. Lister, a young man moving also in the circles of fashion, and describing, with much elegance, domestic scenes and every-day life. The materials he has concocted are not new, but they are wrought into a very entertaining tale. The volumes abound with very vivid pictures of the employments and pastimes of aristocratic families in the country, and inculcate lessons of high and noble feelings, in an age when such examples are by no means unnecessary, and in a generation of female triflers and dandified sensualists. Against the latter much keen and gentlemanly satire is directed, and the author has a very nice perception of all that is generous in conduct, and virtuous in morals. His heroines are feminine, gentle, and delicate from principle; his heroes distinguished by that negative, and yet difficult, virtue, the absence of all selfishness.

We are much disposed to encourage such productions as those we are now considering, nor should we be afraid of placing these volumes in the hands of the most fastidious. They will greatly tend to throw contempt on those abominations of the Minerva press which have done so much mischief to the heads and hearts of females in the middle ranks of life. Here there is no sickly *sentimentality*, no false pictures of manners, no masquerading vices assuming the garb of virtues. But we have virtue teaching by example, and "the living manners" painted by those who see what they describe.

And above all, we hail with pleasure these indications of patrician literature, superseding the frivolous pursuits of modern men of fashion. The love of letters, in the high, is a more welcome proof to us of the "March of Intellect," than any of the precocious effusions of childhood, or the matured nonentities of mechanics. Nevertheless, the warning we have once given, may not be unnecessary even now; the toe of the plebeian, in the walks of science, is on the heel of the University graduate; and, if it serve to quicken his pace, whose opportunities are greater, whose resources are more unfettered, and whose

strength is more solid, we shall not regret that he has been "galled" into speed, and has left his pursuer behind.

19. *Shaksperian Catalogue of all the Books, Pamphlets, &c. relative to Shakspeare.* 8*vo. pp.* 69. John Wilson.

IT is true, as the author of this little volume has observed, in a very well written preface, that there is an avidity of appetite for Shaksperian relics; which, while it exhibits an idolatrous fondness for its object, affords a strong temptation to fraud, and presents a profitable speculation to the multiplier of manuscripts, portraits, and other discreditable forgeries.

Passing over the well-known attempts of Mr. Ireland, which are here detailed with accuracy, there is an amusing exposure of the fabrication of celebrated portraits. It is too long for our pages, nor would it be quite fair to the publisher of this little volume to extract it. We recommend the purchase of the Book to all lovers of Shakspeare, and where are they not? For we hold him who preserves the shrine of the Bard from mercenary profanation, in no less esteem than him who restores the original text from the superincumbent rubbish and obscurity which time and ignorance have heaped upon it. This Catalogue is well worth the purchase.

20. *Longinus, a Tragedy, in five Acts. The Funeral of the Right Hon.* George Canning. *Lines to the Memory of Sir* J. C. Hippisley, *Bart. and other Poems. By* Jacob Jones, *esq. of the* Inner Temple, *and formerly of* Brazen-Nose College, Oxford. 8*vo. pp.* 69. Hurst.

IF we were disposed to find fault, this production would afford us some room, and we think that the author would have acted more wisely in delaying its publication. The conception is good, the plot well laid, and the interest lively, and some of the characters are well drawn; yet there is little freedom of style, and the speeches are not effective.

The story is founded on the death of Longinus, the Philosopher, and so highly does the author esteem him, as to have paraphrased several passages from his work: so he tells us in the preface, but we do not recognise them, and cannot take the trouble to verify them.* The public will not dispute the fact, and we fear they would not appreciate it. Longinus is the prominent character among the men, as Zenobia is among the women. The character of the Philosopher is well sustained, and those features which are added by the author are truly ornamental; we mean particularly his conduct to Æmylia, whose gratitude and progressive affection for him forms the chief beauty of the play. Indeed, we were so interested in this contrivance, as to regret it was invented, and not historical.

We must give a few extracts, or we shall not have discharged our trust.

True magnanimity:

"Think not of what is lost, but what is left."

The external character of Longinus:

"Austere, and unfamiliar with a smile!"

Æmylia suspects that her secret attachment is hopeless:

"Longinus is *her* favourite? perhaps
She went to vow, never to wed again.
Think you 'twas so? she ne'er will wed again?"

She describes the Philosopher:

"I shrink, as in the presence of a God;
He is all soul; an impress, not of earth,
Is stamped in every lineament, and moulds
His human semblance, more than half divine,
A king, indeed, in kingliness of mind!
Would that I were a queen."

She implores Aurelian to release Longinus:

"He will live for ever,
Recorded to the last posterity.—
Let not your glorious name go coupled down
With his, as his destroyer."

The scene in which the Son of Zenobia swears eternal enmity to Rome, is borrowed from Punic History. A few arbitrary changes of accents are observable, and the name of Zenobia's husband is affectedly called *Ou*denathus. The Poems we must be excused from quoting. But we have no doubt that the Author's maturer productions will do credit to his name.

* A perusal of Mr. Knox's Essay on Longinus, would have led him to doubt whether he was really the author of the Treatise on the Sublime.

21. *The first twenty-eight Odes of Anacreon in Greek and in English, and in both languages in Prose as well as in Verse, with Variorum Notes, a Grammatical Analysis, and a Lexicon. By* John Broderick Roche, *M.D. and A.M. &c. &c. &c.*

MAY there not be exquisite liqueurs in sentiment as in potables? If there are, they are to be found in Anacreon, the finest Voluptuary that ever wrote. We cannot, indeed, approve of men who devote themselves to women and wine, but we can no more hate Anacreon than we can Jack Falstaff. Anacreon, however, refined upon pleasure far beyond the laughing Knight. He gives us the *beau ideal* of sensuality —the general personification of the *insanire lubet* of that little fat Epicurean, Horace.

Ἐγω δε του Δυαιου
Και του μυρου πορεσθεις
Και της ἐμης ἑταιρης
Θελω, θελω μανηναι.—p. 104.

We shall not give the translation, because we by no means approve handing aphrodisiacs round the table. We shall only make one more remark. After Anacreon no man can bear our course, amatory, and convivial songs, unless he prefers a sparrow to a dove, and beer to wine.

We shall now touch upon a pleasure which we can discuss without a tug of the ear from Prudence, viz. the sincere joy which we feel at the publication of the Classics in the form adopted by Dr. Roche. He gives us (i.) the Greek text from the best authorities; (ii.) the same text arranged in the prose or literal order, for the use of learners; (iii.) a translation in English rhyme [by the way, full of "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn"]; (iv.) a literal translation in prose, in which the ellipses of the original are supplied, and the points of difference between the Greek and English languages pointed out; (v.) Variorum Notes, for the most part in English, selected from the best Editors and Commentators. [These are far too verbose. The Commentators quoted often indulge a mere common place.] (vi.) A Grammatical Analysis, in which all the original Greek words are parsed for the use of learners; and (vii.) a Lexicon, in which the same words are all fully explained so as to supersede the necessity of a separate Greek Lexicon.

That females and readers ignorant of Greek may form a complete idea of the delicious nectar of Anacreon, in words purely his own, we will give the literal translation of his Ode to the Rose, where there is no indelicacy, —only a waltz in the end.

"Let us blend with Bacchus the Rose, the [flower] of the Loves. Fitting to our temples the beautiful-leaved Rose, let us drink, gaily laughing. O! Rose, most surpassing flower! O! Rose, nursling of Spring! Roses are delightful even to Gods. The Boy of Cytherea, dancing with the Graces, intwines roses with his beautiful ringlets. Crown me, then, and I will strike the lyre; and, being adorned with rosy chaplets, I will dance near thy shrine, O Bacchus, with a full-bosomed Maid."—pp. 40, 41.

We would recommend Translators of Anacreon into verse not to elongate the measure used in the original. It is death to the effect.

22. *Thought not a Function of the Brain; a reply to the Arguments for Materialism advanced by Mr.* W. Lawrence *in his Lectures on Physiology.* 8vo. *pp.* 80.

IT is strange that men cannot conceive existence without substantiality, when they see their faces in a looking-glass; and it is equally strange that philosophers do not see that the intellectual faculties are necessary appendages to animation and self-agency. Grotius says, that it is utterly impossible for an inferior to understand a superior being, unless by communication from the latter. No matter whatever possesses *in se* intellectual powers; for it has no self-agency when unorganized or inanimate. It is passive only. No man producing beautiful sounds from a musical instrument can say, that such sounds are inherent in catgut or wire, but that they are properties annexed to sound, a reality, but a nonentity, which properties are directed by mechanical means from certain vibrations of air. In short, the powers, or properties of matter, animate or inanimate, are qualities annexed to it by the divine Being; which qualities exhibit themselves through material organs; and whether the brain or the great toe be the organ matters not, because the question concerns not the means but the power, not the telescope but the eye. Our author reasons well, and also does well

to question such wretched philosophy as that of materializing ideas, which are only shadows. That man is a fiddle, and that ideas play upon him, is not doubtful; but the brain can never be more than the fiddlestick, not the performer.

23. *Sketches of* Hayti, *from the expulsion of the* French *to the Death of* Christophe. *By* W. W. Harvey, *of Queen's Coll.* Cambridge. 8*vo. pp.* 416.

THIS work is a reflection in a glass, of the folly and misery of Revolutionary France. The dogma that all men are free, caused the Negroes to expect emancipation immediately, and imprudent management occasioned them to rise. The scenes which followed exactly assimilate the horrors of the French republican period, and the military despotism of the Consular and Imperial Government. Such is the character of the incidents which the author narrates in a well-digested form. His object is to show, however, that the presumed physical inferiority of the Negro race is without foundation, and that the Africans, in a free state, resolve themselves, with the greatest ease, into European habits. To mention one particular which has been disputed, he shows that they do as much or more work for wages, as free labourers, than any compulsion has yet extorted from them when in a state of slavery. In short, he represents them as gradually advancing towards perfect civilization and refinement.

Dessalines and Christophe were execrable disgusting tyrants; and that the French should commit such palpable political follies as they did in regard to this island, is inexplicable upon any other supposition than the national vanity, which has repeatedly led them to think, that whatever measure was taken, success was certain, if it were but French.

There is nothing new in the history of man, or of civil and political benefit to this country, which requires us to enter into further details of the work. We shall therefore only make two extracts.

Christophe canonized himself, by founding an order of Saint Henry, and instituted a black nobility of Dukes, Lords, &c. This sadly inconvenienced John Bull, for our author says,

"Englishmen felt a reluctance to address a Negro as his *Lordship*, or a Mulatto as his *Grace*, which neither custom nor constraint could overcome." p. 144.

The following results attended the promulgation of Liberty and Equality.

"Servants considered themselves on an equal footing with him whom they served; and if asked why they did not call him *master*, a title they never used, their usual reply was, 'If he is my master, I am his slave; but there are no slaves in this country, we are all free and equal.' To render their conduct in this instance, still more absurd, they often deemed themselves insulted by those who should omit to address them as *Monsieur* or *Mademoiselle*. At the same time they gave their opinions on subjects on which their employers were conversing with their friends, and offered their advice in matters in which they were in no wise concerned, with a degree of officiousness and self-importance, as intolerable sometimes as it was amusing at others. While waiting at table they often obtruded their remarks, utterly unconscious of their absurdity or the impropriety of their forwardness; and made their observations on the persons and dress of those on whom they waited with a freedom at times quite provoking." p. 282.

24. *The History and Antiquities of* Weston Favell, *in the County of* Northampton. *By* John Cole, *Editor of Herviana, &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 68. *only* 50 *copies printed.*

WESTON FAVELL is remarkable for having been the church preferment and burial-place of an English Massillon, James Hervey, author of the "Meditations,"—an English Massillon, we say, because we see traces in his works of his having closely studied the style and manner of that famous preacher. The extract from his Sermon entitled, the "Way of Holiness," printed p. 48, is a palpable imitation. He was born at Hardingston, a neighbouring village, in 1713; from the age of seven to seventeen a pupil of the Free Grammar School at Northampton; the next seven years a student of Lincoln Coll. Oxford; in 1736 curate to his father, at Weston Favell; in 1737 curate of Dummer, Hants; then of Stoke Abbey, Devon; and in 1739 of Bideford, in the same county, where he continued till the death of his rector, when he became curate to his father at Weston, and there remained till his death, æt. forty-five, on Dec. 25, 1758. His mausoleum is yet visited in the way of pilgrimage. At the Rectory is preserved the Bible which he used, and the easy-chair in which he is presumed to have died. Several monumental in-

scriptions belonging to the family are here printed; and prints of the houses of his birth and residence, and a portrait of him, are also given.

In p. 14, are engraved two figures of bricks near the pulpit; one has the lamb of St. John, with a cross instead of flag; the other a mallet, hammer, and the centre or frame of a staple-formed arch with a diagonal line under it.

Among the parochial customs is kept up the Pancake Bell, on Shrove Tuesday; likewise Valentine's Day. Mr. Cole has given us an explanation of the custom on this day of choosing lovers, from Menage, who ascribes the origin to Madame Royale, daughter of Henry IV. of France; but it is of much earlier date. The passage is not new; but, as it is not so common as to be known to every body, we shall here give it.

"*Valentines.*—Menage, in his Etymological Dictionary, has accounted for the term 'Valentine,' by stating that Madame Royale, daughter of Henry IV. of France, having built a palace near Turin, which, in honour of the Saint, then in high esteem, she called the Valentine, at the first entertainment which she gave in it, was pleased to order that the ladies should receive their lovers for the year by lots, reserving to herself the privilege of being independent of chance, and of choosing her own partner. At the various balls which this gallant Princess gave during the year, it was directed that each lady should receive a nosegay from her lover, and that at every tournament the knight's trappings for his horse should be furnished by his allotted mistress, with this proviso, that the prize obtained should be hers. This custom, says Menage, occasioned the parties to be called Valentines." p. 56.

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25. *Immortality or Annihilation? The Question of a Future State discussed and decided by the Arguments of Reason.* 8vo. pp. 260.

WE read this book down to p. 9, and then came to the following passages.

"I have lately read the Bible through once more, and have found that it offers not a single *evidence* of a future state, but only *bare assertions* on that subject.

"The Bible is nothing but a collection of information and advice given by well-disposed men of antiquity to their rude contemporaries. Whoever calls it a Revelation, can only call it so with reference to the age in which it was written.

"Formerly I believed in the Bible ——"

We immediately laid down the book.

26. *A Reply to Dr.* Lingard's *Vindication of his History of England, as far as respects Archbishop Cranmer.* By the Rev. H. J. Todd. The person who chiefly furnished Dr. Lingard with his libellous matter was the Jesuit Sandin, a rascal who charged Henry VIII. with having seduced Anne Boleyn's mother, in order to fasten upon him the abominable incest of having married his own daughter. (See p. 48.) Upon the authority of such fabrications, Dr. Lingard constructs his libel, for it is not history; but he forgot that such abominable things prove too much, and are disbelieved. Dr. Lingard has therefore to take the consequence of seeing his book treated as filth is by scavengers, thrown into a dirt-cart. Though we should have been truly glad to have had Mr. Todd spared from such an unpleasant office, yet he has swept away Dr. Lingard's rubbish so clean, that the nuisance will no longer annoy the noses and eyes of us Protestants.

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27. We recommend Mr. Wither's *Comparative Tables* of the superior benefit of Planting, according to his method, to that of the Scotch, to the attentive consideration of country gentlemen.

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28. We refer the author of *The Bible the chief source of Religious Reformation*, to Mr. Mackie on the Constitution of the Church, the Histories of the Reign of Chas. I. and II., &c. &c. He will there see the results of his proposed improvement.

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29. He must have little music in his soul who can look ill-naturedly upon the literature of the nursery. Trimm's *Fairy Tales*, especially the *avenging Cudgel*, have much amused us. They are very extravagant, but so much the better. If they were not so, they would be pantomimes without metamorphoses and harlequinade — water-gruel not soup.

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30. Mr. Hodskin's *Introductions to Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, &c. by* making epitomes of them subjects of writing in lieu of copies, is unquestionably a good method of promoting the knowledge of these useful sciences. The utility of such elementary works is too little estimated, because people, who are well informed, forget that, if they had not an A, B, C, they would know nothing. The Introduction to writing is particularly useful, because it gives us minute rules for the proper formation of the letters, and, of course, expedites the acquisition of a good hand.

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31. Mr. Tilt has published a neat edition of *Johnny Gilpin*, with six illustrative cuts, well-engraved, from designs of G. Cruikshank, full of entertainment and life. Each character is well drawn, and in itself excites pleasure.

32. The New Series of the *Harmonicon* bids fair to surpass the former career of that deservedly popular publication, of which we gave a review and specimen in Jan. 1823. The first number contains much new music; and such specimens of former days as may well reverse the proverb which sneers at an old song. The department of original papers contains some interesting articles, as, a memoir of Mr. Stephen Storace, the will of Beethoven, &c.; the review seems careful and comprehensive; and, upon the whole, we heartily wish the New Series that encouragement which an accurate journal of musical science, and assemblage of musical beauties, ought to command from the public.

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33. Mr. BROSTER has not favoured us with any details of his system "*For the effectual removal of Impediments in Speech.*" All, therefore, we can say is, that he has adduced various *letters* of friends, in attestation of its success.

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34. Mr. JENNINGS's *Ornithologia* is agreeable and amusing.

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35. *Sylvia, or the May Queen*, by GEORGE DARLEY, is a conversion into a dramatic form of a story by the same author, entitled "Lilian of the Vale." It may please young people, who are either in love or likely to be so. We are bad judges, for we have long ago given up sucking sugar-candy.

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36. The *Christian's occasional Assistant* is a good introduction to the Sacrament, as being pious, impressive, and edifying.

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37. We warmly recommend Mr. USHER's *New Version of the Psalms of David*, from the original text, as very perspicuous, and, in a poetical view, meritorious. In some places he exceeds Watts. We refer to Psalm viii. as one good specimen among many.

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38. The *Proceedings before the Privy Council against compulsory Manumission in the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice*, state, that animals and machinery cannot perform the necessary labours of a sugar plantation; that African labour alone is adequate, but that in a state of freedom negroes will not work. Like other savages, they will first obtain the means of support, and then resign themselves to indolence and sloth. Necessity, "the tyrant's plea," can give no man a right to *enslave* another? Have *convicts* ever been tried? They have forfeited their civil rights. The Council say, that European labour would not do (p. 18): why not try it here as well as at Van Dieman's Land, a hot climate. The experiment might be made on a small scale. If the planters will have it that Africans only will do, the trade can never be abolished.

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39. The *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*, No. 30, contends (p. 128), that the only obstacle to the success of free labour, is insufficiency of wages or remuneration. We agree in a moral view with the correctness of the principle, that no man has a right to the labour of another in any other way; and if the planters will not get their work done in that way, they have no right to any other. This Report is, like the others, sarcastic and violent.

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40. *Elements of the History of Philosophy and Science*, by THOMAS MORELL, author of "Studies in History," is an elaborate useful abstract of such large books as Stanley and Enfield's History of Philosophy. And though study of the Philosophy and Science of the ancients is dangerous, because it consists almost wholly of errors, which, to prevent prejudice, it is better not to know at all than to learn, yet it is so entangled with history, that, like mythology, we must get up something of it to understand old times and old authors. One book may comprise all that is wanted to be known, and the work before us very well answers the purpose, unless a man chuses to waste much time in *learning* that which, as he advances further, he will find it necessary to *unlearn*. But mistaken opinions often serve *vice cotis* to elicit true ones, and they may be read with a "Beware of spring-guns and mantraps."

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41. *The Fluxional Calculus. An Elementary Treatise, designed for the Students of the Universities*, by THOMAS JEPHSON, B.D. gives the substance of a course of lectures read to pupils some years ago. To make it more generally useful he has added alterations and corrections, and not confining himself to the Newtonian doctrine of limits, has introduced the principle of La Grange's Theory of Functions. The two systems meet (he says) in Taylor's Theorem, and that, being once established, the difference is merely nominal. To render the work as independent of all others as possible, and to require as little previous knowledge as the subject will admit (viz. the elements of geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and conic sections) has been a further endeavour of Mr. Jephson.

One of the most successful portraits we have seen in lithography, is that lately published by Mr. RAMSAY, of the celebrated typographer Mr. Bulmer. It is of a size well adapted to illustrate Dr. Dibdin's "Decameron," and other works.

ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE, &c.

The following Letter has been put into circulation amongst some of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. Highly approving of the idea, and heartily hoping to see it put into speedy execution, we trust Mr. Markland will excuse our giving his Letter a more enlarged circulation.

EDIT.

A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the expediency of attaching a Museum of Antiquities to that Institution.

MY LORD,

Having been recently honoured with the appointment of Director of the Society of Antiquaries, I beg leave to address your Lordship upon the subject of a design which appears to me to be essentially calculated to assist and further those studies, for the cultivation of which the Society was incorporated. It is not without reflection, and previous discussion with some of our most experienced Members, that I have thus come forward; but finding that their opinions strongly coincide with my own, I am encouraged to hope that the object which I have in view will receive the favourable consideration both of your Lordship and of the Society at large.

In addition to the valuable Library which the Society possesses, a MUSEUM, or REPOSITORY OF ANTIQUITIES, would be a most important and useful acquisition; and the present period cannot be deemed inappropriate for the submission of such a design to the Society, as a removal from our apartments in Somerset House has for some time been contemplated, and may, possibly, ere long take place. Whenever that event happens, such additional space might be provided, as would enable the Council to allot one or more rooms for the reception of Antiquities, in the manner about to be suggested. The want of accommodation is the main, if not the sole, impediment to the immediate execution of the plan; and to this cause it may be attributed that a Museum was not instituted long ago. That it was *projected* in the very infancy of the Society, as part of the design of its founders, may be gathered from the following document, quoted by Mr. Gough in the Introduction to the Archæologia, but given more fully by Hearne *, who states it to be "extracted from the Minute Books of the then Society of Antiquaries."

"A project touching a Petition to be exhibited unto Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, for the erecting of a Library and an Academy for the study of Antiquities and History.

"1. The scope of this Petition is, to preserve divers old books concerning the matter of history of this realm, original charters, and *monuments*, in a Library to be erected in some convenient place of the hospital of the Savoy, St. John's, or elsewhere.

"2. For the better information of all noblemen and gentlemen studious of Antiquity, whereby they may be enabled to do unto Her Majesty and the realm such service as shall be requisite for their place.

"3. This Library to be intituled, 'The Library of Queen Elizabeth;' and the same to be well furnished with divers ancient books and *rare monuments of Antiquity*, which otherwise may perish; and that at the costs and charges of divers gentlemen which will be willing thereunto."

At a much later period, when the Society was revived in the reign of Queen Anne, a sketch was drawn up, (by Humphrey Wanley as it is supposed,) and laid before the Earl of Oxford, in order to procure a charter of incorporation for the Society from the Crown; and, amongst those objects which the body proposed to execute for the illustration of our national Antiquities, it was urged, that "fit persons might be sent to travel over England and abroad, to inspect Antiquities, and, if need be, *to buy up the most curious for the Society.*" This establishment, it proceeds, viz. "their Library and REPOSITORY would be an ease and satisfaction to the Officers of State, and to foreigners that attend the meetings—a seminary and school for learning the ancient constitution, laws, and customs of this kingdom, and promote trade and manufactures, &c." *

Thus, my Lord, at two distinct and distant periods, a Museum, or Repository for Antiquities, was considered as a requisite appendage to a Society instituted for the promotion of antiquarian researches. Within later times, the Society has been highly favoured by the Crown. A charter of incorporation has been granted to it; the King has been pleased to become our Patron: and accommodation, far superior to any previously enjoyed, has been afforded us: but still, notwithstanding these advantages, it is impossible to deny, that our present apartments are far too confined for the exigencies of the Society.

I deem it an idle task to dwell at length upon the benefits that would result from such a Repository. "Officers of State," the class of persons first enumerated by Wanley, might not, as he supposed, derive much benefit from it, as we have abundant proof that the Ministers of Queen Anne had more leisure than those of the present day; † but to how many other classes of persons might it not prove a most useful and interesting place of resort? Not only would it

* Curious Discourses, vol. ii. p. 324.

* Introduction to Archæologia, p. 31.

† Swift says of Harley and St. John, "I always find them as easy and disengaged as school-boys on a holiday."—*Journal to Stella.*

afford information and assistance to the professed antiquary, but to all who are attached to historical researches, or to whom the progress of art, and the habits and customs of past ages, are subjects of attention. England has displayed a becoming zeal in accumulating the treasures of her early literature; and the natural productions of her own and of other climates have been classified and arranged with all the skill that science could render to so laudable an undertaking. The foundation has also been recently laid for a National Gallery of Paintings. Why, then, should not some effort be made to collect in one spot specimens of the Antiquities of this kingdom, than which no collection could, with greater propriety, be styled a *national* one; as, by its means, the habits, arts, customs, and manners, of our forefathers would be at once correctly and vividly illustrated? In certain classes of Antiquities, individual exertions have done much: extensive and valuable collections of coins have been formed by noblemen and private gentlemen. The late Mr. Barrè Charles Roberts, aided by his father's liberality, acquired the principal part of his collection, at the cost of more than 4000 guineas, before he had attained the age of sixteen; * and the splendid armoury formed by Dr. Meyrick is no less creditable to the liberality and perseverance, than to the discrimination of our learned Associate. Where so much has been done by one, what might not be expected from the exertions of many congenial minds, each devoting itself to the promotion of one and the same object?

It may perhaps be said, that studies of a very opposite character to those of the Antiquary, now occupy public attention: and that, amidst the more important inquiries of the present age, a Museum of Antiquities would not become an object of *general* interest, as not contributing to the advancement of those *scientific pursuits* which are fostered with such unprecedented zeal and liberality. But, on the other hand, it may be urged, that the true philosopher will hesitate in undervaluing *any* researches which are calculated to elicit truth, and which, when wisely pursued, cannot fail, like those of the antiquary, powerfully to interest our nature. The obligations that learning in general owes to them cannot be disputed, nor how much of value a refined period has borrowed from the productions of darker ages; nor, again, can we pretend to determine what further important results may yet be derived from diligent and well-conducted inquiries. But, if antiquarian studies and antiquarian objects are henceforward to be slighted by the *public;* if nothing is to be judged of value, or worthy of serious pursuit, that is not attended with evident and palpable profit,—then it is, in a more especial manner, incumbent upon the Society to step forward, and rescue whatever is intrinsically valuable and curious from perishing by violence and neglect. It will thus signally fulfil the objects for which it was founded; and, by thus acting, it will confer a lasting obligation upon posterity. It may be asserted, that in one respect, no period was ever more suitable than the present for laying the foundation of such an establishment; because, from the general diffusion of knowledge, a due discrimination would be observed between objects that are really curious, and those that are comparatively worthless. It has been well remarked, that "the proper season for antiquarian pursuits does not *begin* till literature has arrived at its full growth. We should entertain as moderate hopes of the probable literary eminence of a country, which employed its *infancy* in such researches, as of the permanent strength of a state which should waste its youthful vigour on foreign commerce or ornamental manufactures, to the neglect of its agricultural industry and domestic resources. But, as ornamental manufactures and imported luxuries add to the real wealth and splendour of a state which has arrived at a high degree of civilization, so inquiries into the curious points of History and Antiquity, which would be a perversion of taste in a country first rising into improvement, may be considered as appendages no less ornamental to established literature, than they are to the character of learning in an individual." †

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* This cabinet now enriches the British Museum, and comprises the coins of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the conquest downwards, in gold, silver, and copper; likewise the Anglo-Gallic coins, Coronation medals, &c. &c.

† Quarterly Review, ii. 127.

I may strengthen these observations by quoting the sentiments of Thomas Warton, a name justly dear to the English Antiquary; as no one ever brought a higher degree of talent and taste to the consideration of antiquarian subjects than this gifted writer:

"In an age advanced to the highest degree of refinement, that species of curiosity *commences*, which is busied in contemplating the progress of social life, in displaying the gradations of science, and in tracing the transitions from barbarism to civility.

"That these speculations should become the favourite pursuits and the fashionable topics of *such a period*, is extremely natural. We look back on the savage condition of our ancestors with the triumph of superiority; we are pleased to mark the steps by which we have been raised from rudeness to elegance; and our reflections on this subject are accompanied with a conscious pride, arising in great measure from a tacit comparison of the infinite disproportion between the feeble efforts of remote ages, and our present improvements in knowledge.

Antiquarian studies are now able to redeem themselves from those absurdities which have justly exposed their followers to the ridicule of the wit and the satirist. And here I may say, without the suspicion of flattery, that, assisted by your Lordship's taste and judgment, the Society are not likely to go astray in accumulating subjects that could be pronounced unworthy of regard and preservation.

It may be asked, how does it happen that, although more than half a century has elapsed since the Society was incorporated, and nearly the same period since it has occupied its present apartments, the nucleus of a collection should barely have been formed? The fact is, that, from the want of space, even the very limited number of Antiquities, which the Society now possesses, is necessarily excluded from the public eye; and without reflecting blame upon any one (for no individual efforts could have prevented it), there is no doubt, that, *solely* from the want of a proper depository, many valuable relics, which would have formed the foundation of a Museum, have actually perished, and that others have been scattered abroad, never again to be collected. On this subject, facts have been mentioned which would be reproachful to the Society, had its Council been able to guard against accidents and prevent these losses; but when such facts are known, can it be matter of surprise that contributions have been withheld?

It is then, my Lord, under the impression that the Council, and the Society at large, will cordially favour this design, as soon as it can be properly carried into execution, that I will now beg to point out the sources from whence the materials for a Museum would probably be supplied.

I. We may anticipate with confidence, that Antiquities would be liberally contributed by the steady and zealous supporters of the Society, whenever opportunities were afforded for obtaining them. They would naturally feel a lively interest in the growth and increase of their Museum; and, as specimens acquire an additional value from juxta-position, many of the Members would prefer placing their own limited acquisitions in a *National Collection*, rather than seclude them in depositories where they are probably seldom viewed by other eyes than their own. It frequently happens, that individuals, without any attachment to antiquarian pursuits, become *accidentally* possessed of curiosities, which to them are objects of insignificance, if not actual encumbrances. Such persons might be prevailed upon to add to the Museum property so lightly esteemed, rather than condemn it, as is too frequently the case, to actual destruction. To guard against the promiscuous and indiscriminate admission of articles, it would be requisite that a proper vigilance should be exercised by the officers of the Society, in carefully examining whatever was tendered to their notice; and that they should be invested with a power to reject even presents which would not add to the value of the collection.

II. A second class of contributors would be found amongst those who transmit subjects of Antiquity for exhibition at the Society's meetings, sometimes accompanied by memoirs, but frequently with a mere intimation of the place of discovery. These articles would doubtless often be permanently placed by the owners in the Society's Museum, or at least they would be allowed to remain there for a limited period, in order that they might be viewed by those Members who were absent at the time when they were exhibited, and also by others, to whom, from their studies, they might happen to be especial objects of interest. At present, an absent Member is often greatly disappointed in having lost all chance of seeing an unique and interesting specimen, which has been returned to the owner, residing possibly in a distant part of the kingdom.

III. The Council might be authorised to allot a limited portion of the funds of the Society, to be expended by the Council in the purchase of such desirable objects as are from time to time offered for sale. Should the sum that might be annually allotted for the purpose, not be wholly disposed of, the unappropriated surplus might be kept apart, and form a fund for acquisitions in future years.

IV. The Society already possesses a large and valuable collection of drawings, many of them not engraved, and probably never likely to be so. From the want of due space, these are necessarily buried either in boxes or portfolios, sometimes to their own injury, and certainly without profit to any one. These alone claim some regard from the Society; many of them ought to be suspended, and others should be catalogued and deposited in suitable cabinets. In addition to them, early paintings, either as specimens of the art, or from the importance and interest of the subjects represented, together with genuine portraits of individuals distinguished for their antiquarian

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"In the meantime, the manners, monuments, customs, practises, and opinions of Antiquity, by forming so strong a *contrast* with those of our own times, and exhibiting human nature and human inventions in new lights, in unexpected appearances, and in various forms, are objects which forcibly strike a feeling imagination."—*Introduction to the History of English Poetry.*

researches, would form a valuable and most interesting portion of the Museum.

I have not here enumerated either statues or coins. Independently of the vast expense of such collections, a National Gallery is in every respect a more appropriate place for the reception of marbles, which, from their importance and bulk ought to stand alone; and a complete collection of coins and medals worthy of the Society, would be attended with a far greater outlay than its present funds could bear. But ancient *inscriptions* should be industriously sought after; and any coins which might be presented to the Society should be preserved and arranged in one or more cabinets, in the expectation that, by degrees, a general collection might eventually be formed.*

A laudable example has been afforded us by the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to which Institution a Museum has been long attached; and its present condition and future prospects are such as to justify the sanguine hopes of those most interested in its success.

Since the preceding pages were written, Mr. Drummond Hay, their zealous and intelligent Secretary, has obligingly favoured me with several particulars respecting that collection, and I am willing to hope that the following short statement will be acceptable to your Lordship and the other Members of our Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was founded in Edinburgh in the year 1780, and a charter of incorporation was obtained in 1783. The establishment of a Museum was coeval with the Society itself; and, had the efforts recently displayed for its advancement been unceasingly exercised, the Museum would have been far more extensive than it is. The donations have been numerous, and those persons who have transmitted papers to the Society accompanied by antiquarian subjects, (a class of contributors that I have enumerated as likely to enrich our own Museum,) have usually permitted the Society to retain the latter. The more prominent classes of Antiquities in this collection consist of the arms and sepulchral remains of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, from times probably anterior to the Roman government in Britain down to later periods; articles of domestic use among our ancestors; and original manuscripts of eminent Scottish writers. There is a respectable collection of Scottish coins, but the numismatic branch of the collection is said to be in its infancy. Curious drawings and engravings are very properly admitted.

The Museum is contained in a room 61 feet in length and about 12 feet wide: it adjoins the hall where the meetings of the Society are held, and to which the Library is also attached. It is placed under the immediate superintendence of a Curator and an Assistant-Curator, and is thrown open to the public twice a week. Of late, this collection of national Antiquities has excited very general interest, and, during the eight months that preceded the date of my correspondent's letters it has been visited by more than two thousand persons. The Society, therefore, entertains the confident expectation that, from this circumstance, and from the zeal and personal exertions of its officers, the collection will be rapidly augmented, both in extent and in the increased curiosity and value of the articles.

I may add, that a Museum is also attached to the Society of Antiquaries at Perth; but, as this is both a Literary and Antiquarian Society, the collection is of a miscellaneous character, and is not confined exclusively to antiquarian subjects.

I will not trespass upon your Lordship's attention further than to express the hope that, if these suggestions be deemed worthy of consideration, an opportunity of carrying this design into effect, whenever it shall occur, will not be neglected.

This letter must be regarded merely as the outline of a plan, the details of which your Lordship and other intelligent Members of the Society would be enabled to methodise and perfect in such a manner, that the Society of Antiquaries of London, in addition to its past services, would render itself still more justly entitled to the gratitude both of the present age and of posterity.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

J. H. Markland.

Temple, 31st Dec. 1827.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

At the first meeting of this Society after the recess, the arrangement of the various donations made in the interval had a pleasing effect. Our readers will be able to judge of their number and importance, from the following list: †—

Thirty-two ancient vases and fragments of vases, several of them containing human bones and ashes, found at Colchester Dean, near Edinburgh, and Bavay, a celebrated Roman station (Bajacum Nerviorum), in the north of France; also solar head, 36 inches in diameter, of a cast taken by Mr. W. Bullock, in Mexico, from the Great Calendar, vulgarly styled "Montezuma's Watch," of basaltic porphyry; casts of the

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* An interesting class of subjects may here be noticed, which I am informed would be at the disposal of the Society were it capable of accommodating them; viz. models of several ancient English buildings, which are either actually demolished, or likely to be so. There are few memorials that will, in after ages, be more valuable than models of this description, if faithfully constructed. † See a former list in our Oct. Mag. p. 355.

sacred servant; and head of the victim within the jaws of the colossal serpent, in the cloisters of the Dominican Convent at Mexico—being the munificent gifts of E. W. A. Drummond Hay, esq., Sec.

Several dies of the coin of the realm, found in the possession of forgers tried before the Court of Justiciary—from Thomas Thomson, esq., Advocate.

List of the Examinable person within seconds bounds of the N. K. Parish, 1704. (MS.)—James Shaw, esq., York-place.

Gift of the late Miss Foulis, of Collington, daughter of Sir James. Her father's Journal from Portugal in 1761-2. Poems by Sir James. An unfinished translation of Hesiod's Weeks and Days, in the handwriting of Sir James. Several of General Paoli's Letters. His speech to his adherents when surrounded by the French, June, 1769. Letters to his countrymen, May 1, 1794, and his address to the citizens of Corsica, 1794—W. Dallas, esq. W. S.

Ancient vase found at the Roman Camp Limeworks. Antique Bronze, in shape of bracelets, found at Pitcalpin, near Dundee, 1732. Asiatic Shield of Buffalo. A description of the Isles of Zetland, by Thomas Gifford, of Busta, 1733 (to all appearance the original MS.). Dr. Farquharson of Broghdarg's Dissertation on Ale, MS. 4to. seven leaves. Ancient inscriptions on stones found in Scotland.—Countess Dowager of Morton.

A matchlock, shield, and steel coat, part of the arms of a Ghaut soldier, killed at the siege of Bhurtpore, and taken from the fort after the storming—By Alexander Murray, esq., Lieut. 59th regiment.

Twelve toy arrows, said to have belonged to King James IV.—Master J. Stevenson, 15, Buccleugh-place.

A Malay Creese.—Robert Allan, jun. esq., Edinburgh.

The will of Rob. Josey, and of his grandson, Joseph Herriot, 2d Feb. 1660.—W. C. Trevelyan, esq., through Dr. Greville.

Ancient sandal, and coins found at the Magdalen Guard, Dundee.—Lieut. A. Sutherland, Edinburgh.

Six Burmese Idols, formed of a thin plate of silver.—Geo. Swinton, esq., Secretary to the Government, Calcutta.

Chinese hat.—Thomas Thomson, esq., M. D.

Cannon-ball found at Castle Campbell.—J. G. Dalzell, esq.

Specimen of vitrified fort at Cullen, and series of coins.—John Gordon, esq. of Cairnbulg.

Six small Greek vases.—Alex. M'Donald, esq. Asst. Curator.

Some wheat found among the Roman remains, near the Forth and Clyde Canal.—J. Robinson, esq.

An Essay on the War Galleys of the Ancients, with a model.—Mr. John Howell, the author.

Blowing pipe, with quiver full of arrows, some poisoned, from Demerara.—William Gordon, of Evie, esq.

A pass, by Charles Earl of Sunderland, 1708.—James Drummond, esq., writer.

Fac-simile engraving of the signatures of the Commissioners for settling the Union between England and Scotland.—Thomas Thomson, esq., Dep. Clerk Reg.

Ancient Castle.

The remains of an ancient castle have recently been discovered near the town of Sympheropol, in the Crimea; from the ruins of which have been dug various bas-relievos, with Greek inscriptions, one of which is dedicated to Jupiter Atabyrius; on another the name of King Sciluros is perfectly distinguishable. This is probably the celebrated Scilurus who made war against the Generals of Mithridates Eupater; and who, according to Strabo's account, possessed in the interior of Taurica Chersonesus, the castles of Chavmn, Neapolis, and Palacium. It is probable that the vestiges just mentioned belonged to one of those three places. Among the bas-relievos is one representing an old man with a thick beard and a remarkable cap; perfectly resembling a figure on a medal in M. de Blaramberg's cabinet, the reverse of which bears the name of King Scilurus.

Highland Cemetery.

There has been lately discovered at Dunolly, in Argyleshire, the seat of Captain M'Dougall, R.N., an ancient Highland Cemetery, immediately under the rock upon which the ruins of the castle stand. In the centre of this charnel-house was a large flag-stone, covering an opening not unlike a modern grave; but nothing was found in it to disclose the purpose for which it had been reserved. Among the ashes in the cave, were the bones of various animals, pieces of iron, remains of broadswords, a few defaced coins, and other vestiges of the cunning hand of man. There is no existing tradition of the cave, or of the use to which it had been dedicated.

Fresco Painting.

As some workmen were lately repairing the church of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, they discovered under one of the tables of benefactions a very curious painting in fresco, representing a nobleman and his lady, richly attired, with coronets on their heads. It is thought that the persons here represented were James Lord Berkeley and his lady. The lady was cruelly murdered in Gloucester Castle, and was buried in the adjoining monastery of Grey Friars, in 1452.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 4.—The Chancellor's Gold Medal.—*English Heroic Verse*—"The Invasion of Russia by Napoleon Buonaparte."

The Members' Prizes.—*Latin Prose Compositions.*—For the Bachelors, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ." For the Undergraduates, "Quibus potissimum in rebus Hodierni ab Antiquis discrepent, et quas ob causas?"

Sir William Browne's Gold Medals.—*For the Greek Ode,* "Ægyptus." *For the Latin Ode,* "Hannibal." *For the Greek Epigram,*

Ἐν δὲ πειρᾳ
Τέλος διαφαίνεται, ὧν τις
Ἐξοχώτερος γένηται.—Pindar.

For the Latin Epigram.—
Πόλλ' ἠπίστατο ἔργα, κακῶς δ' ἠπίστατο πάντα.—Homer.

The Porson Prize.—Troilus and Cressida, Act iii. Scene 3, beginning "Time hath, my lord, a wallet on his back, &c." and ending "And drove great Mars to faction." The metre to be "Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum."

The Hulsean Prize.—"How far have the laws of the Jews been abrogated by the Christian dispensation."

The Hulsean Prize for the last year is adjudged to Mr. Edward Young, student of Trinity College, for his Dissertation on "The contention between Paul and Barnabas."

Ready for Publication.

Registrum Wiltunense; an account of the several Grants of Land made by the West Saxon Kings to the Royal Monastery at Wilton, and now the property of the Herbert family. Published, with notes, from the only existing copy in the British Museum.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late John Mason Good, M.D. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D.

A second edition of the Coronation Oath considered. By Charles Thomas Lane, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Letters of an Architect, from France, Italy, and Greece; containing Observations on Ancient and Modern Architecture, which are intended to give an idea of the Effect of each Building, and to explain the Principles on which that Effect is produced. By Joseph Woods.

Designs for Villas, in six Nos. adapted to the Vicinity of the Metropolis, or large Towns. By T. G. Jackson.

Fourth Edition of the History of Christ's Hospital, with a List of the Governors. By J. I. Wilson.

Sermons. By the Rev. James Procter, M.A. Fellow of Peter's College, Cambridge, late Curate of Bentley, Hants.

A second Edition, much enlarged, of Horæ Momenta Cravenæ; or the Dialect of the Deanery of Craven, co. York, with a copious glossary.

A Guide to Importers and Purchasers of Wines.

The Naturalist's Journal. By the late Hon. Daines Barrington.

The Second Report of Doctor Faustus. Written by an English Gentleman (1594). To form the eleventh part of Mr. W. J. Thoms' Early Prose Romances.

Preparing for Publication.

An Historical Account of the Origin of the Commission, appropriated to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales; and an Illustration of several Old Customs and Words which occur in the Reports. By Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. F.S.A.

Letters, Critical, Philological, and Literary, from eminent Scholars of the 18th century, to the Rev. Jonathan Toup, A.M. Author of "Emendationes in Suidam," &c. with Biographical and Historical Illustrations, by Edward Richard Poole, B.A. No more copies are to be printed than are previously subscribed for.

Mexico in 1827, including a narrative of his residence in that country, of the present state of society there, and of the proceedings and prospects of the Mining Companies. By Mr. Ward, jun., son of the author of "Tremaine" and "De Vere," and late *Charge d'Affaires* of His Britannic Majesty in Mexico.

Three Years in Italy, or Narrative of an English Family's residence there during that period. By Mr. Best, author of the popular work entitled "Four Years in France."

A Series of Essays, Literary and Biographical, on the private characters and domestic Life of celebrated English Writers, with the title of The Loves and Marriages of Authors. By Mr. Leitch Ritchie.

A New Edition of the Prolegomena to the London Polyglot Bible, by Bishop Walton, accompanied by a variety of Notes illustrative of the Text, with Tables of Oriental Alphabets. By the Rev. Francis Wrangham, A.M. S.R.S. Archdeacon of Cleveland.

A Gaelic Monthly Journal, to be prepared and conducted by two ministers of the church community, qualified in all respects for the duty; and to be sold at a cheap rate.

Travels in Russia, Prussia, and Finland.

By W. Rae Wilson, esq. F.S.A. illustrated with Engravings.

Poetical Recreations, and Thoughts in Rhyme. By Charles Augustus Hulbert, Author of "Celestial Musings," &c.

Gomez Arias, or, The Moors of the Alpujarras; a Spanish Historical Romance. By Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosio.

The Beauties of Melody, a Collection of Popular Airs, Duets, Glees, &c. of the best Authors, ancient and modern. To which are prefixed, Observations and Instructions on Music, particularly Vocal and Accompaniment. By W. H. Plumstead, of Drury-lane Theatre.

A Series of Plates of Shipping and Craft, accurately drawn from the objects, and etched by Edward William Cooke.

The Beggar of the Seas; or, Belgium in the time of the Duke of Alba.

A copious English and Greek Dictionary. By the Rev. John Edwards, M.A. Rector of South Ferriby, and one of the Masters at Harrow.

A Pocket Atlas, in 84 Maps, illustrative of Modern and Ancient Topography. By R. Jennings.

Sermons, by the Author of Waverley; being three Sermons by Sir Walter Scott.

A Chronology of the Reigns of George III. and IV. By W. J. Belsham, esq.

Royal Society.

Nov. 22. W. A. Mackinnon, esq. was admitted a Fellow. A paper was read entitled "On a peculiarity in the Structure of the ductus communis *choledochus* and of the pancreatic duct in man;" by John Davy, M.D. F.R.S. Another paper by Dr. Davy was read, entitled, "Observations on the action of the mineral acids on copper, under different circumstances."

A paper was also read, entitled, "On the structure of the knee-joint in the *Echidna setosa* and the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*;" by G. Knox, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Nov. 30. At the Anniversary Meeting on St. Andrew's day, the President, Mr. Davies Gilbert, made a most excellent address to the Society; in which he selected for remark the names of those deceased members who had been illustrious for their rank, or celebrated for their mental acquirements.

The Duke of York demanded his first attention. He then eulogized the Earl of Merton and Bishop Goodenough, two of the Vice-Presidents; Col. Beaufoy; the Rev. Abram Robertson, and the Rev. John Hellins.*

The President then noticed the great loss to science, among their foreign members, in the deaths of Bode, of Volta, and of La Place. The labours of each of these philosophers were minutely detailed. Of the latter extraordinary man the President thus concluded his observations. "Although the second niche must remain unoccupied, yet one approximating to that of Newton will hereafter become the elevated station of La Place."

The President, on delivering the Royal Medal to Sir Humphrey Davy, gratified his own feelings in detailing the success of his friend, "having witnessed the whole progress of his advancement in science and reputation, from his first attempts in his native town to the point of eminence he has now reached."

The President concluded with a suitable address on delivering a medal for M. Struve, director of the observatory at Dorpat; the Copley Medal to Dr. William Prout, the chemist; and another Copley Medal to Lieut. Henry Foster, well known to the Royal Society by the co-operation he afforded to Capt. Basil Hall in determining the number of vibrations by an invariable pendulum near the equator, and at several other stations; having shared in the dangers of Capt. Parry's second voyage, he eagerly seized the opportunity afforded by a winter residence at Port Bowen, on the eastern side of Prince Regent's Inlet, in lat. 73° 14′, to ascertain the rate of an invariable pendulum; to conduct an elaborate course of experiments on magnetism; and in addition to these, observations on refraction.

Dec. 6. A paper was read, entitled, "On the connections in the elements of Delembre's Solar Tables, required by the observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich; by G. B. Airy, esq. M.A. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge;" communicated by Mr. Herschel.

Dec. 13. A paper was read, entitled, "On the measurement of high temperatures; by James Prinsep, esq. Assay Master of the Mint at Benares:" communicated by Dr. Roget.

A paper was also read, entitled, "On Alimentary Substances; by Sir G. S. Gibbes, M.D. F.R.S."

Hull Literary and Philosophical Society.

At a Meeting of this Association was lately read a paper by Mr. Edward Gibson, "On the History and Origin of the Gipsies." Few publications, he remarked, have appeared which furnish connected and circumstantial accounts of the origin and history of this remarkable people, since their appearance in Europe; but numberless detached notices had been given to the world by travellers and others (each forming a system of his own), and from these it had been his endeavour to select the particulars of their most strange and striking customs. The race of gipsies was a peculiar phenomenon

* Of all these individuals memoirs have been given in our obituary, with the exception of Mr. Hellins, of whom some notices, including Mr. Gilbert's eulogium, will be inserted hereafter.

in Europe, whether their habitations, their general appearance, or their family economy, were contemplated. He repeated the observation of Grellman, that

"Neither time, climate, nor example, had in general hitherto made any alteration. For the space of between three and four hundred years, they had gone wandering about, like pilgrims and strangers—they were found in eastern and western countries, as well among the rude as civilized, indolent and active people; yet they remained ever, and everywhere, what their fathers were—gipsies. Africa made them no blacker, nor Europe whiter; they neither learnt to be lazy in Spain, nor diligent in Germany; in Turkey, Mahomet, and among Christians, Christ remained equally without adoration. Around, on every side, they saw fixed dwellings, with settled inhabitants; they nevertheless went on their way, and continued, for the most part, unsettled, wandering robbers."

He then entered into a general description of this singular people (partly unknown and partly disregarded on account of their political insignificance), noticing their modes of life, their manners, and their character—confining himself, however, chiefly to those who inhabit Hungary and Transylvania. They were of dark complexion, admirable symmetry, and rarely deformed, having beautiful teeth, the women possessing fine black eyes, and the men characterised by a scowling countenance. They were not eminent for strength, were swift of foot, but deficient in courage. In Hungary they were of two descriptions—partly *Nomades* or wanderers, and partly living in fixed habitations. The Nomades have different dwellings for summer and winter, which Mr. G. described, and also their habits of life at these seasons, with their dresses (in which a taste for finery predominated), their furniture, and their fondness for gold and silver plate, especially silver cups, &c.—Speaking of the manner in which they support nature, he observed,

"They are as willing and able to act as others, but to obtain their support from the earth, by the sweat of their brow, is, in their opinion, far too troublesome: repose and ease are their idols. Hunger alone, the great tyrant of animal nature, can rouse them from their delightful indolence. Sometimes they fast, or, at best, have only bread and water to subsist upon; at other times they regale on fowls and geese. It is a great feast to them, whenever they can procure a roast of cattle that have died of any distemper. It is all one to them, whether it be carrion of a sheep, hog, cow, or other beast, horse flesh alone excepted; they are so far from being disgusted with it, that to eat their fill of such a meal is to them the height of epicurism. When any one censures their taste, or shews surprise at it, they answer, 'the flesh of a beast which God kills must be better than of one killed by the hand of man.' If a beast out of a herd dies, and they find it before it becomes rotten and putrified, or if a farmer gives them notice of a cow dead in the stable, they proceed, without hesitation, to get possession of their booty. Their favourite object is animals that have been destroyed by fire; therefore, whenever a conflagration has happened, in town or country, the next day the gipsies, from every neighbouring quarter, assemble and draw the suffocated, half consumed beasts out of the ashes. The manner of dressing this food is curious. They boil or roast what is intended for the first day; if they have more than they can consume at once, the remainder is either dried in the sun or smoked in their huts, then eaten without any farther preparation."

Mr. G. then noticed their propensity to the labours of the forge, fabricating with a few tools jews' harps, chains, nails, fire steels, &c. Others manufactured articles of wood. The women also contributed towards the maintenance of the family, by dealing in old clothes, making brooms, dancing in public, selling their persons, or fortune telling. Mr. G. next gave an account of the gipsies who have permanent abodes, and who, in many respects, resemble the wandering tribes. They were likewise principally addicted to the labours of the forge, and had an almost universal talent for music. Sometimes they carried on trade in cattle upon an extensive scale, without a knowledge of either writing or figures. A small body, called gold-washers, was settled near the rivers which bring down gold sand.—The total number of gipsies in Europe was estimated at 7 or 800,000, of whom 40,000 are supposed to belong to Spain. Few were found in Britain north of the Tweed. They were dispersed in almost every country throughout the globe, and had been, and were, objects of reproach and detestation. He gave some historical details of the persecutions to which they had been subject. In Hungary, amongst other offences, they were charged with cannibalism. Their natural capacities were proved to be good, for gipsy boys, who had been sent to school, had displayed considerable talent; but little had been done to reclaim the race beyond the promulgation of prohibitory edicts—Mr. G. then proceeded to discuss the obscure and difficult question of their origin. He cited a multitude of conflicting opinions on this subject. They were variously described as descendants from the Jews—from the Egyptians—and from the Hindoos. The first opinion was entertained by Sir R. Ker Porter: the second, by Dr. Johnson, Sir J. Swinburne, Hoyland, Thomasin, and Griselini; and the last (which possessed a decided weight of authority), by Henderson, Brand, Brewster, Adelung, and Grellman. From these quotations it appeared, that their language and customs were dia-

metrically opposite to those of the Egyptians; while, on the other hand, both were remarkably coincident with those of Hindoostan—almost every third word belonging to a dialect of that country; and it appeared probable, from the analogy in this and other respects, that they had belonged to the lowest caste of Indians, called *Suders* or *Parias*, and had emigrated about 1408-9, when Timur Beg ravaged India, for the purpose of spreading the Mahometan religion. The first appearance of the gipsies in Europe was in 1417; they reached Switzerland in 1419, Italy in 1422, France in 1427, and England in 1512. Mr. G. at great length, and with much ingenuity, examined and contrasted the above opinions with each other. He was in favour of the last hypothesis; and his observations went to shew a sufficient cause for the dispersion of the Hindoo tribes—a strong similarity in manners, &c., between the Suder caste and the gipsey tribe—the practicability of migration to the several countries in which they were found, considering the uniformity of time and place—and lastly, the dissimilarity between the gipsies and either the Jews or Egyptians.

Thanks were voted to C. Frost, Esq., for a remarkably fine specimen of the skin of a Boa Constrictor, presented to the museum by that gentleman.

Wernerian Society.

At the first meeting of this society, for the present season, held on the 24th Dec., was read a communication from Mark Watt, esq. describing a very curious magnetical instrument, called the *solar compass*. The instrument itself was exhibited to the meeting, and may be thus briefly described.—Twenty-five needles, of the size known in the shops as No. 10, are rendered magnetic, and stuck at equal distances into a thin circular slice of cork, of three inches diameter. This circle is affixed by a copper wire to a light bar of wood, five inches long, having at its opposite extremity a small weight equal to the weight of the needles. In the centre of the bar is an agate cap, which receives a fine steel point on which the instrument traverses. Being secured from the action of the external air by a bell glass, and exposed to the influence of the sun's ray, the circle of magnetised needles points to the sun, and in that position, in opposition to the diurnal motion of the earth, as long as the sun is above the horizon. Mr. Watt made some very ingenious remarks on the subject of magnetism, and it seems likely that his instrument will prove highly interesting to the scientific world.

Jan. 12. Some stuffed specimens were exhibited of the birds collected by Captain Parry, during his last voyage; two of them were killed beyond the north latitude 81 degrees. Specimens of the rocks of Ross Island, the most northern known land of the globe; Hansteen's map, illustrative of the earth's magnetism; and a chart of Parry's voyage along the coast of Spitzbergen, and route in boats towards the north pole, were also presented to the society.

Improvement of the Celtic Population.

There are about 500 schools in the Highlands, which supply instruction to 25,000 children. The number of children of the proper age for attending school, estimated at one-eighth of the population, must be about 50,000; but the proportion of scholars is probably kept low in consequence of each attending a shorter period than he ought; and we may therefore conclude that more than one-half, probably two-thirds, of all the children receive a certain amount of instruction. English exclusively is taught in 300 of the schools; Gaelic in 80; Gaelic and English together in 120. From the researches of the Inverness Society in 1822, we find that one-half of all the inhabitants can read either in their own language or the English, and the proportion must be annually increasing. At present the reading population of the Highlands must comprise fully 200,000 persons, of whom probably 100,000 read English, though many of them comprehend the sense but imperfectly; 100,000 more read Gaelic; and 300,000 understand the Gaelic when read to them.

Now it is evident that our pains to teach the Highlanders to read are nugatory, unless we supply them with books. Those who learn English thoroughly, have indeed all the stores of our literature laid open to them, but what becomes of the large number who know nothing but Gaelic? There is, besides, something fallacious in the knowledge of English supposed to be possessed by the Highlanders. It has been repeatedly observed, that the English learnt in a boy's youth fades out of his memory from disuse before he reaches mature age; and some who retain as much of the acquired language as enables them to conduct a few simple commercial transactions at fairs or markets, are almost totally unacquainted with that branch of the vocabulary which relates to morals, arts, science, law, and general knowledge. Clergymen in the Highlands know well that many of their parishioners who can communicate with them in English on some familiar subjects, are quite incapable of understanding a sermon in that language. A great number, therefore, of those who have received some instruction in English, can profit little by our books, and must be addressed in their native language, if we wish to inform and enlighten their minds.

The whole body of Gaelic literature at this moment may be said to consist of the Bible and a few religious tracts; for, though translations of some sermons and poems have been published, we imagine they are at present, to speak technically, out of print.

Now we prize the Scriptures highly: they are the first book we would print in any language; but man belongs to this world as well as the next; and if our object is to awaken a half-civilized race from a state of ignorance and apathy, to inspire them with a love of industry, order, domestic comfort, knowledge,—with a desire, in short, to raise their own condition,—we must address them on a thousand topics of which the sacred writers do not speak, and we must supply them with other works besides the Bible.

It is needless, indeed, to insist on this point, for no one will deny it. But the question is, in what form and through what medium we should infuse the necessary knowledge into the minds of the Highlanders? We believe it forms part of the plan of the Society recently established under the patronage of the General Assembly, to establish itinerating libraries in the Highlands. If these are confined to English works, their effect will be trifling, and the printing of books in Gaelic would soon exhaust the funds. For this and other reasons, we are strongly impressed with a conviction that no species of publication would do so much good in the Highlands as a cheap periodical, partly in Gaelic and partly in English. We would have it to be printed on a single sheet, in octavo size, like the "Library of Useful Knowledge"—to be published monthly, as the means of circulation are slow and difficult, and to be sold at as low a price as would suffice to cover the expense—say twopence or three-pence. It should be filled partly with matter of permanent value; articles in history, biography, geography; papers on the useful arts, such as gardening, husbandry; accounts of the most valuable inventions, such as steam navigation, printing, gas-light, vaccination; essays on domestic economy, showing the value of cleanliness, ventilation; and lastly, a portion of news. Part of it should be printed in Gaelic, to tempt the Highlander to buy it; part in English only, to induce him to learn the latter language; and part in both languages, to aid him in the task. We take for granted that Government, on application being made, would allow it to pass free by the post; and if the encouragement should be such as to require the publication to be weekly instead of monthly, that an exemption from the stamp would be conceded.

A periodical of this kind would have many advantages over books in volumes. First, it is cheap, and therefore suited to the circumstances of the Highlander, who must receive much new light before he thinks of parting with two, three, or four shillings for any volume except the Bible. Secondly, it admits of the subjects being perpetually varied, of the amusing being blended with the useful, better than in a volume, and it presents reading in small doses adapted to the Highlander's leisure, and not trying his patience too much, in what will be at first something like a task. Thirdly, it presents the attraction of news; it tells of the harvests, the price of cattle and corn, the speeches and the doings of the Scots and English Lairds in Parliament, of kings and courts, of battles and storms, murders and trials, of new discoveries made by genius, of fortunes gained by industry, or lost by folly. To the Highlander, who is naturally inquisitive, these things would have an interest ten times greater than the contents of the best "standard works;" and the stimulus given to his moral and intellectual nature would be proportionably great. The publication, by bringing periodically before him the principal transactions of a highly improved society, would show him, as in a mirror, his own backward condition, and contribute powerfully to rouse him from his apathy. When Arthur Young heard some of the leading men in a French province propose to spread useful information among the people by reading books or articles to them from the pulpit, he said, in his rough way, "Establish a newspaper; one newspaper will do more than 20 priests."

The isolated state in which the Celtic population of the British isles has been allowed to remain so long, is a reproach both to the government and the nation. In the United States there were eight German, five French, and two Spanish newspapers in 1810. We have good reason for believing that the whole foreign population for which these fifteen papers were printed did not exceed 250,000; while there are in the three kingdoms ten times as many Celts, Welsh, Irish, and Highlanders, for whom not a single journal, and, we may add, not a single scrap of literature exists, except the Bible! If 100,000 Germans supported eight journals, could our 2,000,000 of Irish, our 600,000 Welshmen, or our 400,000 Highlanders not support one? These very Germans, placed 4,000 miles from us, have more of the information which a British citizen ought to possess, than is found among the millions of our own fellow-subjects. Surely we are entitled to say, that in times like these, pregnant with the seeds of improvement, such a mass of torpidity and ignorance cannot be suffered to exist much longer in the empire.

Haydon's King's Bench Election.

It is probably known to most of our readers, (though we cannot class the event, as Mr. Haydon does, among the most interesting of last year), that there were some serious riots in the King's Bench Prison in June 1827, arising out of a mock-election for members of parliament, which some frolicsome inmates had set on foot to relieve the tædium of their compulsatory leisure. Mr. Haydon was then resident in the scene of this foolery, and had therefore a good

opportunity of witnessing its humours. His design is, however, confined to a few prominent groups, crowded together into the foreground of a small canvas; where we much wonder that, in so much bustle, an unfortunate family has room to weep, or a hardened spendthrift to "sip his claret." The people on the hustings (whether as in the original we cannot say) have their backs turned to the court-yard, and a procession (of which a Hogarth would have made so much) is only denoted by some flags quite in the rear. Still the figures, and we may add, the groups, are characteristic, and might have been admirable parts of a better whole; and we think the painting has sufficient merit to attract the attention of the public, who, we doubt not, will be favourable judges of an artist at once talented and unfortunate. His application to his art to relieve himself from embarrassments, under such influences, and in such company, speaks highly in his praise.

Panorama of Navarino.

With surprising promptitude, but not at the sacrifice of beauty of execution, Mr. Burford has opened in the Strand a Panorama of the battle of Navarino. The perfection to which that gentleman has brought this most delightful department of painting, now leaves us little to criticize but his selection of subjects. That the present choice is most happy, no one possessed of any patriotic interest in our naval glory, or indeed any common share of curiosity, will be inclined to dispute. We know some persons have complained (though of late years at least they have had no opportunity) that Panoramas of naval actions have a monotonous similarity; but, from a variety of interesting points, and the beautiful scenery pourtrayed in the back-ground, we think that objection cannot apply to the Panorama of Navarino. The time of the action which is depicted is when the Asia, having silenced the attack of the Capitana Bey, began to pour her fire on the Turkish Admiral. The incidents of the fire-ship falling on the French Admiral, &c. &c. are appropriately introduced, and the explosion of another fireship forms a brilliant and magnificent feature. When we further add, that the position of the several ships is strictly correct, and taken from the official drawings, which Mr. Burford procured from the Admiralty very shortly after their arrival (according to the express wish of the highest authority there), we think we need say no more to induce our readers to be equal with their acquaintance in having seen that which is sure to be very popular.

Literature in Russia.

M. Sopikoff, in an Essay on Russian Bibliography, published at St. Petersburgh in 1823, in five vols. 8vo. presents a grand total of 13,249 articles (or about 80,000 volumes), published in the Sclavonic or Russian languages, from the introduction of printing into Russia in the year 1551, down to the year 1813. Among the works published since, there are many translations from the French, German, and English; and from the latter are the Voyages and Travels of Buchanan, Duveau, Parry, and Ross; the Poems of Milton, Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, and the Novels and Tales of the latter. There are at present in the Russian empire, including Poland, 40 learned societies—viz. 14 at St. Petersburgh, 7 at Moscow, 2 at Wilna, 3 at Riga, 1 at Abo, 1 at Krzemienecz, 1 at Gitomir, 1 at Kalouga, 2 at Pasan, 1 at Kharkof, 1 at Jaroslav, 1 at Novo Tcherkack, 1 at Mittau, and 4 at Warsaw.

Academy of Medicine at Paris.

The Academy has distributed the prizes founded by the will of the late M. De Montyon for those who shall have contributed to the improvement of the healing art. Ten thousand francs have been awarded to Messrs. Pelletier and Caventon for the discovery of sulphate of quinine. The other 10,000 francs have been adjudged to M. Civiale, as the first who has practised Lithotritie, being a method of crushing, by means of an instrument, the stone in the bladder, and extracting it, and in this manner for having effected many cures. Medals were also distributed to several other medical men for having published works of great utility; and to the late M. Laennec 5,000 francs were awarded for the second edition of his work on Auscultation, which has lately been translated into English. The Academy proposed, as a subject for the prize of 1,000 francs, to be awarded in 1828, the following question:—"How far it appears possible from experience and observation to prevent, by mechanical means, the absorption of deleterious substances in general, and in particular of the rabid virus?"

Printing for the Blind.

This important art has been practically carried into effect. The Managers of the Edinburgh Blind Asylum on the 26th Oct. examined the books lately printed for the use of the blind. Some of the boys belonging to the Asylum, though the books had been in their possession only a few weeks, were able readily to distinguish all the letters; they were then made to take isolated words in different pages of the book, which they at once knew; and they afterwards read slowly, but correctly, in different parts, By repeated trials, and by varying the exercises, the Directors were of opinion, that the art promised to be of the greatest practical utility to the blind. Mr. Gall stated to the meeting, that an apparatus for writing to, and by, the blind, was in a state of considerable forwardness.

Painting on Glass.

Mr. Collins, of the Strand, who has been of late years so instrumental in perfecting the beautiful art of painting on glass, has just finished, for the East-India Company, a rich and costly work, to adorn the great eastern window of St. Peter's Church, Calcutta. The size is 30 feet in height, and 14 in breadth; the subject *Christ's Charge to Peter*, which is represented in the central figures, composed from those in Raphael's cartoon: and in side compartments are *Moses* and *Aaron*,—the former being copied, with a slight modification of expression and attitude. from Michael Angelo's statue. In the upper compartment of the window are the three beautiful figures of *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's admirable paintings in the western window of New College Chapel, Oxford; and in the lower are the *Four Evangelists*.

New City Library.

The Corporation of the City of London have made great progress in the arrangement of their new library, which is shortly to be opened in the Guildhall. The books have been collected under the auspices of Mr. Bolland, Mr. Jones, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Oldham, the City Solicitor, and Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution.

Several estimates have been sent in for the intended Saloon and Museum, to be erected on the Spa Terrace, at *Scarborough*. This building, which will have a handsome stone front with elegant elliptic windows, will form an agreeable termination to the walk over the Cliff Bridge. Other plans are in agitation and prosecution, for the further improvement of the town. The subscription for the Museum amounts to above 1000*l*., independently of the valuable collection belonging to the late Mr. Hinderwell. No less a sum than 21,800*l*. has been appropriated to public buildings and works at Scarborough during the last year, viz. The Cliff Bridge 9000*l*., New Church 8000*l*., New Baptist Chapel 2400*l*., New Bank for Savings 400*l*., the Museum 1000*l*. and the Water Works 1000*l*.

SELECT POETRY.

TO THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBAN'S.

By John Taylor, Esq.

LADY, I knew thy blooming youth,
Admir'd thy sense and open heart,
Defended thee, with zealous truth,
When malice aim'd her venom'd dart.

I knew thee in domestic life,
As daughter, dutiful and kind,
I knew thee as a tender wife,
To ev'ry gentle care inclin'd.

I knew thee in thy widow'd state,
When Fortune had her favours pour'd,
With charity, not pride elate,
Spreading around thy plenteous board.

Now to high rank I see thee rise,
A rank thy merits well may claim,
Not proudly scorning former ties,
But all those merits still the same.

And thou, in person and in mind,
Art qualified that rank to grace;
In both we Nature's bounty find,
In both we fair pretensions trace.

Oh! may'st thou long thy rank possess,
And health attend thy mortal day,
Thy consort and thyself to bless,—
So ends my Muse her simple lay.

TO *****

OH! where the hope of days gone by,
So softly warm, so wildly bright,
When Beauty beaming, sweetly night
Awoke the dawn of gay delight?

'Tis where *thou* art, is hope to me,
And hope without thee cannot be!

Oh! where that form of fairy light,
Where blushing Love hath set his seal?
The magic glance so darkly bright,
Those soft and shadowy lids reveal?
'Tis where *thou* art is love to me,
And love without thee cannot be!

Why heaves this heart one cheerless sigh,
Where Nature haunts the gloomy spot?
Can glittering landscapes charm the eye,
When she, my lov'd one, wooes them not?
Oh! where *thou* art, is *home* to me,
And *home* without thee cannot be.

Ascends a brighter, holier flame,
Like incense to the skies above?
'Tis when Devotion wafts thy name
To Heaven, upon the lips of Love!
For where *thou* art is Heaven to me!
And, oh! may Heaven be shar'd with thee.

R. J.

Lines written by a Traveller, in the Province of Connaught, 1827.

You love a picture, take it from a friend,
Though rudely done, 'tis such as he can send,
From a mild region where the Arts are rude,
And mind's whole office, yet, to find the body food.

A RAGGED gown,
Of darkest brown,
A petticoat of brick-dust hue,
Lank matted hair, that comb ne'er knew,
A suit of dirt, tho' old, complete,
For neck, face, arms, and legs, and feet,

Will paint you, to the very life,
A Connaught peasant's loving wife.
Pat—leaning on his long spade-shovel,
In his potatoe field, near 's hovel,
You deem a scare-crow, when first seen,
So tatter'd, and forlorn his mien—
Till by his naked legs, and toes,
For Pat has neither shoes nor hose,
You find it is a thing with life,
Fit partner for a loving wife.
Yet on this pair doth Heaven bestow
The first of blessings mortals know,
That which all living life desires,
Reason approves—and Love inspires;
What sceptered monarchs e'er must own
A greater blessing than a throne;
What wretchedness would not forego,
Though doubling all her weight of woe,
That best, and most endearing joy,
Which can our youthful thoughts employ;
That blessing which to age appears
The prop of its declining years—
A numerous progeny—is theirs—
To aggravate, yet sooth their cares;
Who, though inheriting no store—
But rags, their parents wore before,
Yet, unconcern'd, can prate and smile,
And many an anxious hour beguile,
Whilst Wealth—alas! in other lands
Wastes the hard earnings of these beggar'd hands;
And Power assumes Oppression's rod,
To mar the blessings of a gracious God.

STANZAS.

I COVET not the costliest gem
That proudest monarch ever wore;
I envy not his diadem
Of precious stones and glittering ore.
Full oft it binds an aching head,
Encircling doubt, and care, and dread.

I long not for the warrior's wreath,
The blood-stain'd laurel round his brow
Tells a sad tale from every leaf
Of dire distress and weeping woe.
O'er heaps of dead he wins his name,
And sails through seas of blood to fame.

The wealthy merchant's golden crown,
The lover's rosy coronet,
The proud patrician's high renown,
Are joys I never sigh'd for yet;
Riches are dust, and love's a toy;
Mere pride of birth is futile joy.

The painter's art, the sculptors skill,
The poet's lyre, almost divine,
Their honours with a ready will,
For brighter glories I'd resign,
Oblivion marks them for his prey,—
On Time's dark streams they float away.

The patriot firm, whose noble heart
Beats only for his country's good,
Who in her cause would freely part
With worldly wealth and precious blood;
His name rever'd in every clime,
Mocks at the ravages of Time.

From age to age, from sire to son,
His glorious deeds are handed down,
And as the wings of time wave on,
Fresh honours grace his civic crown.
Who would not gaudier wreaths despise,
For such a bright immortal prize? W.H.W.

STUR OR STOUR MINSTER.

THE Minster sunk! No more the matin bell,
No vespers now! Th' historic page will tell
How oft, in pious orisons, the throng
Of Abbot, Monks, and erst of Kings among,
Went, in devotion, at the hallow'd shrine,
Or rais'd, in solemn chaunt, the swell divine.

No more, on lowly knees, at Holy Cross,
Whose mould'ring steps are overspread with moss,
Or broken down, in sad confusion lie,
The Pilgrim's rest—unsheltered from the sky!
Nought now remains of what in ages yore
In glory shone! eclips'd, alas! no more!

The crumbling wall of Minster's sacred fane,
By fissures rent, hung threat'ning o'er the plain;
The mantled roof, the screaming Owl's abode,
That roof which echo'd with loud praise to God;
All! all have sunk beneath the waste of time,
Or fell destruction, or the hand of crime!

Yet flowing on, and wid'ning as it flows,
No change of course the devious Stoür knows,
Still steady, onward keeps his winding way,
To boundless Ocean, where there's no decay!
Nor age, nor time, that vast abyss can move,
In depth unfathom'd, like th' Eternal's love!

Mr. URBAN,

I BEG your acceptance of two original Charades, which I hope may amuse some few amongst your youthful readers. They are the composition of a lady who is possessed of the most exquisite accomplishments in every department of literature and taste; and though I am not permitted to disclose her name, yet it shall be gently adumbrated, by saying that her place of residence is Swindon, in the county of Wilts. I. J.

I.

My *first*, is is singular, never grows old;
My *second*, old maid-like, is stainless and cold:
On my *whole*, it is certain, you never was fed,
Tho' 'tis nicely compounded of milk and of bread.

II.

Disclaiming all right of precedence you'll find
That my *first* always takes up a station behind;
My *next*, strange prerogative!—e'en when you play,
Can clothe the whole mind in a thoughtful array.—
The lady-like charms of my whole are express'd
In the epithets tender—and warm—and well-dress'd.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 29. The second Session of the present Parliament was opened this day by Royal commission; when the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"WE are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive, from all Foreign Princes and States, assurances of their desire to maintain the relations of amity with this country; and that the great powers of Europe participate in the earnest wish of His Majesty to cultivate a good understanding upon all points which may conduce to the preservation of peace.

"His Majesty has viewed for some time past, with great concern, the state of affairs in the east of Europe.

"For several years a contest has been carried on between the Ottoman Porte and the inhabitants of the Greek Provinces and Islands, which has been marked on each side by excesses revolting to humanity.

"In the progress of that contest, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been repeatedly violated, and the peaceful commerce of His Majesty's subjects has been exposed to frequent interruption, and to depredations, too often aggravated by acts of violence and atrocity.

"His Majesty has felt the deepest anxiety to terminate the calamities, and avert the dangers, inseparable from hostilities, which constitute the only exception to the general tranquillity of Europe.

"Having been earnestly entreated by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, with a view to effect a reconciliation between them and the Ottoman Porte, His Majesty concerted measures for that purpose, in the first instance with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with his Imperial Majesty and the King of France.

"His Majesty has given directions that there should be laid before you copies of a protocol signed at Saint Petersburgh by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, and of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th of April 1826, and of the treaty entered into between His Majesty and the Courts of the Tuileries and of Saint Petersburgh, on the 6th of July 1827.

"In the course of the measures adopted with a view to carry into effect the object of the treaty, a collision, wholly unexpected by His Majesty, took place in the Port of Navarin, between the fleets of the contracting powers and that of the Ottoman Porte.

"Notwithstanding the valour displayed by the combined fleet, His Majesty deeply laments that this conflict should have occurred with the Naval force of an ancient Ally; but he still entertains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by further hostilities, and will not impede that amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the Porte and the Greeks, to which it is so manifestly their common interest to accede.

"In maintaining the National Faith by adhering to the engagements into which His Majesty has entered, his Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects to which all his efforts have been directed—the termination of the contest between the hostile parties—the permanent settlement of their future relations to each other—and the maintainance of the repose of Europe upon the basis on which it has rested since the last general Treaty of Peace.

"His Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in informing you, that the purposes for which His Majesty, upon the requisition of the Court of Lisbon, detached a Military Force to Portugal, have been accomplished. The obligations of good faith having been fulfilled, and the safety and independence of Portugal secured, His Majesty has given orders that the forces now in that country should be immediately withdrawn.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty has concluded Treaties of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of Brazil, and with the United States of Mexico; copies of which will, by His Majesty's commands, be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every regard to economy, consistent with the exigency of the public service.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to recommend to your early attention an enquiry into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the country. His Majesty is assured that it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that notwithstanding the diminution which has taken place in some branches of the Revenue, the total amount of receipt during the last year has not disappointed the expectations which were entertained at the commencement of it.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you, that a considerable increase has taken place in the export of the princi-

pal articles of British manufacture. This improvement of our foreign trade has led to a more general employment of the population, and affords a satisfactory indication of the continued abatement of those commercial difficulties which recently affected so severely the national industry.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he places the firmest reliance upon your continued endeavours to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, and to advance the great object of His Majesty's solicitude, the prosperity and happiness of his people."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new Ministry has been appointed by Royal ordinance, viz. the Count Portalis to be Secretary of State for the department of Justice; Count de la Ferronaye, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Viscount de Caux, Minister of War; Viscount Martignac, Secretary of the Interior; Count de St. Cricq, President of Commerce and the Colonies; and Count Roy, Secretary of the Finances. A second ordinance ordains Counts de Villele and Peyronnet, the Baron de Damas, the Marquis de Clermont Tonnere, and Count de Corbiere (late Ministers), Members of the Privy Council; and a third, the elevation of De Villele, Peyronnet, and Corbiere, to the dignity of peers of the realm.

The newly-formed Cabinet has, through the medium of the *Moniteur*, made an appeal in behalf of its principles, couched in language so temperate and conciliatory, that it has for the present produced a considerable sensation in its favour. The Ministers, in this document, recognize in the most unreserved manner the difficulties of their position, and rest their claims for support, not on their influence with either great party, or their ascertained suffrages in the Chambers, but on the unobjectionable nature of their measures, and the reasonable characters of their countrymen. As an earnest of their intentions, the Ministers have induced the King to consent to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the state of the Ecclesiastical Schools (now chiefly under the controul of the Jesuits), with a view to secure the execution of the laws in them, and to place them in harmony with the political legislation. The order for the Commission has appeared in the *Moniteur*. It consists of four peers and five members of the Chamber of Deputies, including some of the most respectable names in France; so that it may be supposed that the inquiry will be looked to with sufficient confidence to allay the irritation which the rapid encroachments of the Jesuits had given rise to.

The official account of the French Revenue for 1827 exhibits a decrease of nearly seventeen millions of francs, compared with that of 1826. The falling off has been chiefly in the duty on liquors, the sale of timber, the custom and navigation dues, and in the monopoly on snuff and tobacco.

SPAIN.

In Catalonia, bands of robbers, as the insurgents are called, are in active operation. One of them, amounting to 600, has proclaimed the Infant Don Carlos by the title of Charles V. The Count d'Espagne is endeavouring to suppress them. Other bodies of rebels have pushed into the frontiers of Arragon. There is a deficiency in the finances of about 100,000 reals (something more than a million sterling upon a revenue of about 10,000,000), which causes no small embarrasment, and several bills have been dishonoured in consequence at the Spanish Treasury.

PORTUGAL.

On the 2d of January the legislative Chambers were opened by the Princess Regent. The Emperor Don Pedro is, as formerly, spoken of as reigning King of Portugal, and the speedy arrival of Don Miguel, his lieutenant, is announced. The news has nearly doubled the number of noble legislators. Last year they never mustered more than between fifty-four or fifty-five; now they open their sittings with eighty-six.

TURKEY.

On the 8th of December the Ambassadors of the three Allied Powers departed from Constantinople. It does not appear that the departure of the Allied Ambassadors was preceded by any act of violence on the part of the Porte towards the subjects of the Allied Powers. At the moment when the Ambassadors' ships weighed anchor, the Porte felt the necessity of sending them the necessary firmans, by an aviso, who overtook them at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Before quitting the capital, they had requested the Minister of the Netherlands to protect their countrymen. On this subject the Porte made some difficulties, and offered, during the absence of the Ambassadors, to protect, itself, Russian, French, and English subjects. The Minister of the Netherlands ultimately prevailed on the Sultan to offer no objection to the arrangements of the Ambassadors.

Great preparations are said to be making for war at Constantinople: muskets to the number of 120,000 had been procured, and several thousand militia had already arrived from Asia.

The Sultan has at length determined to adopt Christian measures of finance, as well as Christian modes of fighting, and is negociating a loan on the profits of the mines of Asia Minor, of 100,000 piastres. He is negociating with his powerful subject, the Viceroy of Egypt, for that purpose.

There have already been built in the barracks of Constantinople and Adrianople, chapels in which divine service is to be celebrated every Sunday by Christian Ministers.

RUSSIA.

According to the latest intelligence, warlike preparations have been making on the part of Russia. A circular note, however, from Count Nesselrode, dated St. Petersburgh, Nov. 12th, after defending the policy of the Allies, and the Battle of Navarin, as having been fought in perfect accordance with that policy, expresses an opinion that there is "reason to hope that the Porte, being at length made sensible of its error, will hasten to accept the terms of the Allies." In this letter a firm resolution is avowed to act in the spirit of the Treaty of the 6th of July, and to accomplish fully the objects of it; but at the same time to abstain from seeking any aggrandisement by conquest, or any exclusive advantage.

AMERICA.

The presbytery of New York unanimously decided to erase the section of the confession of faith, forbidding a man to marry his deceased's wife's sister. The presbytery of New Brunswick has come to the same decision, twelve to five. The presbyteries of Ohio, Redstone, Winchester, and Philadelphia, have voted to retain the section.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A plan has been suggested by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt to convert the extensive buildings and enclosures on the forests of *Dartmoor*, formerly occupied by prisoners of war, into an establishment for the reception of juvenile convicts. The prisons at Dartmoor had at one time upwards of 10,000 persons confined in them, and nearly 400 acres are enclosed by a military circumvallation, beyond the bounds of which it would be impossible for prisoners to escape, were they guarded by a few soldiers, for whom there are barracks already provided. Within the boundaries there are almost inexhaustible quarries of granite, some of which lie very near the surface of the ground, and it has been proposed that the raising and cutting of this stone might furnish labour of a suitable description for convicts; and as there is an iron railway from the prison boundary to Plymouth harbour, a distance of about twenty miles, the stone might readily be conveyed thither, and shipped off, for the metropolis or elsewhere, at small expense; there are also vast quantities of excellent peat within the enclosure, capable of being rendered a source of profit.

A new Market-house has been opened by Sir Oswald Mosley, lord of the manor, in Brown-street, *Manchester*. The building, in ventilation particularly, and in the comforts attending a covered market, is exceeded by none. Directly over the entrance is a manorial court-room. This chamber, distinguished for its elegance and simplicity, is seventy-one feet in length by twenty-four feet in breadth, and of proportionate height. It is accompanied by four convenient anterooms. The area below, which is appropriated to the butchers' stalls, contains a superficial extent of about 8,700 square feet. It affords ample room for upwards of sixty stalls, appropriated to butchers, and about eight shops for green-grocers and others. The whole will be lighted with gas.

The expediency of a communication between the connties of Lancashire and Cheshire, in the neighbourhood of *Liverpool*, has given rise to two of the most splendid projects that ever were formed even in this country; the one a suspension bridge over the Mersey, at Runcorn, several miles above Liverpool; the other a tunnel underneath the same river, at Liverpool itself. The first will require a centre arch with 1000 feet waterways; and the latter must extend one mile and a quarter under the bed of the river, which, as it is supposed to flow over a rock, will present no dangerous obstacle to the success of the undertaking. Mr. Brunel, to whom the execution of this great work is proposed to be entrusted, has calculated that the expense will not exceed 150 or 200,000 pounds sterling; while the receipts, estimated on a very limited scale, will average from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* a-year.

The Corporation of *Queenborough* having excluded the poor freemen from the right of fishing, the fishermen are reduced to a state of great distress. The select body insist upon the freemen signing a paper, binding themselves to any by-laws they have made, or may think proper to make; which would include two by-laws declared by a jury at the Maidstone Summer Assizes, to be illegal. A deputation of freemen was appointed to conduct the matter to an amicable issue;

but the answer returned by the Corporation is said to have been that the application was impertinent. It is intended to bring the question before Parliament, or to address the King; and subscriptions have been set on foot to support the freemen until the matter is decided. A meeting has been held at the London Tavern, at which a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, and a great number of donations were announced. A meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham and Rochester has been held for a similar purpose. The attempts made by the corporate officers of Queenborough, have induced the lessee of some extensive oyster-grounds at Milton, near Queenborough, to cut off the fishermen of that place from a similar privilege, which they have long exercised. The Milton fishermen have requested the Corporation of London to protect them, and have been assured of the interposition of that body.

Dec 7. The foundation stone of a new church at *Oulton*, for building and endowing which funds were munificently bequeathed by the late John Blayds, esq. of Leeds and of Oulton, was laid by John Blayds, esq. his son. The following inscription, neatly engraved on a plate of brass, was inserted in the stone:—"This edifice, by the name of St. John's Church, was erected in compliance with the will of the late John Blayds, esq. of Leeds and Oulton, who died Feb. 21, 1827. The first stone was laid by his son, John Blayds, esq. of Oulton, Dec. 7, 1827. Rickman and Hutchinson, architects."

Jan. 1. *Holt Fleet Bridge*, which crosses the Severn about five miles above Worcester, was opened to the public. The bridge consists of one iron arch, the span of which is 150 feet. At low water the centre of the arch is 35 feet above the river, a bank full 21 feet, and at the highest flood 16 feet. The whole length of the bridge is 266 feet. There are two stone arches at each end, which, by assisting the flow of the water in flood time, diminish the pressure against the abutments. The tolls have been let for 256*l.* for one year; the expense of the bridge was 8,300*l.* being 200*l.* under the estimate.

Jan. 10. The enthronement of the new Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Sumner, took place in Winchester Cathedral, upon which occasion many thousand persons assembled to witness the ceremony. The procession commenced from the Chapter-room to St. Lawrence, the mother church. It moved in the following order: Constables; the Choristers and Lay Vicars; the Organist; the Minor Canons; the Vergers; the Prebendaries; the Archdeacons; the Dean; the Bishop, supported on his right and left by the Chancellor and senior Prebendary; the Bishop's Chaplain; the Masters and Fellows of the College; Constables; Clergymen, Gentry, &c. &c. The procession, on its return to the Cathedral, was joined by the Mayor and Aldermen, in their robes. The Bishop, on reaching the Cathedral, proceeded to the altar, and the Chancellor administered to him the usual oaths, and conducted his Lordship into the throne. At five o'clock his Lordship dined with the Mayor and a large party, at St. John's Room.

Jan. 16. A meeting was held of the subscribers to the monument to be erected to Mr. Canning at Liverpool. It appeared that 3500*l.* has been contributed, and Mr. Chantrey is engaged to furnish a bronze statue for 4000*l.* It was considered desirable to employ that eminent sculptor, because, besides the consideration of his superlative skill, he modelled Mr. Canning from the life, and possesses several marble busts of the great statesman.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the years ended on the 5th of January, 1827, and the 5th of January, 1828.

	Years ended Jan. 5.	
	1827.	1828.
Customs.... £.	15,766,762	16,391,838
Excise.....	17,749,274	16,969,565
Stamps.....	6,277,014	6,375,140
Post Office.....	1,496,000	1,385,000
Taxes.....	4,702,742	4,768,273
Miscellaneous...	658,880	754,863
	46,650,672	46,644,679
Total decrease		5,993

At the last annual meeting of the Governors of the London Vaccine Institution, at the City of London Tavern, it appeared, that before the introduction of the practice of vaccination into the new world, 100,000 Indians were destroyed by the small-pox in one year, in the single province of Quito. This dreadful mortality was effectually arrested by the introduction of vaccination through the instrumentality of the missionaries. The vaccine matter having, however, become effete, through the excessive heats of the last year in that country, one-third of the infant population were perishing by small-pox, and the inhabitants entreated a new supply from England, which is now regularly transmitted every month in packages, and distributed by the influence of the Brazilian Ambassador through the seventeen provinces of the Brazilian empire.—The late Duke of York had said, that, "in the Military Asylum, not one unsuccessful case in vaccination had happened in the course of 20 years."

Dec. 30. His Royal Highness Don Miguel, brother of the king of Portugal, landed at Greenwich. He was received by

the Lord High Admiral, who was on the spot, waiting for the Infant's arrival. He set off in one of the King's carriages, accompanied by Lord Mountcharles, and the Secretary of the Portuguese Embassy (the bands and trumpets of the Life and Coldstream Guards playing "God save the King"); the royal equipage, with a detachment of the Life Guards, proceeded at a slow pace to the residence of Earl Dudley, in Arlington-street. On the 31st his Royal Highness held three Levees;—viz. a deputation of thirty of the Portuguese merchants and others, the King's Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. His Highness having visited his Majesty at Windsor, and nearly all the public places of the Metropolis, left London on the 13th of Jan. for Strathfieldsay, the seat of the Duke of Wellington. On the ensuing day, he pursued his road towards Plymouth. On Wednesday, Jan. 16th, his Royal Highness passed through Salisbury, and on Thursday reached Plymouth, where he was received with all due honours by the Earl of Northesk, the Commander-in-Chief of the port. Friday and Saturday were devoted to the inspection of the Breakwater and Dockyards, and on Sunday his Royal Highness embarked on board the Portuguese frigate La Perala.

Jan. 2. The new church called St. Mark the Evangelist, Clerkenwell, situate in Myddleton Square, near the New River Head, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. An appropriate anthem was sung by Pyne, and a most impressive sermon was delivered by his Lordship. The church is one of those that have been erected wholly by his Majesty's Commissioners. It is of the Gothic Order, and is capable of containing 1800 persons. We understand that a District will be immediately assigned to it, and that the patronage will not (as in the present parish) belong to the parishioners, but will, under one of the clauses in the Church Acts, fall to the Bishop.

Jan. 12. About six o'clock this morning, the Thames tunnel again broke in, owing to a prodigious quantity of water forcing the breast-work. Mr. Brunel, jun., and about 130 men, were at work in the tunnel at the time, and six men were unfortunately drowned.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

King's Opera.

Jan. 12. This theatre opened with the opera of *Margherita d'Anjou*, the principal characters of which were sustained by Signor Porto and Sapio, and Mesdames Caradori and Brambilla. The choruses were very fine, and passed off with eclat. A new ballet, entitled *Hassan et le Caliph*, was produced, in which Brocard played the principal part. It was well received.

This theatre has undergone several important alterations. The large chandelier has been removed, and the light more equally diffused over the house. This, together with the newly-painted pannelling, re-gilding, &c. adds materially to the pleasing appearance of the house.

Drury Lane.

Jan. 24. A domestic Tragedy, attributed to the pen of Lord Normanby, entitled *The Serf, or the Russian Brothers*, was produced. The scene is laid in Russia, and the fraternal strife of two princely-born brothers, one legitimate, the other illegitimate, both enamoured of the same lady, forms the subject of the plot. In consequence of the parent at his death not manumitting the illegitimate brother, who had arrived at high military honours, and was betrothed to the Countess of Olga, the legitimate brother, instigated by jealousy, takes advantage of the Russian law, declares the other to be his serf, and degrades him to the rank of a domestic slave. The result naturally is that the most deadly rancour supervenes; and in the denouement they perish by one another's swords. The piece, on the whole, was respectable, but not enthusiastically received, though announced for repetition amidst partial applause.

English Opera House.

Jan. 16. The house having undergone several material alterations, opened this evening, as a French theatre, under the direction of Messrs. Cloup and Pelissié, with Moliere's *Le Tartuffe*. The representation was admirable, and excited general approbation. This piece was followed by *La Fille Mal Gardée* and *L'Ambassadeur*. The company were lately playing at the West London Theatre.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Jan. 4. Lord Erskine to be Minister Plen. at the Court of Bavaria; and E. C. Disbowe, esq. at the Court of Wirtemberg.

Jan. 8. Right Hon. R. Gordon, to be Minister Plen. at Madrid.

3d Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Knollys, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Jan. 9. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, to be Governor of the island of Mauritius.

Jan. 10. James Baker, esq. to be Consul for the States of East and West Florida and Alabama.

Jan. 11. Tho. Thomson, esq. Advocate, to be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

Jan. 17. The widow of the late Mr. Canning to be Viscountess Canning, of Kilbrahan, in Kilkenny. The following noblemen and gentlemen have likewise been made British Peers:—Sir Henry Wellesley, to be Baron Cowley of Wellesley, in Somersetshire; Sir Chas. Stuart, to be Baron Stuart de Rothesay, of the Isle of Bute; Sir Wm. A'Court, to be Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire; the Earl of Rosebery, to be Baron Rosebery, of Rosebery, co. Edinburgh; the Earl of Clanwilliam, to be Baron Clanwilliam, of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; John-George Lambton, esq. to be Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and of Lambton Castle, co. Durham; Edw. Bootle Wilbraham, esq. to be Baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, in Lancashire.

Jan. 25. The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, to be Baron Wallace, of Knaresdale, co. Northumberland.

Jan. 25. *New Ministry.*—To be Lords Commissioners of the Treasury—Duke of Wellington, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Lord G. C. H. Somerset, Earl of Mount Charles, Lord Eliot, Edmund A. M'Naghten, esq. To be Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Henry Goulburn. To be Advocate-general—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, bart. To be Master of the Mint—Right Hon. J. C. Herries. To be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—the Earl of Aberdeen. Earl Bathurst, to be President of the Council; Lord Ellenborough, to be Privy Seal; and Mr. Peel to be Secretary for the Home Department.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Ward, to be Bp. of Sodor and Man.
Rev. H. Law, Canon Res. of Wells Cath.
Rev. J. Bowen, Bawdrip R. Somerset.
Rev. L. Cooper, Ingoldesthorpe R. Norfolk.
Rev. R. Decker, Wakerley R. co. Northampton.
Rev. T. W. Edwards, Rhuddlan R. Flintshire.
Rev. J. E. Gibson, St. Mary Magdalen R. Bermondsey.
Rev. G. Gray, to the Church and Parish of Maybele, co. Ayrshire.
Rev. W. Hildyard, Llangeler R. co. Carmarthen.
Rev. R. Howell, Lancarvan V. co. Glamorgan.
Rev. L. Jenyns, Swaffham Bulbeck R. co. Cambridge.
Rev. Dr. Marsham, Wateringbury V. Kent.
Rev. T. Henderson, Messing V. Essex.
Rev. G. Mingaye, Wistow R. co. Hunts.
Rev. E. Walter, Woodhall V. near Horncastle, co. Lincoln.
Rev. R. Yarker, St. Olave's R. Chester.

Chaplains.

Rev. G. Townsend, Chaplain to the King.
Rev. H. Worsley, Chap. to the Duke of Hamilton.
Rev. G. Hammond, Chap. to the Earl of Guildford.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At the Mauritius, the wife of Assistant Comm.-gen. Spurrier, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Lausanne, the wife of J. W. Fane, esq. a dau.——26. At Thirleston-house, near Cheltenham, the wife of J. R. Scott, esq. a dau.——28. In Devonshire-place, the wife of Capt. Phillimore, a son. ——At Forrest Hall, Viscountess Chetwynd, a dau.——In Laura-place, Southampton, the wife of Orlando Orlebar, esq. a son.

Jan. 2. At the East India College, the wife of Capt. Mitchel, a son.——The wife of Lieut. Elliot Morres, R. N. of Nether Broughton, Leicestershire, a son.——At Rettendon, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. Strange Dandridge, a son.——3. At Burford, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Dallas, Vicar of Yoodley, a dau.——The wife of the Rev. A. P. Kelly, of Charles-sq. a son.——5. At Torquay, Visc'tess Sandon, a son and heir.——At Brislington, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Ranken, a son.——6. In Charter-house-sq. Mrs. Geo. Rawlinson, a son.——At Clifton, the wife of Major Elberton, of the Madras Army, a son.—— The wife of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of Hereford, a dau.——7. At Fulbeck, near Grantham, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Fane, a son.——8. The wife of the Rev. Charles Phillott, Vicar of Frome, a dau.——10. At Danby Hall, the seat of Simon Thomas Scroope, esq. the wife of Anth. Geo. Wright, esq. of Walton's Hall, Cambridgeshire, a dau.——11. At Killerton, the lady of Sir Thos. Acland, bart. M. P. a son.——12. In Tavistock-place, the wife of N. H. Nicolas, esq. a dau.——16. In Ely-place, Mrs. Jas. Reeves, a dau.——19. At Mount Melville, Fifeshire, the Right Hon. Lady Cath. Whyte Melville, a dau.——20. The wife of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook-st. a son.——21. At Goldsborough Hall, Lady Louisa Lascelles, a son.——22. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Fermor, a dau.—— In Cavendish-sq. the wife of D. Barclay, esq. M. P. a son.——In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. the wife of C. Pott, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Islington, Edw. youngest son of Thos. Eldred, esq. of Highbury-terrace, to Eliz. only dau. of F. W. Hards, esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.——29. At Windsor, the Rev. W. Cookesley Thompson, to Cath. Eliz. eldest dau. of Wm. Voules, esq.——31. At Brecon, the Rev. Thos. Williams, Rector of Llanvaply, Monmouthshire, to Eliz. only child of the Rev. Richd. Davies, Archdeacon of Brecon.

Lately. At Rolvenden, in Kent, the Rev. James Isaac Monypenny, to Mary Blackwell, second dau. of Robt. Monypenny, esq. of Merrington-place.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas, only son of Geo. Douglas, esq. of Mount Ida, co. Down, to Sarah, only dau. of Walter Prideaux, esq. of Totnes.——At Cheshunt, Edw. Hampton Noy, esq. to Anne Cath. eldest dau. of Rich. Stubbs, esq. of Clock Lodge.——At Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, Leyson Orton Lewis, esq. to Miss C. G. Hughes, dau. of the late Col. Hughes, of Tregyb, in Carmarthenshire. ——In Paris, Dr. W. English, of the University of Edinburgh, to the Right Hon. Lady Maria Gordon, of Perth Castle, Scotland, and of North Audley-street, London. ——At Alverstoke, Herbert Henry Vaughan, esq. Capt. 67th Reg. to Georgiana, second dau. of Capt. Katon, R. N. near Gosport.

Jan. 1. At Edmonton, the Rev. James Lloyd Wallace, to Magdalen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, Minister of Allhallows, Staining.——The Rev. E. Dewhurst, to Miss Bury, of Azzerley Hall, near Ripon.——At Foston, Nath. Hibbert, esq. eldest son of George Hibbert, esq. of Portland-place, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sydney Smith, Rector of Foston.——At Kingston, Oxfordshire, the Rev. A. Hammond, Rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Brown, esq.——2. At the Hague, the Rev. Wm. Tierney Elton, Rector of White Staunton, Somerset, third son of Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton-house, to Lucy Caroline, third dau. of Chas. A. Elton, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir Abraham Elton, bart. of Clevedon Court.——At St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Leonard Fletcher, to Miss Amy Irons. ——3. At Ludlow, the Rev. J. B. Webb, Vicar of Weobley and King's Pyrn, Herefordshire, to Annie, second dau. of John Molyneux, esq. of Gravel-hill, Ludlow.——7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edm. Mills, esq. of Binfield Lodge, Berks, to Mrs. Henry Murray, of Piccadilly, widow of the late Capt. Murray.——M. Honan, esq. to Caroline Louise, youngest dau. of the Marq. de la Belinaye, of Upper Harley-street.——8. At Blithfield, Staffordshire, John Newton Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, to the Right Hon. Agnes Bagot, second dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot.——At Windsor, J. P. Kennard, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. to Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir John Chapman.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Twysden, esq. youngest son of Sir William Twysden, bart. of Royden Hall, Kent, to Cecilia, dau. of Louis Bazalgette, esq. of Eastwicke Park, Surrey.——Robert Dalzell, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Margaret, sister of T. Legh, esq. M.P. of Lyme Hall, Cheshire.——James, son of R. Sutton, esq. of Rossway, Herts, to Charlotte, second dau. of George Lackington, esq. of Watford.——10. At St. Pancras Church, John Patch, esq. barrister at law, to Hope, eldest dau. of W. Collett, esq. E.I.C.——At Clifton, Edw. J. eldest son of Edw. Horton, esq. of Montagu-street, Russell-sq. to Anne, only dau. of Daniel Baynton, esq. of Clifton-wood.——12. At St. Pancras Church, J. H. Standen, esq. of Upper Gower-st. to Sarah, second dau. of John Risdon, esq. of Kingsmoor House, Great Parndon, Essex.——14. At Prestbury, co. Lancaster, Thos. Legh, esq. of Lyme Hall, Cheshire, M.P. for Newton, to Miss Turner, the heiress of Shrigley Park, whose abduction was brought before the House of Lords last Session of Parliament. ——15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Douglas, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Canon Douglas, of Salisbury Cathedral, to Selina Eliz. eldest dau. of Col. Rooke, of Martinsherne, Berks.——At Steeple Aston, co. Oxford, John Welch, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sarah Mary, dau. of the Rev. J. Armetriding, Rector of Steeple Aston.——16. At Cheltenham, Edw. Watkins, esq. Major of the 9th reg. to Eliz. third dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lechmere, of Steeple Aston. ——17. At Twickenham, Boyd Alexander, esq. to Sophia, dau. of Sir B. Hobhouse, bart.——T. Morris, esq. of Canonbury-sq. to Mrs. Peacock, dau. of Chas. Haynes, esq. of Clewer, Berks.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. H. W. Barnard, Gren. Guards, to Isabella Letitia, second dau. of the late Brig.-Gen. Catlin Craufurd.——At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, Geo. Geoffrey Wyatville, only son of Jeffrey Wyatville, esq. of Windsor, to Ann Sisum, dau. of the late Peter Phillips, esq. of Barbadoes.——22. Rev. John Bateman, to Emily, dau. of E. Shewell, esq. of Bryanston-sq.——At St. Marylebone Church, the Marq. de Lavalette, to Maria Garrow, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Birkett, esq. of Isleworth.——The Rev. Edw. Woodhouse, to Cath. Anne, only dau. of Ald. Christ. Smith, M.P. of Starborough Castle, Surrey.——23. Thos. Harrison Burder, M.D. of Brunswick-square, to Eliz. youngest dau. of the late W. Burder, esq. of Islington.——24. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Andrew Wood Baird, esq. M.D. of Ipswich, Suffolk, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late W. Ashmore, esq.——At Hackney, the Rev. Alex. Poole, to Eliz. eldest dau. of W. Tudor, esq. of Homerton.

OBITUARY.

Hon. F. H. Hutchinson.

Dec. 16. Aged 68, the Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson, next brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Donoughmore.

He was born Oct. 26, 1759, the third son of the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Christiana, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, of Murny, county Wicklow, esq., created Baroness Donoughmore in 1783. His father procured for him the place of collector of the Customs in the Port of Dublin, and he resigned it about three years ago. He married Miss Nixon, a cousin, and had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. John, (now heir-presumptive to his uncle's titles of peerage,) M. P. for the county of Tipperary, and who married in 1822 a sister of the Earl of Blessington, and has issue. 2. Lieut.-Col. Henry, who married in 1825 the widow of the Hon. Frederick Sylvester North Douglas (only son of the late Lord Glenbervie); 3. Anne, married in 1811 to the Rev. John Thomas Burgh; 4. Henrietta, married in 1814 to T. Bernard, esq.; and 5. Louisa Frances, married in 1824 to Francis Synge Hutchinson, esq., only son of Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, Bart.

Sir W. Wolstan Dixie, Bart.

Nov. 23. At his seat, Bosworth-hall, Leicestershire, Sir William Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, eighth Baronet of Fulstone-hall in that county.

He was the second son of Sir Beaumont-Joseph, the sixth Baronet, by Margaret, daughter of Joseph Shewen, of Stradey, in Carmarthenshire, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir Joseph Beaumont Dixie, July 20, 1814; and, having married, Nov. 21, 1815, Bella-Anna, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Admtt, Rector of Croft, in Leicestershire, had issue: 1. Willoughby Dixie, his successor, born in 1816; 2. Beaumont; 3. Eleanor-Frances-Anna.

The deceased Baronet was subject to a degree of insanity, with which the family has been long afflicted; and in 1825 made himself unfortunately conspicuous by shooting from his windows at two clergymen who were passing. He was confined in Leicester goal to wait the issue of a trial, but the Reverend gentlemen declined to prosecute, and no bill was presented to the grand jury.

Sir Wm. Bruce, Bart.

Nov. 17. At Stonehouse, co. Stirling, aged 85, Sir William Bruce, sixth Baronet of that place.

Sir William was the third but eldest surviving son of Sir Michael, the fifth Baronet, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, co. Wigton, Bart., Heritable Sheriff of Galloway. He succeeded to the title Nov. 1, 1795, having married in the same year, Anne, third daughter of Sir William Cunningham, fifth Baronet of Robertland, co. Ayr, and sister to the present Baronet of that place. By this lady he had issue three sons, and two daughters: 1. Michael, his successor, who married in 1822, the only daughter of Alex. Moir, esq., of Scotstown; 2. William-Cunningham; 3. Alexander-Fairlie; 4. Anne-Colquhoun; 5. Mary-Agnew.

Major-Gen. Sir Neil Campbell,

Aug. 14. At Sierra Leone, before the first year of his residence had been completed, his Excellency Major-General Sir Neil Campbell, Knt. C.B. K.S.G. K.S.A. K.S.W., Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of that Colony.

Thus has another lamentable sacrifice of a gallant and able officer, (but we trust we may say the last,) been made to the support of a settlement in a climate which Providence seems to have forbidden to the access of Europeans. Sir Neil Campbell was appointed Ensign in the 6th West India regiment, in April 1797, from which he exchanged to the 67th, Oct. 29, 1798, and Aug. 23, 1799, was appointed, by purchase, Lieutenant in the 57th. After serving three years in the West Indies, he returned to England, and joined the 95th rifle corps, on its formation in April, 1800. He was promoted, by purchase, to a company in the 95th, June 4, 1801. From Feb. 1802, to Sept. 1803, he was at the Military College, and subsequently appointed Assistant Quarter-master-general in the Southern District of England, in which situation he continued until promoted to a Majority, by purchase, in the 43rd foot, Jan. 24, 1805. He was removed from the 2d battallion 43d, to the 1st battallion of the 54th foot, Feb. 20, 1806. He accompanied that corps to Jamaica, and returned to England in Jan. 1808. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to the forces in the Windward and Lee-

ward Islands, with the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 20, following; and for a third time proceeded immediately to the West Indies. He served in that capacity with the expedition which captured Martinique, in Jan. 1809. In April following he accompanied Major-Gen. Maitland, as senior officer of the staff, in the expedition against the Saintes near Guadaloupe, which were captured; and from whence a French squadron, which had taken refuge there, was thereby forced to put to sea, and the French line of battle ship, Hautpoult, captured. Major-Gen. Maitland remarked in his despatch; "Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-general, has been always forward: he is an officer who must rise by his merit." In Jan. 1810, he served as Deputy Adjutant-general, with the expedition which terminated in the capture of Guadaloupe; and during those operations was detached with a column under the command of Major-Gen. Harcourt, in whose despatch to Sir G. Beckwith the following observation occurs, "Lt.-Col. Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-general, merits my warmest acknowledgements, by his zealous services, which have been unremitting, and particularly for his exertions and able assistance in the affair of the 3d." The operations in the West Indies having expelled the French from those islands, Lt.-Col. Campbell returned home in the end of 1810, proceeded to the Peninsula, and resigned his Staff situation as Deputy Adjutant-general in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In April, 1811, he was appointed Colonel of the 16th regiment of Portuguese Infantry. Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, to which this regiment belonged, was not placed in any division with British troops, but was invariably detached where the service was most active. In 1811 and 1812 this regiment, while under the command of Col. Campbell, was employed in the blockade of Almeida, which formed the left of the position during the battle of Fuentes d'Onor: also at the sieges of Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajos, and Burgos, and the battle of Salamanca. Upon two of those occasions his name was particularized by the Duke of Wellington, viz. after the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo: "The 1st Portuguese regiment under Lt.-Col. Hill, and the 16th under Col. Campbell, being Brig.-Gen. Pack's brigade, were likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the Brigadier-General:" and in a despatch from Burgos, "As soon as it was dark the same troops, with the addition of the 42nd regiment, attacked and carried by assault the horn-work which the enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation Brig.-Gen. Pack, Lt.-Col. Hill, 1st Portuguese reg., Col.-Campbell, 16th, Major Williams, 4th Cacadores, Major Dick, 42d reg. and the Hon. Major Cocks, 79th, distinguished themselves." In Jan. 1813, the army retreated from Burgos and Madrid to the frontier of Portugal, where the troops were dispersed in winter quarters; and Colonel Campbell, in consequence of illness and the decision of a Medical board, returned to England. In February he proceeded to Sweden, and from thence to the head quarters of the Emperor of Russia, in Poland, to join Lord Cathcart, the Ambassador at the Court of Russia, who accompanied the Emperor Alexander in that capacity, but who was also a General of the Staff, and as such employed Sir R. Wilson, Col. Lowe, and Col. Campbell, to be detached to the different corps of the Russian army, in order to report upon their force and military operations. By the Gazette it appears that Col. Campbell served in that capacity with those armies (chiefly with the corps d'armée, commanded by Count Wittgenstein), from that period until their entry into Paris, March 31, 1814. During August, September, and October, 1813, he was detached to the siege of Dantzig, where a corps of 30,000 men was employed, under Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. On March 24, 1814, he was severely wounded at Fere Champenoise, in France. Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Stewart, now Marquis of Londonderry, observed in his despatch to Lord Bathurst: "your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn that that very deserving officer, Col. Neil Campbell, was, unfortunately, wounded by a Cossack in the melée of the cavalry, not being known." And Lord Burghersh in a despatch, dated March 26, observes, "It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your Lordship, that Col. Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Col. Campbell, continuing that gallant and distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry which penetrated the French masses. The Cossacks, who came to support this cavalry, mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground."

In April, 1814, Col. Campbell was appointed by the British Government to accompany Napoleon from Fontainbleau to the island of Elba. Gen. Kolla, Gen. Count Shuwalloff, and Col. Count Truchsess were respectively appointed by the Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to accompany Buonaparte from Fontainbleau, in the quality of Commission-

ers. The two latter left him upon his embarkation at Frejus, whilst General Koller and Col. Campbell proceeded with him to Elba, and established him in possession of that Island, in conformity with the treaty which the Emperor Alexander had entered into at Paris.

Colonel Campbell obtained the rank of Colonel on the Continent of Europe, and the Island of Elba, April 14, 1814, and received the brevet of Colonel in the army, June 4, following. The Gazette of the 2nd of June announces his Majesty's licence to Col. Campbell to accept and wear the insignia of the order of St. Anne of the 2nd class, and the cross of St. George of the 4th class, conferred upon him by the Emperor Alexander; and the Gazette of the 2nd of October, that his Majesty had conferred upon him the honor of knighthood; also certain armorial distinctions in consideration of his able and highly distinguished services upon various occasions, more especially at the conquest of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and their dependencies; in the Peninsula, at the assault and capture of Cuidad Rodrigo, and the brilliant action of Salamanca; as also in consideration of the zeal and ability manifested by him while attached to the Russian army, in the campaigns terminating in the restoration of peace to Europe; and the signal intrepidity displayed by him in the action fought at Fere Champenoise, on the 25th of March, 1815. Col. Campbell was subsequently appointed by the Emperor of Russia, a Knight of the order of St. Wlademir, of the 3rd class.

It appears from official documents, and from the debates in Parliament, that Sir Neil Campbell was directed by the British Government to remain in Elba till further orders, after establishing Buonaparte in territorial possession, if he should consider that the presence of a British Officer could be of use in protecting the island and his person against insult or attack; that he did, therefore, continue to remain there at the request of Buonaparte, prolonging his residence until the Congress should terminate, occasionally passing to the adjoining parts of Italy, for the benefit of his health, and to communicate with other persons employed by the British Government, and our allies. It is not necessary to enter further into the details of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the mission upon which the deceased was employed, and the evasion of Buonaparte, on the 26th Feb. 1815, during Sir Neil Campbell's absence from Elba, between the 17th and 28th Feb., which were the days of this officer's departure from Elba, and of his return to that island. But thus much is necessary in recording his military career, and it is but justice to him to add, that his Majesty's Ministers distinctly expressed, in 1814, in both houses of Parliament, that they had every reason to be satisfied with the activity and intelligence manifested by Sir Neil on every occasion, and more particularly during the delicate and very difficult charge imposed upon him while residing near the person of Napoleon.

Sir Neil, after his return to England in April, 1814, had, upon the prospect of hostilities, joined his regiment, the 54th, in Flanders, and served with the Duke of Wellington's army, from the beginning of the campaign, until their entry in Paris. The following is an extract of a despatch from Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Colville, commanding the 4th division of that army: "I feel much obliged to Col. Sir Neil Campbell, (Major of the 54th regiment,) for his conduct in closing in the town of Cambray with the light companies of Major-Gen. Johnstone's brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack. The one which he commanded escaladed at the angle formed at our right side, by the Valenciennes gateway, and the curtain of the body of the place. The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir Neil Campbell, and draw-bridges let down in about half an hour," &c.

Sir Neil was soon after appointed by the Duke of Wellington to command the contingent of troops furnished by the Free Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, which were called the Hanseatic Legion, and consisted of 3,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

The lamented deceased was sent to the fatal shores of Sierra Leone, in the summer of 1826, on the death of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Turner, (a memoir of whom is given in vol. xcvi. i. 563). It is impossible not to lament the additional sacrifice of Sir Neil Campbell to the horrible service, nor is any consolation afforded by the reflection that the British army could not boast a soldier more intrepid, or more devoted to honor and to duty; nor society a gentleman whose heart was more generous, affectionate, and true.

The natural feelings of humanity are not, however, to be longer insulted. The establishments of Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast, will now be abandoned; and Lt.-Col. Lumley, the Lieut.-Governor, has proceeded to establish a new settlement on the island of Fernando Po. Until the success of this experi-

ment has been ascertained, Lt.-Col. Denham, who has had long experience of the climate, and the language and manners of the people, will, it is understood, be entrusted with the command of Sierra-Leone, as Lieut.-Governor.

GENERAL ROSS.

Nov. 29. In Portland-place, at an advanced age, General Alexander Ross, Colonel of the 59th regiment, and Governor of Fort St. George.

This officer commenced his military career as an Ensign, in the 50th foot, in Feb. 1760; he received his Lieutenancy May 22, 1761, and shortly after was reduced upon half-pay, as Lieutenant in that regiment. July 4th 1764, he paid the difference for coming upon full pay, into the 45th, in which he rose to the rank of Captain, May 30th 1775. He obtained the brevet of Major, in 1781; of Lt.-Colonel, July 19th, 1783; and of Colonel, Oct. 12, 1793, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. He received the rank of Major-General, Feb. 26, 1795; was appointed Lt.-Colonel of the 76th reg. Sept. 1795; of the 89th, Dec. 22, 1797; of the 59th, March 28, 1801; Lt.-General, April 20, 1802; and General, Jan. 1, 1812. He was in all the actions after the beginning of the year 1760, with the allied army in Germany; in all the principal actions of the American war, during a part of which he served as Captain of grenadiers, and the latter part of it as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis. After the American war, he was for some time Deputy Adjutant-gen. in Scotland, and from thence he went to be Adjutant-general to the King's troops in the East Indies, during the period that the Marquis Cornwallis commanded in that country, and was present in every action that took place at that time.

LT.-GEN. SKINNER.

Oct. 10. Lieut.-General John Skinner.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 16th foot, Sept. 4, 1772, and in 1773 joined that corps in West Florida. In November, 1775 he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, and in the following month he was ordered to St. Augustine, East Florida, the light company being detached there. He was present at the siege of Savannah in Georgia in October, 1779; at the siege of Charlestown in May 1780; at the action of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781; at the battle of Guildford, March 15, 1781; and at several other actions that took place during that war. The 3d of July, 1782, he obtained a company. He was on the home service till 1791, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, and from thence the following year was ordered to Jamaica. In 1794 he received the brevet of Major, and in 1795 a Majority in the 16th foot. He was employed against the Maroons in Jamaica, with the local rank of Lt.-Colonel, during part of the years 1795 and 1796; after which the regiment was drafted and returned home. He was appointed Lt.-Col. by brevet, Jan. 1, 1798; and in 1804 he embarked for Barbadoes. He commanded his regiment on the expedition to Surinam in the latter year, and remained there till October, 1807. He was appointed Lt.-Col. in the 16th foot, April 11, 1805, Colonel in the army April 25, 1808; and Brig.-General in the West Indies, Dec. 25th, following. He commanded a brigade in the expedition to Guadeloupe, in February, 1810, and was at the capture of St. Martin's in that month, for which service he had the honour of wearing a medal. He had the rank of Major-General, June 4, 1811; and continued to serve on the Staff in the West Indies several years. He became a Lt.-General in 1821.

LT.-COL. DE MONTMORENCY.

Lately. At Naples, Lieut.-Colonel Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, Major on the half-pay of the 18th Royal York Hussars.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 14th light dragoons, March 6, 1795, Lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons two days after, and from that year to 1798 served in the campaigns of St. Domingo and the West Indies, and afterwards in North America. He was promoted to a Captaincy, Sept. 24, 1799, and in 1802, 1803, and 1804, he served at the senior department of the Royal Military College, under the special superintendance and command of Genera Jarry, and received a certificate as eligible to serve on the Etat Major, or General Staff of the army. In 1810 he embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. Landing at Lisbon he joined the Duke of Wellington, and afterwards re-embarking for Cadiz, commanded a detached squadron at the siege of that town, while the regiment remained in Portugal; but he had re-joined it before the battle of Busaco. He commanded the cavalry of the rear guard of the division of Lord Hill, in the retreat to the British lines at Torres Vedras; served in the advance of the army upon the first retreat of Massena, from Santarem; and afterwards in the Alentejo, at the siege and evacuation of Campo Mayor, at the passage of the Guadiana, and on the confines of Spain. After having been promoted to a Majority of the 9th dragoons, Jan. 24, 1811, that regiment not

being then on foreign service, he served as a volunteer with the 13th dragoons, and was in that year taken prisoner by the enemy near Badajos. He marched through Spain, and across the Pyrenees, as far as Bayonne, with the division of the French army, under Mortier; and after having been a prisoner at Verdun, and at St. Germain en Laye, for three years, he was liberated March 30, 1814, after the battle of Paris, on the entry of the allies into St. Germain. He had in the mean time been raised to the rank of Lt.-Col., by brevet, June 10, 1813.

Lt.-Col. Montmorency introduced the exercise and manœuvres of the lance into the English service in 1816; and he was the author of a valuable treatise on that subject.

We believe him to have been a younger brother to Col. Hervey de Montmorency Morres, of the French King's service, who published in 1821 an Essay on the Irish Pillar-towers (see vol. xci. ii. 521, xcii. ii. 394), and who, as the senior legitimate male representative of Geoffrey de Montemarisco, Viceroy of Ireland in 1215, considers himself entitled to the early Irish Barony de Montemarisco.

LIEUT.-COL. SACKVILLE.

Oct. 19. At Richmond, aged 43, Lt.-Col. Frederick Sackville, late deputy Quarter-master-gen. of the Bengal army.

This officer was appointed a cadet January 20, 1801, Ensign September 1 following, and in April 1802 he joined the 2d battalion of the 18th Native Infantry, under Major P. Don. In July 1803 he marched to Allahabad, and joined the division of the army destined to penetrate into Bundlecund, at the opening of Lord Lake's campaign against the confederated Mahratta chieftains. Having been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Sept. 30, in October he crossed Kane river, under the command of Col. Powel, and attacked the confederated Bundela chieftains at Copsah, routed them, and captured two guns and some tumbrils. On the 30th of that month he was present at the capture of forts Bursah and Chamonlie; and in December at that of Culpee.

In February 1804, Lieut. Sackville reinforced Col. (the late Major-Gen. Sir H.) White's division of the army before Gualior, the Gibraltar of the East, which was reduced after a severe and arduous siege of a month's duration. In April he rejoined the division of the army in Bundlecund, and in May was detached, under Capt. J. N. Smith, on the unsuccessful expedition against the fort of Belah. In preparation for this, on the morning of the intended attack, Lieut. S. had effected a lodgment, and advantageously posted the guns in the village; but the besiegers were suddenly surprised by a force of 22,000 men, under the famous Mahratta chief, Ameer Khan, and with difficulty fought their way back to head-quarters. At one time on this occasion, Lieutenant Sackville had to defend himself against the combined attack of four horsemen, and owed his life to the skill in fencing which he had acquired at the Naval College at Portsmouth. His antagonists were all shot dead on the spot.

In the following September the deceased accompanied the division, under Colonel, (now General Sir G.) Martindell, to take possession of the strong holds in Bundlecund, and to attack the enemy posted on the hills near Mahobah. On the 24th September they routed the confederated Bundela chieftains, under Rajah Ram, at the lake, and on the heights of Mahobah, seized their camp and supplies, and pursued them from hill to hill, driving them from a series of strong positions until the close of the evening.

In the same month Lieutenant S. was appointed, by Col. Martindell, to act as assistant surveyor to the division for the purpose of surveying the route of the troops over the unexplored country of Bundlecund. In October he was present at the siege and capture of Jyhtpoor hill-fort, 1300 yards in length, and well defended with artillery; on the east face, covered by a deep and extensive lake, and on the west, well supplied with strong flanking towers. The first assault by escalade and a coup-de-main, at the gateway, was repulsed with a loss of nearly 500 men. The batteries were then opened in form, and the garrison reduced to a surrender, after a severe siege of one month, at a season the most unfavourable for military operations.

In October, Lieut. Sackville marched with the division to Culpee, on the right banks of the Jumna river, to restore the health of the corps, nine-tenths being brought from Jhytpoor in litters. In April 1805 the division, being recruited and restored, marched under Colonel Martindell, to Hingoona on the banks of the Chumbul, to observe Scindia's operations towards the relief of Burtpoor, then besieged by Lord Lake. In May Lt. S. was appointed by his Lordship, surveyor to the Bundlecund division of the army, with an allowance of £1000. per annum. In June he marched from the Chumbul, and took up a position of surveillance, on the western frontier, near Thansi, a rich and flourishing town, under an independant Mahratta chief-

tain, called the Bhow Rajah. In November he was detached with a small escort, to survey some routes through the interior of the Bundela states, which he effected in rather more than a month, but with great difficulty, from the jealousy of the inhabitants. In December he accompanied the division through the Bundela states, and took up a position on the Banghem river, ten miles north of fort Callinger.

In Feb. 1806, Lieut. Sackville was appointed by the Governor-general, Lord Wellesley, surveyor of all the ceded and conquered countries south of the Jumna river, with authority to act and extend his surveys at discretion. In March he accompanied Captain Baillie on a tour of settlement. In April he proceeded with an escort, consisting of a complete company, to defend the British and Mahratta frontier, on the right banks of the Jumna, and to ascertain its confluence with some other streams. Great obstacles were opposed to this survey, by the jealousy and barbarism of the feudal tribes; and the company was ultimately threatened with attacks from parties of iregular troops, and fired upon by the forts, with which the country was covered. But in the month of June, Lieut. Sackville returned to Bandah, in Bundlecund, for the rainy season, having succeeded in every point connected with his expedition. In December he accompanied Mr. John Richardson, agent to the Governor-general in Bundlecund, and a strong detachment under Col. Arnold, with a battering train, to reduce a variety of hill forts above the second and third range of ghauts, subject to Gopal Sing, and situated along the southern frontier.

In January, 1807, the detachment stormed the strong pass of Mokundre, numerously defended, leading up the second range, by a simultaneous attack of three divisions; two of which having, by a difficult and circuitous route, taken the enemy in the rear, produced an instantaneous panic, and their entire discomfiture. In consequence of this success on the main body, in February they captured the fort of Salelchoo, and reduced several forts and strong holds with ease and rapidity. In March Lieut. Sackville proceeded with a small detachment of thirty men to penetrate and reconnoitre the country on the Boghela frontier, and to bring into his survey the Soane river; he found every place in arms at his approach, and was pursued by a large collected force for a considerable distance. In order to save his party, Lieut. S. galloped singly into the midst of them, at the moment they were aiming their pieces to fire, took them by surprise, and succeeded in gaining protection and supplies for the night. Similar proceedings occurred on the following day, when he received a note from Mr. Richardson, informing him of the rebel Gopal Sing having broken his faith, and was supposed to be in pursuit of this little party. He accordingly marched immediately towards the head quarters, sixty miles distant, passed during the night within hearing of the enemy, and arrived safely in the camp on the following day.

In April he returned with the division towards Bandah, after a successful termination of the political intentions of government, as connected with the frontier tribes and the wild and mountainous Ghoonds. In December 1807 he accompanied Mr. Richardson, with a strong detachment of artillery and troops, to reduce several hill forts and refractory chiefs on the southern frontier of the district. This force, under the command of Col. Cuppage, breached and captured Herapon fort, at the foot of the second range of hills and commanding the pass; and in January following it took possession of several fastnesses in the mountainous tracts inhabited by the Ghoonds.

In May 1808 Lieut. Sackville was appointed Adjutant to the 2d battalion of the 18th regiment; and in July following Surveyor in Bundlecund, with authority to prosecute his surveys *ad libitum*, under general instructions from the Surveyor-general Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke. In October 1809 the Governor-general appointed him Surveyor in the ceded and conquered district of Cuttack, and to define the British and Mahratta boundaries in Orissa; and he was raised to the rank of Captain July 11, 1811. In March 1813 he was appointed superintendant of the new Juggernauth road, extending 300 miles from that town to Burdwan; and in January 1817 Lord Hastings nominated him first Assistant-Quarter-master-general at the head of the Topographical Staff in Bengal. In March 1818 he was relieved by Captain E. R. Broughton at his own express desire, from the duties of superintending the construction of the new road, and a committee of survey, directed to inspect its state at the time of transfer, reported that, considering the various difficulties, "Captain Sackville merits, and they hope he will be honoured with some satisfactory mark of the approbation of Government, for zeal, activity, and ability displayed, which alone could have

brought so difficult and arduous an undertaking to its present advanced state."

In May 1818, Captain Sackville was appointed Assistant Quarter-master-general, with Major-Gen. Sir G. Martindell's force, at Rhorrda, and to survey the country around. In Feb. 1819, he was appointed, by the Marquess of Hastings, deputy Quarter-master-general of the Bengal army, with the official rank of Major. In May, 1819, he was appointed joint commissioner with Mr. Fleming, court of circuit judge, to investigate certain transactions at Malda, of a civil and military nature; and in February 1820, he returned to Europe on furlough.

[The preceding interesting memoir is abridged from one in the East India Military Calendar.]

JOHN EVELYN, ESQ.

Nov. 27. At Wotton, Surrey, aged 84, John Evelyn, Esq.

This gentleman was the youngest, but only surviving son and heir, of Dr. William Evelyn, Dean of Emly in Ireland. The circumstances of his succeeding in 1817 to the long celebrated seat at Wotton are particularly worthy of observation. Its last possessor, to whose generosity he was indebted for it, was no more nearly related to him than as the widow of his fifth cousin of half-blood, —the legatee and her deceased husband having descended from different marriages of a common ancestor who died more than two centuries before. That common ancestor was George Evelyn, esq. the founder of this once numerous family, who, having acquired an ample fortune in the manufacture of gunpowder, left on his death in 1603 three sons who became heads of families in Surrey, *viz.* Thomas at Long Ditton, John at Godstone, and Richard at Wotton. The male line of Thomas expired with Sir Edward Evelyn, bart. in 1696; from John the gentleman now deceased was fifth in descent and heir male (but descended from a younger son of George Evelyn, esq. who died in 1699, the heiress of the elder branch of whose family took the estates to the late Sir George Shuckburgh, bart. who assumed the name of Evelyn, and left an heiress, the late wife of the Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson); and Richard, the third brother, was father of the delightful author of Sylva, and ancestor of the family of Baronets at Wotton. Sir Frederick Evelyn, the third and late baronet of that place, had no children, and his cousin and only heir in the remainder of the baronetcy had been declared insane in 1795. Under these circumstances Sir Frederick, on his decease in 1812, left his estates to the disposal of his widow; but that excellent lady, (to whose liberality the world is indebted for the publication of the universally interesting Diary of the author of Sylva; and of whom a short memorial was given in vol. LXXXVII. ii. 478) being unwilling to take the estate from that family with whose name it had so long been connected, most handsomely bequeathed it to the gentleman now deceased, as the eldest male representative of the family.

Mr. Evelyn was married to a lady of the name of Shee, and had issue William, who was lost in a transport in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1805 or 1806; George, who has, we presume, succeeded to the estates; and Frances.

The late Earl of Rothes, who was paternally an Evelyn, but died without male issue in 1817; the late right hon. George-Evelyn Boscawen, Earl of Falmouth; and the wife of Col. Alexander Hume, who took the name and arms of Evelyn only in 1797; being each first cousins one to another, were all second cousins to the deceased. Their grandfather William Evelyn, of St. Clare in Kent, esq. who took the name of Glanville, was a younger brother of the Dean of Emly's father.

T. A. KNIGHT, JUN. ESQ.

Nov. 29. At Downton Castle, Herefordshire, in his 32d year, Thomas-Andrew, the only son of T. A. Knight, esq.

The event which has suddenly cut off in the prime of life an only son, and one who was even less the object of the admiration of his family for his talents than he was of their affection for his amiable qualities, is the consequence of a particularly lamentable accident. Mr. Knight was shooting in the company of two gentlemen in his father's woods, when a casual shot struck him in the eye and passed into the brain. He met the blow with fortitude and resignation; not a reproach escaped him. He was immediately carried into an adjoining cottage, where he soon fell into a state of insensibility, having exerted himself as long as his faculties remained to him in endeavouring to assuage the misery of his unfortunate companion who had inflicted the blow. Medical aid was soon at hand: but it was a case that no human art could reach. He lingered till about ten o'clock on the following morning, when he expired, apparently without pain; the only circumstance which could shed a gleam of consolation over the agony of those hours during which his afflicted relations watched over him.

All can picture to themselves the misery into which this melancholy event has plunged his family, and to which a firm belief in the wisdom and goodness of God, however inscrutable may be the ways of his providence, can alone reconcile them. We hasten to the more consoling task of recording his worth.

It may be indeed that to very many of our readers the name of this lamented young man may not have been known, for though he already occupied a conspicuous station in his own county, he had not yet become a public character; but there are none who have any pretensions to literature or science, either in England or on the continent of Europe, who have not long been familiar with the names of his late uncle, Richard-Payne Knight, esq. and of his father Thomas-Andrew Knight, esq. the distinguished President of the Horticultural Society, the former one of the most celebrated scholars, the latter one of the first physiologists of his age. To the former indeed of these gentlemen the country owes a debt of gratitude for his splendid bequest to the British Museum, such as few individuals before him have earned; a circumstance, which, though known to every one, we could not overlook in this memoir of one who, in the same spirit of liberality which dictated the gift, willingly saw intrusted to his country so rich a portion of his fair inheritance.

The subject of the present memoir seemed to combine, in a remarkable manner, the talents of his uncle and his father. The reputation of the former, and his own education at Eton, had led him to become intimately acquainted with the classics; and one of the highest gratifications which his friends derived from his society arose from that keen relish and perception of their beauties which led him so happily to apply them to passing scenes, whilst a memory, which never lost what once it acquired, equally surprised and delighted his friends with the facility it gave him of reciting these.

From Eton he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and here the inductive reasoning of the Newtonian Philosophy led him to carry into those pursuits of Science to which his father's example had given him a bias, a patient investigation of truth, and that jealousy in its admission, which, whilst it has always been the mark of a superior mind, is the ground of that firm confidence we place in its decisions. If, indeed, there was one quality of his mind more conspicuous than another, it was this jealousy in admitting what was presented to it until it had paved the way for it by strict and logical deduction; and there are few qualities more rare, or (where united, as they were in him, with a love of truth, an openness to conviction, and a candour in acknowledging it,) more truly valuable; that which without these latter qualities might rest in scepticism or paradox, must, when united to them, eventually lead to truth. The play of a powerful mind may delight itself in youth in the ingenious but delusive subtleties which support the former; but the matured judgment of the man will, in a candid and ingenious breast, lead assuredly to the triumph of the latter, and this was the case with the subject of this memoir. Possessed of an acute and penetrating intellect, which could follow our deepest metaphysicians through the mazes of their ingenious disquisitions, often had he delighted himself in accompanying them into a tract above the reach of common ideas, whilst many were the sober and serious hours in which he would patiently investigate the truth with his more intimate friends.

There were few branches of knowledge into which the acute understanding of this gifted individual had not led him; but those in which he seemed to take most delight were the different parts of Natural History, particularly Zoology, Ornithology, and Botany. Few indeed have, even in a longer life, acquired so large a fund of deep and varied information; for with a quickness of perception, carrying him at once through all the ordinary paths of knowledge, he seemed to start from the point in which others have rested as their goal. The energies of a powerful genius led him at once to cope with difficulties which others need the discipline of long habit to enable them to encounter with success. Hence arose that originality of character which carried him always into the least beaten tracks, and which displayed itself in the choice of his travels; his first researches being devoted to the comparatively little known countries of Norway and Lapland, where, in penetrating the most northern shores of the European continent, he encountered and overcame difficulties which the less hardy frame of the enterprising Clarke prevented him from attempting.

As an impartial and enlightened magistrate, as a zealous and liberal patron of public improvements, as the friend and protector of the poor, as one who from his talents was destined to take a lead in that station in which his large property would have placed him; his country, and the county of Hereford in

particular, will long lament him. A refined and highly-principled mind and a natural modesty of demeanor had already gained for him the esteem of a large circle of acquaintance, whilst his amiable disposition and goodness of heart, and that affection to his relations, which was indeed one of the most striking features in his character, had secured to him, in an eminent degree, the attachment of his family and his friends.

His remains were interred at Wolmsley in the county of Hereford, near those of his late uncle R. P. Knight, esq.; and, although in compliance with the wishes of his family his funeral was strictly private, the regrets of a whole county have followed him to the grave.

ARCHDEACON OWEN, F. S. A.

Dec. 23. At Shrewsbury, aged 66, the venerable Hugh Owen, M. A. F. S. A. Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield and Salisbury, a Minister of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and portionist of the Vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Owen was the only son of Pryce Owen, M. D. a physician of distinguished ability and practice in Shrewsbury, who died in 1786; and great-nephew to Hugh Owen, M. D. another Salopian physician. His mother was Bridget, only daughter of John Whitfield, esq. by Bridget, daughter of Thomas Powys, of Berwick, esq. and relict of Edward Arblaster, esq. of Longdon, in Staffordshire. He was a student of St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1783, M. A. 1807. In 1791 he was presented by the late Earl of Tankerville to the Church of St. Julian in Shrewsbury; in 1803 by Bp. Douglas to the Prebend of Gillingham Minor in the Cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1819 to his portion of Bampton by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. In 1822 he was preferred in the Archdeaconry of Salop and the Prebend of Bishopshull in the Church of Lichfield by Bishop Cornwallis. To the ministry of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, he succeeded on the death of his friend, the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in 1826, then resigning his other church in the town.

In 1808 Mr. Owen published without his name, "Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury," a work replete with information, particularly the ecclesiastical part. This able little volume is reviewed in vol. LXXXii. 458, 550. To vol. IV. of Britton's Architectural Antiquities, he contributed, in conjunction with Mr. Blakeway, the descriptions of Wenlock Abbey and of Ludlow and Stokesay Castles. With the same friend he commenced "The History of Shrewsbury," which was concluded in two large quarto volumes in 1826; as particularly noticed in vol. XCVI. Few antiquaries have possessed a greater knowledge of ancient ecclesiastical architecture than Archdeacon Owen; the monument of the Poores in Salisbury Cathedral; that to John Corbet, esq. in Battlesfield Church; and one in progress for the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, to be erected in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, will be lasting memorials of his elegant taste. His attention to the repairs of the churches in his Archdeaconry has been unceasing, and the true antiquarian taste evinced in those repairs redounds to his praise. The repairs of the fine Collegate Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, of which he was minister, was the last work he was engaged in, and he lived to see nearly the whole of the repairs completed. The Archdeacon was a contributor to the pages of Mr. Urban, and among his articles may be enumerated: The State of Churches, Church-yards, &c. in Shrewsbury, vol. LXXV. p. 624; a view of the Old Church of St. Chad, with some account thereof, LXXVII. p. 297; a view of the Old Church of St. Alkmond, LXXXI. p. 9; a list of Conventual Churches still in use, LXXXIV. p. 12; a view and some account of Ombersley Church, Worcester, XCII. p. 297. Archdeacon Owen was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1819. He was an excellent minister, and manfully supported the doctrines of the Church of England by precept and example; his sermons were plain, forceable, and persuasive; his manner of delivery zealous and impressive; and his attention to his poor parishioners in bodily and spiritual comforts will be by them long and feelingly remembered.

JAMES SCATCHERD, ESQ.

Jan. 7. Aged 73, James Scatcherd, esq. for many years a bookseller in Ave Maria-lane, Ludgate-street.

Mr. Scatcherd was a native of Yorkshire, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller in York. At the expiration of his time he came to London, and lived with Mr. John Walter, a well-known bookseller at Charing Cross; and, after being in this gentleman's service for several years, he was noticed by Mr. Edward Johnson, then, we believe, the Father of the Trade, as a proper young man to succeed him, in conjunction with an old servant of the name of Whitaker. Mr. Johnson made the terms so easy to them, by giving long credit for his stock and copyrights, that they soon began to feel the good effects of his liberal treatment; and they not only were enabled

to fulfil their engagements with him, but also to derive great advantage to themselves, as was evinced by the distribution of considerable property among the relations of Mr. Whitaker, who died a few years after. The tide of success flowed on rapidly with Mr. Scatcherd; his engagement with Mr. Reeves to print his Common Prayer Books for a certain period must have been a source from whence he derived great advantage, and having again entered into partnership with Mr. Letterman, a man of upright conduct and indefatigable industry, he had leisure to indulge himself in country excursions, which kept him from company, and for a time benefited his health. It so happened that Mr. Scatcherd survived his second partner, upon whose demise the business again reverted to him, but he then made up his mind to retire, and began to sell portions of stock to make the concern easily attainable by two young men, who ultimately succeeded him.

Mrs. Scatcherd was his constant companion in all his peregrinations, and readily entered into those economic views to which he latterly had much propensity; and he has, in the opinion of the writer of this article, very properly rewarded her for those attentions, by leaving her (with the exception of a few legacies) the whole of his property, amounting to a very considerable sum. Mr. Scatcherd was a member of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within for several years, but his inability from bad health to attend to the duties of the situation induced him to resign.

JOHN SALE, ESQ.

Nov. 11. In Marsham-street, Westminster, aged 69, John Sale, esq. Vicar-choral of St. Paul's, Lay-Vicar of Westminster Abbey, senior Gentleman of his Majesty's chapels-royal, Secretary to the Noblemen's Catch club, and Conductor of the Glee-club.

Mr. Sale was born in London, in 1758. In 1767 he was admitted a chorister of Windsor and Eton, and he so continued until 1775. Two years after he returned to those choirs as a Lay-Vicar; in 1788 he was appointed a Gentleman of the Chapels-royal; in 1794 a Vicar-choral of St. Paul's; and in 1796 a Lay-Vicar of Westminster Abbey. At the end of the last-named year he resigned Windsor and Eton. In 1799 he succeeded the senior Bellamy as Almoner of St. Paul's and Master of the Choristers, which united offices he held until 1812, when on his resignation they were conferred on Mr. Hawes. In 1818 he became senior Gentleman of the Chapels Royal, by which, according to an immemorial, though not very laudable custom, he was excused all duty or attendance.

For upwards of thirty years Mr. Sale was principal bass-singer at every concert of importance, whether in London or the provincial towns; and being a devoted admirer of Handel, he was patronised in a peculiar degree by George the Third, as well as by his present Majesty, and most of the royal family, many of whom were his pupils in singing. He composed many good glees, and edited those of the late Earl of Mornington.

Mr. Sale's private character was irreproachable; and the high esteem in which he was held was amply testified at his funeral which took place at St. Paul's cathedral on the 19th of November. Green's funeral anthem was performed; and the imposing effect which it produced may be supposed from the effective union of the combined talents of the choristers, who assembled from the several chapels to pay the last tribute of regard to their long-respected brother. Mr. Attwood presided at the organ; Mr. Salmon, from Windsor, contributed his effective aid. Several eminent musicians, friends of the deceased, also lent their co-operation to augment the swelling sentiments of religious solemnity which the deep notes of the funeral anthem so irresistibly inspire.

Mr. Sale has left two sons, both members of the musical profession; Mr. J. B. Sale, organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who has been selected to teach the piano, &c. to the Princess Victoria; and Mr. G. C. Sale, organist of St. George's Hanover-square.

Mr. Goulden has been appointed to fill up the vacancy, occasioned by Mr. Sale's decease at the Chapels-royal.

MR. STEPHEN JONES.

Dec. 20. In Upper King-street, Holborn, of dropsy, aged 64, Mr. Stephen Jones.

He was son of Mr. Giles Jones, formerly Secretary to the York Buildings' Water Company, was educated at St. Paul's School, and afterwards placed under an eminent sculptor, but on account of some difference he was removed from that situation, and apprenticed to a printer in Fetter-lane. On the expiration of his time he was engaged as corrector of the press by Mr. Strahan, but at the end of four years he removed to the office of Mr. Thomas Wright, in Peterborough-court, where he remained till the death of his employer in March 1797, an event which

terminated Mr. Jones's immediate connexion with the printing business. He then became the editor of the Whitehall Evening Post; but on the decline of that paper he was appointed to the management, and became a part proprietor, of the General Evening Post. This paper, too, he was destined to see gradually fall in sale till it merged in its contemporary the St. James's Chronicle. Mr. Jones became also, on the death of Mr. Isaac Reed, the editor of the European Magazine; and was for some time the conductor of a monthly publication called the "Freemason's Magazine." In the craft of freemasonry Mr. Jones was very deeply versed, and unfortunately for his own interests devoted too large a portion of his evenings to the lodge and other convivial parties, being himself a very good-tempered agreeable companion, and singing an excellent song. These evening habits were undoubtedly inconsistent with attention to business in the morning, and after having had very considerable patronage from the booksellers in enlarging former publications and revising works of others through the press, he lived till nearly all literary employment was denied to him. His talents in his best days were respectable; and his "Biographical Dictionary" in miniature ran through many editions. The republication of the "Biographia Dramatica," in four vols. 1812, was perhaps his largest undertaking. He was most unmercifully attacked by a critic in the Quarterly on the publication of this edition; and blamed for many articles which he merely retained from their having appeared in the former edition of that work. This attack drew from him a pamphlet, entitled, "Hypercriticism exposed; in a Letter to the readers of the Quarterly Review," 8vo, 1812; but the article, we fear, did Mr. Jones a lasting injury in his profession. From 1799 for very many years he selected an amusing annual volume from the newspapers, &c. under the title of, "The Spirit of the Journals."

Other works published by Mr. Jones are, An Abridgment of Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, 1791, 12mo.—Monthly Beauties, 1793, 8vo.—An Abridgment of Ward's Natural History, 1793, 3 vols. 12mo.—A History of Poland, 8vo, 1795.—Dodd's Beauties of History enlarged, 12mo, 1796. — An Abridgment of Donald Campbell's Journey to India, 12mo, 1796. — Masonic Miscellanies, in poetry and prose, containing, 1. The Muse of Masonry, comprising 170 Masonic Songs, &c. with appropriate Toasts and Sentiments; 2. The Masonic Essayist; 3. The Freemason's Vade Mecum, 1797, 12mo.—A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, 1798, 8vo.—Gray's Poetical Works, with Illustrations, 1798, 8vo.—Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, an edition in 2 vols. 8vo, 1800. — Dr. J. Blair's Chronology continued to 1802, 1803, fol.—Davies' Life of Garrick, a new edition with additions, 2 vols. 8vo, 1808.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 22. In Madeira, the Rev. *Wm. Owen*, late Curate of Gravesend.

Dec. 25. At Wennington, near Avely, aged upwards of 70, the Rev. *Martin Wiseman*, for many years Curate of those parishes. He died suddenly at the altar, while consecrating the sacred elements.

Dec. 26. At Tarrant Gunville, Dorset, aged 71, the Rev. *Francis Simpson*, Prebendary of Bristol, Rector of Tarrant Gunville, of Tokenham Week, Wilts, and Llangelor, Pemb., and Vicar of South Petherton, Som. He was formerly Fellow of Univ. coll. Oxf. where he proceeded M.A. 1780, B.D. 1789. He was presented to Tarrant Gunville by that Society in 1797; to Llangelor (a sinecure) in 1803; to Tokenham Week by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1804, to his prebend by the same patron in 1809, and to South Petherton by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol in 1813.

Dec. 27. At Stanton, Derb. aged 41, by the accidental discharge of his companion's gun when shooting, the Rev. *Bache Thornhill*, Perpetual Curate of Winster and Ashford. He was of Christ-church, Oxf. M.A. 1812, and was presented to both his churches in the same year, to Winster by the Freeholders, and to Ashford by the Vicar of Bakewell.

Dec. 28. At Chingford rectory, Essex, aged 85, the Rev. *Robert Lewis*, Rector of that parish, and for fifty-seven years Joint Lecturer of Hackney. He was son of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Curate of Hackney, and uncle to the Rev. John Lewis, now Rector of Ingatestone. The deceased was a student of Queen's coll. Camb.; B.A. 1763, M.A. 1766; and was presented to Chingford in 1778.

Dec. 29. At Longford, very advanced in years, the Rev. *Dennis O'Beirne*, Romish priest of that parish and Templemichael. He was a native of Longford, and brother to the late Protestant Bishop of Meath, of whom we gave ample memoirs in vol. XCII. i. 471; XCIII. i. 276. The small fortune he had laid by during his long life, he expended shortly before his death in building and endowing a school.

Jan. 12. At the rectory, Staunton by Bridge, Derb., after a few hours' illness, aged 81, the Rev. *George Greaves*, M.A. Rector of that parish and of Swarkstone. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A.

1768, was presented to both his livings by the Crewe family, to Staunton in 1770 and Swarkstone in 1795.

Jan. 17. At the glebe-house, Capel, near Ipswich, aged 67, the Rev. *Joseph Tweed*, Rector of that parish. This worthy man was formerly Fellow of Caius College, Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784. He married Sarah, only dau. of the late Richard Powell of Ipswich, esq. Collector of the Excise for Suffolk, and in 1791, was presented to his living by that gentleman. Mr. Tweed has left two sons and two daughters, Joseph of the same profession and College as his father; John, Lieut. R. N.; Mary-Jane, unmarried; and Emily, the wife of the Rev. John Gale Dobree. Mrs. Tweed died in 1810.

Jan. 23. At Hythe, the Rev. *William Tournay*, Rector of Denton. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1789; he married Philadelphia Elizabeth, the eldest dau. of John Stephenson, esq. of Broom Farm, near Teddington, and Queen-square, Bloomsbury; and by that lady, who died in 1823, has left five children.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. Capt. Wm. Ramage, R.N. formerly many years Signal Lieut. to Earl St. Vincent.

Jan. 1. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq., aged 71, Mrs. Mary Keene, only dau. of a late Bishop of Ely, and sister to B. Keene, esq. of Weston Lodge, Camb.

Aged 70, Wm. Hunter, esq., of Upper Grosvenor-st.

Jan. 4. In Air street, aged 60, Thos. Harrison Macleod, esq. late of Bread-street, and Blackheath.

Jan. 6. Aged 54, Wm. Frampton, esq. of Leadenhall-street.

In Upper George-street, Portman-square, Mary, relict of Sir Geo. Richardson, Bt. of the E. I. C.'s service, and mother of the late Sir George, and present Sir John Chas. Richardson. She was a daughter of David Cooper, esq.

Jan. 8. In Portland-place, aged 73, John Vivian, esq. of Claverton, near Bath.

Jan. 9. Aged 76, in Finsbury-circus, Charles Lukin, esq.

Jan. 10. Aged 25, Eliz. eldest daughter of Mr. Millachip of the Bank.

In Upper Bedford-place, aged 75, Rebe, wife of Rich. Lowndes, esq. of Dorking.

Jan. 11. At Camberwell, aged 80, Alicia, relict of George Eades, Esq.

Jan. 12. Suddenly, Henry Drummond, esq. of Hanover-terrace, Regent-park. A coroner's inquest was held on the 14th, when Mr. White, surgeon, of Parliament-street, deposed, that the deceased was subject to epileptic fits, and he was clearly of opinion, that immediately after taking his usual portion of laudanum, he was seized with one of those fits, which was the cause of death.

Jan. 13. Wm. Loader, esq. of Putney-hill.

At his sister's, Lady Sylvester, in Bloomsbury-square, Tho. Lewis Owen Davis, esq. late of Alresford, Hants.

Jan. 14. John Clark, esq., many years an eminent merchant at Poole, in Dorsetshire, and latterly a respectable member of the Stock Exchange.

Jan. 15. In Sloane-street, Wm. Parsons, esq.

At his mother's, in Cavendish-sq. aged 36, Wm. Browne, esq. only son of the late Rev. W. Browne, of Camfield-place, Herts.

Jan. 15. At Fulham, aged 23, Mary Ann, wife of John Edw. Richardson, esq.

Jan. 16. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 84, widow of Joseph Bushnan, esq. late Comptroller of London.

In Nottingham-ter., New-road, aged 55, Robt. Butler, esq. of Austin-friars.

Jan. 17. In Curzon-st., aged 70, H. Burgess, esq.

Jan. 18. At Kennington, aged 81, Richard Burton, esq.

Jan. 19. At Holles-place, Brompton, aged 77, Gen. Henry de Castro.

Mrs. Charlotte Thornton, mother of Col. Thornton.

Jan. 22. In Queen Anne-street, Lucy Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Wheatley, esq., of Lesney-house, Kent.

Jan. 24. In Connaught-terrace, Eliz. relict of John Nicoll, esq., of Neasdon-house.

BERKS.—At Newbury, aged 85, Hannah, relict of Rev. Sam. Worsley, of Cheshunt.

BUCKS.—*Dec.* 29. At Newport Pagnel, aged 68, Wm. Lucas, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 10. In Portland-square, at an advanced age, John Noble, esq. senior Ald. of the Corporation of Bristol.

Jan. 12. At her daughter's, Mrs. Bulkeley's, at Clifton, Margaret, relict of Robt. Dagley, esq. of Cheadle, Staffordshire.

Jan. 14. At Cheltenham, aged 28, W. P. Bent, esq. barrister-at-law.

HANTS.—*Dec.* 1. At Southampton, the relict of the late H. Irwin, esq. of Ray, co. Donegal.

Dec. 11. At Southampton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Cheeseman, sister to the late Henry Locke, esq.

Dec. 16. At Southampton, aged 85, Godly Wright, esq.

Dec. 25. At Fyfield, aged 61, Hester, eldest dau. of late John Harington, D.D. Rector of Thruxton.

Lately. At Southsea, aged 104, John Agnew, a pensioner of the 33d reg. and which he had been since 1771.

At Ewshot house, Lucy-Jemima, 4th dau. of late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy.

At Southampton, John-Wilson, eldest son of Lt.-Col. Henderson, R. E.

At Tichfield, Miss Ryder, sister to Capt. Ryder, R. N.

Jan. 13. At Southampton, aged 21, the Hon. Caroline, wife of Sir Robert-Gore Booth, the third and present Baronet of Lissadell, co. Sligo. She was the third daughter of Robt.-Edward, first and present Viscount Lorton, by Lady Frances Parsons, only dau. and heiress of Laurence, 1st Earl of Rosse. Her Ladyship's remains were interred in All Saints' Church.

HERTS.—*Dec.* 18. At Barnet, Leonard Dell, esq.

Dec. 19. At St. Alban's, aged 69, Daniel Adey, esq.

Lately. At St. Alban's, Isaac Pigott, esq. solicitor, and town-clerk.

Jan. 2. At Terlings Park, aged 72, Michael Hankin, esq.

Jan. 5. Aged 68, Hannah, wife of Dr. Tho. Monro, of Bushey.

KENT.—*Jan.* 1. At Sydenham, the widow of Geo. Prior, esq.

Jan. 15. At Westerham, aged 66, Joseph Wilks, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Sherdley house, Matthew Pemberton, esq. Secretary of the Customs in Scotland.

At Lancaster, R. Thompson, esq. Deputy Lieut. of the County.

Dec. 31. In Liverpool, the Rev. James Mort, Minister in the Methodist New Connexion.

LEIC.—*Dec.* 16. At Swithland, aged 43, Lady Harriet Erskine, sister to the Earl of Portarlington. She was the third dau. of John, the first and late Earl, by Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth dau. of John, 3d Earl of Bute; and was married May 4, 1813, to the Hon. and Rev. Henry-David Erskine, Rector of Swithland, and next brother to the present Lord Erskine.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan.* 5. At Skendlesby, near Spilsby, aged 71, Edw. Brackenbury, esq. Justice of the Peace for the Division of Lindsey.

Jan. 9. At the George inn, Stamford, on his way from Lord Howden's at Grimston, aged 60, Lt.-Col. Wm. Munro, on the half-pay of the Malta regiment. He was appointed Lieut. 91st foot, in 1795, Capt. 42d, 1803, brevet Major 1811, Lt.-Col. 1819. In 1809 he acted as assistant Adjutant-General on the staff at the Cape of Good Hope; in 1810 as Aid-de-camp to Major-gen. Whetham on the staff at Portsmouth; in 1813 and 1814 in the same capacity to Lord Howden and Lord C. Somerset, at the Cape of Good Hope; and afterwards to Major-Gen. H. M. Gordon in Jersey.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Dec.* 13. By the overthrow of the Holyhead mail, at Welford Bridge, aged 53, Major-Gen. Charles Bulkeley Egerton, of Gresford-lodge, Denbighshire; and formerly of Severn Hill, Salop; brother to the Rev. Sir Philip Egerton, bart. and to the late Sir John Grey Egerton, M. P. for Chester. He was the fourth son of Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, esq. by Mary dau. of Sir Francis Haskin Eyles Styles, bart. He was appointed Ensign in the 29th foot in 1791, Lieutenant 1793, and he commanded a detachment on board a line-of-battle ship, in the action of June 1, 1794. In April 1795 he commanded a company, with which rank he served in Ireland during the rebellion. He attained a majority in the 89th in 1798. He served the campaign in Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1811, and of Major-General in 1814. Major-Gen. Egerton married in 1809 Charlotte, only dau. of Sir Tho. Troubridge, bart. by whom he had issue, Charles-Troubridge, Thomas-Graham, Francis-Philip, and Charlotte-Sibylla.

NOTTS.—*Jan.* 1. At Newark, Eliz. relict of Rev. J. Needham, Rector of Owmby.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Dec.* 23. At Little Stoke, aged 71, Robert Baker, esq.

Jan. 19. Aged 23, Frederick-Forbes Underwood, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of John Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

SOMERSET.—*Jan.* 7. At Combe Grove, Bath, Fanny, wife of Henry Shirly, esq. and dau. of Col. Houlton, of Farley Castle.

Jan. 20. At her house in Gay-street, Bath, Miss Margaret Hay, the last surviving dau. of the late Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec.* 21. At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Heslop, widow of the ven. the Archd. of Bucks, and Rector of Marylebone (of whom we gave a memoir in vol. XCVI. i. 89.) She was Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Reeve, an eminent physician in London, and was married to the Archdeacon in 1773.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 31. Aged 74, Joseph Davis, esq. of Lower Tooting.

Jan. 7. At Pierrepont Lodge, Farnham, Mary, wife of Crawford Davison, esq. of New Broad-street.

SUSSEX.—At Brighton, aged 19, Edw. Stamp, the son of Gilbert West, esq.

Jan. 2. At Hastings, Tho. Pinkard Bingham, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

WARWICK.—*Jan.* 16. At Birmingham, in his 80th year, Cha. Lloyd, esq. banker, a member of the Society of Friends. His long and active life was marked by great intelligence in business, unaffected piety, and zealous exertions to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures.

YORKSHIRE.—At Kingsthorpe, near Wragby, aged 37, G. W. Straw, esq. solicitor, of Boston.

At Yearsley Bridge, aged 100, Mrs. Sarah Cordukes.

At Morpeth, aged 101, Eliz. wife of the late John Rutherford, who was son to Baldric, the last Lord Rutherford, and heir to the title and estates.

Jan. 1. At Mowbray house, near Ripon, aged 87, Eliz. relict of John Dickins, senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Jan. 2. At Wm. Danby's, esq of Swindon Park, near Masham, aged 55, Miss Pidsdale, the celebrated dwarf.

Aged 71, John Armitage, esq. of Woodhouse, near Raistrick.

Jan. 8. At Staxton, near Scarborough, aged 80, Mrs. Jacques, wife of the Rev. Arthur Jacques, rector.

Jan. 14. At Bridlington Quay, aged 59, Charlotte, wife of P. W. Mayo, M. D.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan.* 17. From bruises received in escaping from the "Stirling" steam-boat, which was wrecked near Fort-William, the celebrated chieftain, Macdonell of Glengarry. The lives of his daughters, who were with him, were preserved.

IRELAND.—*Jan.* 2. Aged 29, Major Conroy, drowned by the upsetting of a boat on a lake near Ballyshannon.

ABROAD.—At St. Petersburgh, Paul Brookes, esq. an indefatigable traveller in the pursuit of objects of natural history He had traversed, during the last thirty years, most parts of Europe, and has visited Africa and North and South America.

In the East Indies, aged 36, Capt. Robert Gordon, 8th regt. Madras Cavalry, son of John Gordon, esq. of Clifton, co. Gloucester.

Aug. At Madagascar, whither he was sent on a special mission, Lieut. H. Cole, of the Royal Staff Corps, Aid de Camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, Gov. of the Mauritius, and nephew to Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Cockburn, Bart.

Lately. In New South Wales, Dr. Townson, a very old colonist; he left, as report says, 5000*l.* to a Mr. Sperk, because, in the language of the will, "he was a decent sort of a gentleman." The bulk of his property, upwards of 70,000*l.* was bequeathed to a daughter of a Mr. Blaxland.

Nov. 16. At Dominica, Dorothea, wife of Capt. Watson.

Jan. 1. At Brussells, Major-Gen. Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B. of the East India service.

In the wreck of the Fanny sloop, on its passage from St. Maloes to Jersey (with twelve other passengers and two of the crew), aged nearly 28, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Harley. He was the eldest son and heir apparent of Edward the present and fifth Earl of Oxford, by his late Countess, Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. James Scott. The Earl has one surviving son, Alfred, now Lord Harley, born in 1809.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 5, 1827, to January 22, 1828.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males - 2525	5033	Males - 1887	3751
Females - 2509		Females - 1864	

Whereof have died under two years old 1085

Between			
2 and 5	308	50 and 60	347
5 and 10	156	60 and 70	360
10 and 20	157	70 and 80	269
20 and 30	259	80 and 90	133
30 and 40	282	90 and 100	16
40 and 50	379	101	0

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Prices of Grain per Quarter, Jan. 21.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
62	0	35	0	28	0	32	0	44	0	42	0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.* Clover 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	0*d.*	to 4*s.*	8*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.*	to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.*	0*d.*	to 4*s.*	8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 21:		
Veal	5*s.*	0*d.*	to 6*s.*	6*d.*	Beasts 2,503	Calves 100	
Pork	5*s.*	0*d.*	to 6*s.*	0*d.*	Sheep 18,070	Pigs 130	

COAL MARKET, Jan. 21, 35*s.* 0*d.* to 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 82*s.* 0*d.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, January 21, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	303 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	140 0	6 0
Coventry	1200 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2 10	—
Derby	170	7 0
Dudley	69 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	112½ 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	304½ 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	52½ 0	3 0
Grand Union	26 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	18 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29 0	1 5
Lancaster	30½ 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	392½ 0	16 0
Leicester	320 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	90	4 0
Loughborough	3850 0	180 0
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	225 0	10 0
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	340 0	15 0
Oxford	—	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	110 0	4 0
Regent's	25 0	—
Rochdale	100 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	218 0	10 0
Stratford-on-Avon	44½	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	295 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	22½ 0	1 5
Thames and Medway	12 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	820 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	268 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	205 0	12 10
Wilts and Berks	5⅛	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	54½ 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	2 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	88¾ 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	207 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	92 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	83 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22½ 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	28 0	1 2 8
—— Ann. of 7l.	24 0	0 19 10
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	20 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	124½ 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	65 0	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	67½ 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	59 0	2 10
Atlas	9 0	0 10
British Commercial	4⅜ 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	42	2 10
Eagle	4 0	0 5
Globe	148½ 0	7 0
Guardian	20¾ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	95 0	5 0
Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 2	0 1 4
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	59 dis.	—
Bolanos	—	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	70 pm.	—
British Iron	32½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	23 0	—
General	9 pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	19s.	—
Real Del Monte	410	—
Tlalpuxahua	—	—
United Mexican	20½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22½ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chartd.	53 0	3 0
Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
City	167½	9 0
Ditto, New	92½	5 0
Imperial	4 dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	2¼ pm.	5 p.ct.
General United	18 dis.	4 p.ct.
British	14 dis.	—
Bath	13¾ 0	0 16
Birmingham	—	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	7 dis.	—
Brighton	8 dis.	—
Bristol	25½	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	5 pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	15 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	par	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	89½ 0	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	19 0	1 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From December 27, 1827, to January 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°		
26	48	51	46	30, 48	fair
27	48	51	41	, 46	fair
28	38	42	38	, 68	fair
29	32	35	31	, 50	fog
30	38	41	34	, 34	cloudy
31	40	44	45	29, 86	cloudy
Jan 1	45	44	44	, 44	rain
2	46	47	47	, 42	rain
3	49	46	33	, 50	cloudy
4	37	41	35	, 75	cloudy
5	34	35	35	, 62	snow
6	33	38	34	, 71	fair
7	35	35	34	, 92	fair
8	34	34	32	, 94	fair
9	31	32	28	, 98	fair
10	30	32	29	70	cloudy
11	29	34	45	29, 55	snow
12	39	44	48	, 76	high wind
13	44	45	45	, 26	rain
14	44	45	38	, 48	rain
15	35	37	34	, 58	snow
16	35	37	34	, 58	cloudy, rain
17	45	48	48	, 90	rain
18	49	52	48	30, 11	cloudy
19	50	55	48	, 24	fine
20	49	50	45	, 45	fine
21	42	47	45	, 45	fine
22	50	54	44	, 45	fine
23	45	49	45	, 28	fine
24	44	49	48	, 37	cloudy
25	50	52	45	, 37	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1827, to January 28, 1828, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
29	205¾	83¼ ⅝			90½		100⅞	19			53 54 pm.	53 54 pm.
31		83⅜ ½		90½	90⅝			19⅛		83 pm.	53 54 pm.	53 54 pm.
1	Hol.											
2	205¼	83⅛ ⅜		90¼	90⅛		101	19		82 84 pm.	55 53 pm.	55 53 pm.
3		83⅛ ½		90½	90½		101	19⅛			53 54 pm.	55 53 pm.
4		83¼ ⅜		90⅜	90⅛		100⅞	19			54 57 pm.	54 56 pm.
5		83⅜ ⅛			90⅛		100¾	19⅛		84 pm.	59 57 pm.	57 59 pm.
7	205¼	83¼ ½	82⅜ ¾		90⅜	99⅜ ½	101	19		84 pm.	56 57 pm.	56 57 pm.
8	205	83⅜ ½	82⅝ ¾	90½	90½	99⅝ ⅝	100⅝			85 pm.	58 57 pm.	58 57 pm.
9	205¾	83⅝ ¾	82¾ 3	90¼	90⅝	99⅝ ½	100⅞	19⅛		87 88 pm.	57 60 pm.	58 60 pm.
10	206½	84 ¼	83⅛ ½	91⅛	91⅛	99½ ¾	101	19¼		87 88 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
11	206¾	84¼ ⅜	83⅞ ½	91⅜	91¼	100 99	101	19¼		87 89 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
12	206½	84½ ⅝	83⅝ ⅞		91¾	100 ⅜	101½	19¼	245¾	90 89 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
14	208½	84⅝ 5	83⅞ 4½		92	100⅜ ¾	101⅞	19¼		92 94 pm.	60 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
15	209½	85¼ ¾	84⅜ 5	92⅜	92⅝	100¼ 1⅛	102⅜	19⅜	248¾	95 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
16	208¼	85½ ¼	84¾ ½	92¼	92¼	101	102⅜	19⅜	247¼	93 pm.	62 60 pm.	62 60 pm.
17	208¾	85⅛ ¼	84½ ⅜	92¼	92⅛	100¾ ⅞	102¼	19⅜		87 pm.	61 58 pm.	61 58 pm.
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26		86¼ ⅝	85½ ⅞	93⅜	93½	100⅞ 1⅜	102⅞	19⅝	249¾	91 92 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
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South Sea Stock, Jan. 9, 90⅞.—12, 91⅞.—18, 92¼.—22, 93½.
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THE

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. J. GRAHAM says, "In reference to the remark of J. L. C. in your Dec. Mag. p. 482, the following letter from Archbishop Tillotson to the widow of the celebrated William Lord Russel, dated February 26, may be quoted: 'The King besides his first bounty to Mr. Walker, whose modesty is equal to his merit, *hath made him Bishop of Londonderry*, one of the least bishoprics in Ireland, that so he may receive the reward of that great service in the place where he did it. It is incredible how much every body is pleased with what the King has done in this matter, and it is no small joy to me to see that God directs him to do so wisely.'—It is true that Walker, who received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford on the 26th of February, 1689-90, was not enthroned as Bishop of the see, to which King William had appointed him. This was prevented by his death on the field of battle at the Boyne in 1690. His remains were brought to his own parish church at Donaghmore in the county of Tyronethene, where a monument was erected to his memory by his widow in the year 1703."

Mr. MAYNE, of Teffont, says, "In your Number for Aug. p. 98, some inquiry is made for the ancestors of Edmund Mason, esq. of Datchett, &c. &c. and it is erroneously supposed that he was brother to the senior Mayne therein mentioned, whereas it appears from the will of the Regicide at Doctors' Commons, that the said Edmund Mason was *nephew and executor*, and not the brother of Simon Mayne, who died in 1758. No descendants of the regicide exist, but he was descended from the same ancestors as I am, viz. the Maynes of Devonshire, to whom large grants of lands were made in Devonshire by King John (see Prince's Worthies of Devon). The extensive family of the Maynes of Biddendon, Kent, were of the same extraction, and I am the eldest surviving branch of the family."

SCRUTATOR observes, "In Cumberland's London Review, published in 1809, but already very difficult to be met with, the name of the author is assigned to every article. Among the critiques there printed, two are by a Mr. Clarke, which are distinguished by very superior merit; particularly that on Percival Stockdale's Lectures on the British Poets, at page 118 of the third Number. Can you inform me who that Mr. Clarke was?"

The following additional remarks on the New Peerages have been received since our last.—Earl Dudley's second title of Ednam is from a romantic spot in Roxburghshire, the birth-place of the poet Thomson, and which his Lordship—*captus dulcedine loci*—has lately purchased.—Lord Plunket was never Sir William, it not being the custom in Ireland, as in England, to confer knighthood on the great law officers. Lord P. distinguishes his name by using one *t*, from that of Plunkett, as borne by the Lords Fingall, Dunsany, and Lowth.—James Stuart, Heritable Sheriff of Bute, was constituted Constable of Rothesay Castle in 1498, and it is now the property of the Marquess of Bute, the chief of the family.—In p. 5, for Roger read Robert Boyle; and in p. 6, for Knarsdale read Knaresdale.

W. H. remarks: "The Wroxeter Seal in Gent. Mag. for Jan. p. 18, is inscribed with the word FELIX, of which the E and the L are a monogram. The characters are reversed in the plate, by being copied, as Mr. Leighton observes, 'from an impression;' consequently it is evident that the original was intended for *a ring*, or some other ornament, and *not for a seal*. Being discovered at a Roman station, it may be ascribed to that æra: indeed its own intrinsic evidence is sufficient for such an appropriation."

The Editor has laid before the Reviewer of the "Chronicles of Methodism," an orthodox Clergyman, the *anonymous letter* about that article, and received the following answer:—"It is not the rule of our order to notice the doctrinal trash of schismatics with approbation. The review was a cool and philosophical notice, founded upon the works of Bishops Lavington, Tomline, and other eminent divines, besides historians and philosophers. It does not charge Wesley with any bad intention; only that by substituting fanaticism (a civil and political evil) for education, he has propagated a pernicious folly. Fanaticism has been long established in Wales, and education in Scotland. Can any comparison be made between the two countries? As to the Methodists, I know that they have more than once unjustifiably and illegally insulted me in the exercise of my duty, and that I have been obliged to solicit my parishioners (who were incensed at them) to take no notice, for I never paid any other attention to them, than exposure of the errors of their doctrine."

Vol. XCVII. ii. p. 477. For Pollorton read Pollerton.—For Richard Thornhill Lawn, esq. read Richard Thornhill of Thornhill Lawn, esq.—The Countess de Severac was not aunt to Wilmot Horton, M. P.; but his half-sister is the wife of the Earl of Kenmare, nephew of the deceased Countess.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MUSEUM OF BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

NOTWITHSTANDING the sneers at old pots and *potsherds*, "brick and mortar Antiquaries," &c. much is to be learned of the customs of early days by a close attention to the contents of those mounds wherein our ancestors repose in hallowed antiquity. They are the signal beacons in the dark night which preceded the dawn of history, and lead the inquisitive mind from the earliest stages of civilization, when the first bud of human intellect appeared, to the period when the bigotted chronicler lends his feeble light, and succeeding and improving ages lead on to the full glare of resplendent history. Much is to be gathered before the historic page commenced, and when the hunter of records and MSS. has wearied his eye over monastic and heraldic documents, we may say to him in the bleak field by the side of a tumulus or a Roman station, that

"there is more in heaven and earth,
Than is dreamt of in thy philosophy."

The remains of our forefathers are fading from us, and with them all traces of their early customs,—a few years of increasing agricultural cultivation has destroyed numerous relics which OUGHT to have been preserved. As a Briton, "aye, every inch" a Briton, I feel a pleasure in viewing the rude urn in which moulder the ashes of a native chieftain; I reflect with a patriotic pride upon the blood which was nobly shed to oppose the gore-fed eagle of the Roman conqueror. Free, generous, and valiant we have been, we are; and may we ever be

"Lords of the land, and lions of the sea."

The ashes of my ancestors are hallowed by their valour, and to me they are as interesting as a Baron's pedigree.

With such feelings I need not say how truly my heart beat in unison with the wishes of Mr. Markland, that an Asylum be established for the preservation of British remains; but, as two persons seldom agree in toto upon any one point, so I cannot coincide with him that the Society of Antiquaries would be the fittest place for the depository of such a collection. It would be better if that very learned and highly respected Society would be the *parent*, and put the bantling out to *nurse* in Great Russell-street, as a prudent mother ought to do who is too weak to suckle her babe. At that national establishment the new acquisitions would be met on their arrival by several articles already consigned to that repository, but the greater part of which are concealed from public view, and probably subjected in neglected lumber-rooms to premature decay.

A collection of national antiquities should be open to view at the British Museum, where its additional expence would be trifling, and I suggest that the Society would be better employed in forming and continually improving the collection, than in paying a custos of its own. By such an arrangement, the Museum would rapidly increase, and the funds of the Society be spared. Besides, if the collection were attached to the Society, the access would probably be attended with difficulty to the public. None but an inceptor Antiquary, with a taste already formed, would venture into the rooms lest the marble face of some deep and learned Fellow might scan him into insignificance: but in the British Museum, John Bull walks leisurely along, and he would walk as a matter of course into the room containing the British relics. There is hardly a countryman in the West of England, but knows an urn (so many are exhumed);

here his attention would be fixed. Many a country Squire, many a parish Antiquary, would be induced to present some relic which has for years adorned his hall, his study, or his outhouse. Much is to be gained by such an Institution, if properly managed, but if misplaced in the onset, failure must result, and it will take many years to re-stimulate the baffled Antiquary to fresh energies. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 2.*

FOREIGN Literature is now beginning to attract so large a share of the public attention, that to be unacquainted with the names of the most distinguished continental authors and their works, would argue unpardonable ignorance in him who should confess it. Such information has lately been liberally afforded in various works devoted to the purpose, but I am unacquainted with any essay in which the general scope and great principles of the Literature of our neighbours are developed, although an article of that kind ought assuredly to have been the first in any review professing to afford an insight into the literary world of the Continent. I am sensible that I can but feebly supply this vacuum, but in the default of observations from abler pens, I hope that my scanty offering will be deemed acceptable.

The Literature of modern France is miserably poor. The struggles and wars of the reign of Napoleon, the awful train of events which render the last forty years the most interesting period in the history of the world, the collisions of parties, the vicissitudes of nations, would, we might have thought, have produced their usual effects on Literature; have carried into action many a mighty and daring spirit, and stamped a new and original mark on every page of their writings. The sequel is far from justifying this expectation. What writer of any kind has even France produced equal to those which she could boast at any æra of her previous history? Her best poets Delamartine and Delavigne are but acknowledged imitators of Scott and Byron, and though their imitations are certainly clever, they are but imitations at last. The novels and romances of our illustrious novelist have called into action many active writers of novels and romances, but none of equal merit to half a dozen of our own tale writers who have trod the same track. Their modern theatre is nearly on a level with our own, but we must confess that our own has found a "lower deep" than their "lowest deep." This is the only point in which they excel us—indeed it would have been difficult to sink beneath us; and in every thing else they are at an immeasurable distance. The people of France are in fact much too scientific; they think too much of *rhynoplastie* and animal magnetism, and sulphate of quinine, and bid fair for becoming a nation of surgeons and mechanicians. The contest between the *classiques* and *romantiques* which is going on is absurd,—a single good French work in the *romantique* style would do more than whole volumes of controversy. If Schiller had written his Robbers in French, it would have completely annihilated Boileau and Aristotle.

Turning to Germany, how different a prospect presents itself. Its modern Literature is second only to our own, and certainly superior to our own at any period except the Elizabethan age, that of Queen Anne, and the present, the three great æras of our literary glory. Germany is at present enthusiastic in the cause of Literature. It boasts numbers of profound scholars, of excellent poets, of interesting romancers, of deep tragedians, of discerning critics. In every different field of fame it has gathered laurels. One of the most distinguished features of its literary character is its undeviating honesty and perfect liberality. Unlike the French, the self-styled *grande nation*, the Germans pay honour to genius in every country, and in every language. Shakspeare is, if possible, still more enthusiastically admired by them than by us; no petty national vanity influences them to depreciate the merits of others. Can this be better exemplified than in the words of one of their most celebrated critics, the great Schlegel, in his "Lectures on the History of Literature." The English of the eighteenth century (says he) excelled all other nations in Literature as well as in every thing else. Which ought to be the proudest of this avowal, the English who receive the praise, or the Germans who with such liberality bestow it?

The great authors of this nation always appear to feel that which they write, and never to insult the public

with hasty and careless compositions. Even the inferior writers seem to consider themselves as painting for eternity, and it need hardly be said how much this lofty feeling improves and heightens their ideas. The historians also look upon themselves as engaged in the most lofty occupation which belongs to man, in apportioning to the great of former ages the praise or the censure which justly belongs to their actions. They consult authorities with a patience almost miraculous, and never wilfully err in the slightest fact, or pervert that which they find recorded to fit a pre-conceived theory. Their perseverance, their industry, their scrupulous honesty, is truly surprising. They mistake sometimes,—*humanum est*,—but never on purpose.

The criticism of Germany is superior to that of any other nation, and an honour not only to their heads but to their hearts. Their philosophy is so extremely obscure, that I believe the Germans themselves are, with very few exceptions, unable to penetrate its mazes. I shall therefore say nothing about it, but conclude by observing that it is ardently to be hoped that the study of the German language will, for our own sakes, be more universally diffused amongst us than before, and that in future times it may be as unusual to meet a well-educated person incapable of speaking German, as of one not speaking French.

The Literature of Russia is, like its pseudo-capital, factitious; but not like it glittering and magnificent. It owes its origin not to the wants and the feelings of the people, but to the fixed determination of the "powers that be," to have a literature of some sort. To effect this purpose, gilt snuff-boxes and diamond portraits are unsparingly scattered about to authors and translators; but can the Emperor expect a sound and healthy Literature to spring from gilt snuff-boxes and diamond portraits? The translations which have recently been made of Lord Byron's and Sir Walter Scott's works, may produce a somewhat better effect; but without the patronage of the public, supported solely by the Emperor and his Court, the few books which make their appearance in Russia can scarcely be held to constitute a national Literature.

Great things have recently been said of Swedish Literature, and the public has been assured that it is a perfect mine of poetry and romance. The writers who make these assertions ought to remember the inextinguishable laughter which attended the delivery of Æsop's celebrated mountain, and beware of exciting such expectations, as the sequel will not be found to justify. The writings of Mr. Alaric A. Watts and Miss Landon are certainly very pretty and very proper, and Mr. Surr's novels are sometimes entertaining, but if these were all our literary treasures, we should not have much to boast of. This is the precise situation of Sweden; a few good versifiers and tale writers, and that is all. Their Literature is certainly in a progressive state, and they may in time produce some great writers, but there are many things more worth attending to than the authors of Sweden.

Nothing can be more prejudicial to the Literature of Denmark than the prevalence of the German language at Copenhagen and elsewhere. Their most celebrated modern writer Oehlenschlager writes equally well in German and Danish, and most frequently in the former; he must consequently be considered as belonging more to the innumerable host of German playwrights, than to those of his own country. Much the same may be said of Danish as of Swedish Literature, although it certainly boasts one author of eminence, Holberg.

Of Spain and Portugal little can be said. It is painful to see the countries of Calderon, of Cervantes, and of Camoens, so degraded, that of their modern authors absolutely nothing is known but their names. From them let us pass to

Italy, the land of Ariosto, of Tasso, of Monti, and Manzoni. These two last are the most distinguished of its modern writers. The present Literature of this country is feeble and imitative. Nothing can better prove this than the ecstatic eagerness with which the public lately welcomed a third-rate novel "I Promessi Sposi." Their tragedies are too servilely modelled after the ancients, a fault which will not much longer be in any country considered a beauty, as it now too often is. Though not so degraded as that of Spain or Portugal, Italian Literature cannot by any means be considered in a bright period of its history, like that of Germany and England.

I have now, I believe, enumerated all those countries of the Continent whose Literature is of much importance. They are certainly all inferior to Britain. The first quarter of the nineteenth century has been to us a third Augustan age. Distinguished authors have sprung up in almost every branch of literature. Our poets have reached such a pitch of excellence as confessedly to overtop those of every other nation in the world. A daring and unrivalled genius, whose works have been translated into every civilized language under the Sun, has rescued from obloquy and contempt a class of composition which his labours have raised to an importance almost equal to that of the drama itself in its very best days. These circumstances alone are sufficiently gratifying; but when we reflect how many authors there are, besides those we have mentioned, who would do honour to any æra or to any land,—how many scientific, learned, and illustrious characters we possess,—how many brave and good deeds have been done by Englishmen in this age, and to what a pitch of glory our arms on land and sea have attained,—who is there among us that is not proud of the name of Englishman, and would forfeit his right to the glory of that title for all the honours that could elsewhere be bestowed upon him?

Yours, &c. Οὐεβανοφιλος.

Mr. URBAN, *Bremhill, Feb.* 15.

AS my Parochial History is now published by Mr. Murray, I must leave the reader to decide between my friend Mr. Duke's theory, and my own, respecting the vast Celtic monuments in our neighbourhood.

I can only say, at present, if I should think his views supported by better arguments than my own, I shall have no hesitation, frankly and fairly, to give up my own, and descendere in sententiam docti et reverendi amici.

The motto to my first *brochure* on this subject, was

——— Si quid novisti RECTIUS istis
Candidus imperti.

Mr. Duke has certainly imparted his opinions most candidly; but, however willing I might be to pay them every deference, I cannot give up my own views, now further confirmed, till I shall be convinced that his theory is indeed "Rectior."

My idea is, that Abury was a temple in honour of him whom Cæsar calls the *greatest God* of the Celts—Mercury; being within two miles distance of what I consider the hill of the Ζευς Βρονταιος of the Celts—Tanaris, called Tan-hill, where there has been a fair on the open downs time out of mind.

Here was the hill of the Thunderer—there, the great Temple of the greatest Celtic Deity, his messenger Teutates, a Celtic name, derived from Taut, or Thoth, the Egyptian Mercury.

But Mr. Duke justly observes, I have given this deity "Roman attributes, his wings and caduceus; and how should the Britons know any thing of these?" I only know that Cæsar says, the Celts worshipped MERCURY, their greatest deity, and that there were many images (simulacra) of him.

Whether Cæsar was accurate in so describing a Celtic deity, is more than my friend or I can tell. Cæsar must have known as well, at least, as either of us; and I think what he says not more improbable than what Captain Cook says of the rites and customs of the South-Sea islanders.

But I do not rely alone on the authority of Cæsar; I bring various and corroborating proofs that seem to me in a most marvellous manner to cohere, though brought from distant sources, in establishing the theory, that this greatest Temple in Celtic Britain was raised to the greatest Celtic deity, and that Silbury-hill, part of the Temple, was the "*Mercurii tumulus*," an expression of Livy, on which his "Simulacrum" (of which Cæsar informs us there were many) might have stood, this mound being, as Mr. Duke admits, a component part of the Temple, so that he is not supposed to alight at "a *distance*" from it, but *on* it:—in the front, looking towards the vast circles of stones, or the hill of the Thunderer, opposite.

I had spoken of his *action*, as descending from heaven, on this hill, and quoted a line, beautifully illustrating this *action*, from Shakspeare (*not* Milton!)

"New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill."

But Silbury, says Mr. Duke, is not "heaven-kissing," and could not much

aid him in his flight! Festina lentè! Silbury is not "heaven-kissing;" but Mr. Duke will find in my note at the bottom of the page, that I mark from Homer the passage where this God is described as descending on PIERIA, and Pieria is "heaven-kissing," if Silbury is not; but the object of my quotation was to describe the *action*, not the *height* of the hill, more or less.

In speaking of the attributes of Mercury, I confined myself to the action of flying—his wings, his caduceus, &c. I said nothing of his "amours," and if the Britons could know nothing of his common attributes, the Phœnicians *did*, at least the attributes of the GRECIAN Hermes; and why might not the Britons have learnt this from the Phœnicians, as well as other knowledge, and particularly of Greek letters? But, admitting the whole of Mr. Duke's hypothesis, it would be found a corroboration of my ideas; for the Ægyptian Thoth was the earliest astronomer in the world, as I have observed, if we except those of Chaldee. Mr. Duke thinks "the serpents were common to many other deities of ancient mythology." There were *two* kinds of these symbols, *one* of Health and Restoration, as that of Apollo*, Æsculapius, Hygeia, or Minerva Medica and Mercury; the *other* of Dread and Destruction, as in the hairs of the Furies, on the head of Medusa, the Ægis of Minerva, &c. Mercury only has *two* serpents, one as conductor of the Dead, the other as the restorer to Life.

——— hâc animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara mittit.
VIRGIL.

This is the ground-work of my theory of the Temple of Teutates. Mr. Duke's is before the public, for the most part, in your pages. The public, who have any interest in such matters, will decide. W. L. BOWLES.

P. S. If Silbury-hill is the EARTH (according to Duke's ideas), where could Mercury be described more appropriately as descending from Heaven!! Mercury was the great Tautus of the Phœnicians, by whose astronomy they directed their distant voyages, under whose auspices they traded; the Du Taith of the Celts, the Teutates of Lucan.

* From whence the fillet round our barber's poles, the barbers being originally surgeons.

ON THE HELIO-ARKITE WORSHIP.

(*Concluded from p. 8.*)

Inscriptions to the Druidic Deity as the Preserver.

The mighty Hu (pronounced Hee, and Latinized into Hesus) was also styled *Ceidiaw*, "the Preserver*," which accounts for the altar of which Camden gives the following inscription, DEO CEADIO AUR MRTI ET MSERVRACIO PRO SE ET SVIS V. S. LL. M. The late Samuel Lysons, in a letter which he wrote to me in Dec. 1811, mentions an inscription found within the Roman station of Lidney Park, to the Deus Nodens. Now this may imply god the preserver, from Noddi, "to preserve," or the British deity being often termed "the God of the abyss," it might be Duw Noddyn, both words being derived from Nawdd, which is "protection." This double meaning is in the true spirit of mythology, and very curious, as identifying the Arkite divinity, and corresponding with the character given of him by the British bards, who called him Emherawdr tîr a morredd a bywyd oll o'r byd, "the Emperor of the land and seas, and the life of all that are in the world." The inscription runs thus: Devo (Divo) Nodenti, Silvianus anilum (anulum) perdedit (perdidit) demediam (dimidiam) partem donavit Nodenti; inter (eos) quibus nomen Seniciani nollis (nullis) petmittas (permittas) sanitatem, donec perferant usque templum Nodentis. It is evident that Silvianus suspected some of the family of Seniciani of having stolen his ring. He offers therefore to give the half of it to the god Nodens, provided he obtains the other half, hoping by the punishment he calls down upon the thief to induce him to restore it.

As the Helio-Arkite God.

At Marchiston, about a mile distant from Edinburgh, an altar was found inscribed, APOLLINI GRANNO Quintus LVSIVS SABINIANVS PROconsul AVGusti votum susceptum solvit LVbens Merito.† It is well known

* Davies's Mythology of the Britons, p. 377.

† Horsley, p. 206.

that Beli, or Belin, and Apollo have always been considered as the same, and there is a large heath in Scotland, between Badenoch and Strathspey, on which are many circular stone temples, whence it is said to have received the denomination of Sliabh-Grhannas, or "the plain of the Sun," which it still retains. The Irish worshipped the sun under forty different names, among which we find that of Greine frequently, and variously located. Grannawr and Granwyn, in like manner, are titles of the Helio-Arkite god in Britain.

In the south of England, as well as the north, the mythologic divinity was addressed as the Sun, and as fires were raised to his honour, and as he is said to have boiled the mystic cauldron, we cannot be surprised that the hot springs of Bath were especially considered as under his influence. We have therefore an inscription which shews that a Roman temple was, under his British title, dedicated to this deity, uniting him with Minerva under the compound title of Sulminerva *. Now *Sûl* is still used by the Welsh coupled with *dydd*, to express Sunday, and as all instruction was said to have been derived from the Lunar-Arkite deity, who was worshipped in conjunction with the Sun, she was termed Malen, which is synonymous with Minerva. The priestesses who assisted in her rites are alluded to on an altar found also at Bath, where they are called Deæ Sulini Minervæ †, which may be translated, "the Helio deities of Minerva." Those whose researches have led them to examine the mythology of any country are well aware that sex and parentage are constantly confounded, both to make a distinction from mortals and to increase the mystery of religious appellations. In the Gododins of Aneurin ‡ we have a part of a hymn to the Sun allegorically applied, which begins with, "And now the lofty leader, the Sun, is about to ascend, the sovereign most glorious, the Lord of the British Isle."

As identified with his symbol the Bull.

The British deity was addressed under the character of an ox or bull, whether considered as "the leader in battle," as "the supreme ruler of the land," or as the great object of dæmon worship. The Druids therefore adored him in the image of a bull, or kept the living animal as his representative, and he was called Mohyn, or *Möyn Cad*, and *Tarw Cad*, both of which signify "the bull of battle *." In conformity with this title Mr. Horsley found at Netherby an altar thus inscribed, DEO MOGONT VITIRES FLAVÆ SECVND. V. S. L. M.† Camden saw another at Risingham, in Northumberland, and adds, that the inhabitants say that the god Mogon a long while defended this place against some Soldan, or Pagan prince;" evidently alluding to the struggle between the British and Roman forms of mythology. The inscription was, DEO MOGONTI CAD ET Numini Domini Nostri Avgusti M. G. SECVNDINVS Beneficiarius Consulis HABITANCI PRIMAS TAM PRO SE ET SVIS POSVIT ‡. He also mentions another at the same place, inscribed, DEO MOVNO CAD INVENTUS DO. V. S.§ At old Penrith, in Cumberland, since Camden's time, a small altar was found inscribed, DEO MOGTI ‖.

The Helio-Arkite Goddess,

(for so, as well as Lunar-Arkite goddess, she may be termed, from her intimate mythological connection with the Sun,) was, as we have already seen, not without her Roman honours. Her priestesses were called Cenæ, or Gallicenæ, by Pomponius Mela ¶, and Sëon by the Britons themselves. Hence she probably had the title of Cêti o Seon, or Kêd of the Seons. It is to her that the altar Mr. Horsley saw at Elensfoot, in Cumberland, is dedicated, the inscription on which runs thus, DEAE SETI O CENIAE L. ABAREVS C. V. S. L. M.* I shall not further prolong this letter, but subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. SAM. R. MEYRICK.

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* See Lysons's splendid work on the Temples at Bath.—We beg to refer our readers to Mr. Hunter's Synopsis of the various Inscriptions at Bath to the deity Sul-Minerva, in our last volume, i. 392. EDIT.

† Lysons.

‡ Archæology of Wales, vol. i. p. 3. In order to make a distinction from what is human the Apollo Belvidere is without muscles.

* Davies's Mythology, p. 135.

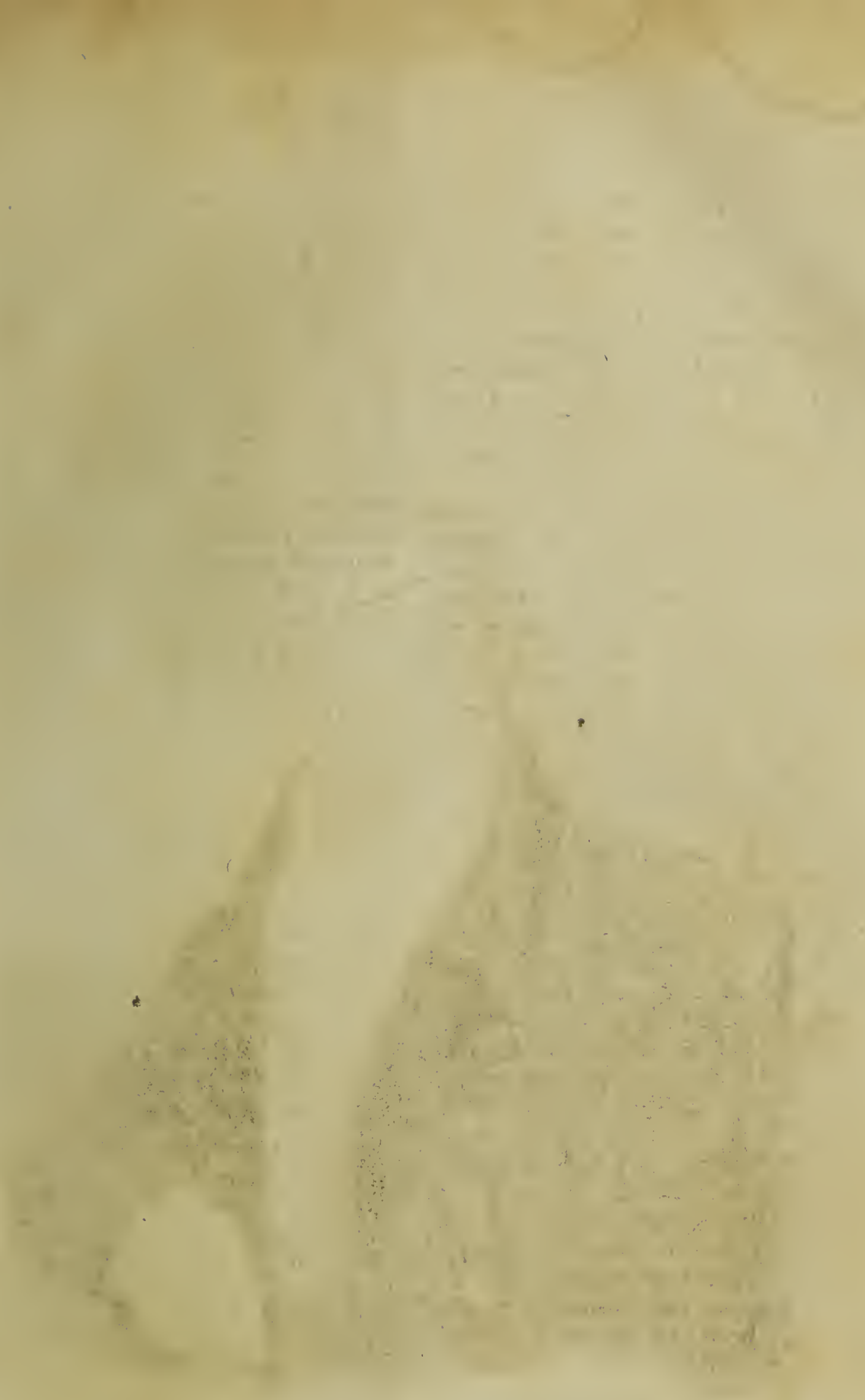
† Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 197.

‡ Ibid. p. 233. Deo Mogonti Cad is evidently Duw Mohyn y Cad.

§ Ibid. ‖ Ibid. p. 190.

¶ Lib. iii. c. 8.

* Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 185.





William Capon

Draughtsman and Painter of Architecture and Landscape,

to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Born 1757. — Died 1827.

Gent. Mag. Feb.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, Feb.* 6.

IN your Magazine for Oct. last, you obliged me by inserting a brief but accurate Memoir of the late Mr. Capon. I have now the pleasure of transmitting, for an illustration of that memoir, an excellent likeness of that able artist and amiable man, executed by his friend W. Bone, esq. and engraved by another distinguished artist and friend, Wm. Bond, esq. The pyramidal building which occupies the back ground, was designed by Mr. Capon in 1799, as a national monument to be erected on Shooter's Hill, Kent. He made many alterations and improvements in the plan in the year 1817, and then wrote the following description of it.

"It is meant as a depositary of records relating to the achievements of the exalted personages intended to be represented by statues in the interior, and minor heroes represented as statues in the balustrade without, together with proper suites of apartments for the conservator of the building, and the conductor and all proper officers necessary thereto. The structure is designed to be of the altitude of 205 feet, and is considered as possessing allegoric qualities and commemorative intentions, immediately applicable to the connection it ought to have with the brave defenders of our country, and the national honour meant to be conferred on them by the Government as the grateful testimonial of a dignified nation exalted in arts and arms.

"On the lower story of the substructure four suites of apartments for the proper officers, and *two* suites on the upper story for lodging rooms for them. Two suites of rooms on the upper story for depositing records relating to the lives and achievements of those great men, of the first and second class, whose statues adorn the interior and exterior. On the level of the floor of the substructure a central staircase winds up around a circular basement to the level of the floor of the temple, on which, on a suitable pedestal, it is purposed to erect complete statues of those three extraordinary men, John Churchill, late Duke of Marlborough, Horatio Nelson, Duke of Bronte, and the present Duke of Wellington. Those heroes, such as the late Lords Howe, Duncan, &c. and the Earl of St. Vincent's, &c. their statues to be erected in niches between Corinthian columns in the circular temple, and on tablets over them the most memorable feat they have each achieved, to be carved in alto-relievo. On a continuing dado over the entablature of the order, a series of battalia in basso or alto-relievo, over which vaults a hemispherical dome, receiving its light from four circular windows. There are *four small* staircases; *two* to *ascend* to the floor *over* the dome and to the gallery at the top; and two to *descend*, as they could be but small, being to be built in the spandrels of the plan, commencing at the level of the floor of the circular temple, near the four doors of entrance from the surrounding gallery. The figure at the top is meant as Britannia giving the crown of Reward to the victors. The four external staircases to ascend to the gallery without, and to the temple within (in fine weather), are meant to impress the mind as indicative of that necessary gradation of rank which every candidate for fame must go through ere he can arrive to that distinguished rank among the superior heroes, or even the minor ones. Carriages can go under the vaulting of the four great staircases, and set down company in rainy or bad weather, who are then to go up the winding central staircase to the level of the temple.

"The exterior of the edifice to be built of Aberdeen granite; the interior of Rock Abbey stone; the statues and the basso or alto-relievos of white marble. W. C."

In addition to the beautiful scenes painted by Mr. Capon for various London theatres, noticed in my memoir, I will enumerate several others, which first drew the public eye to appreciate accuracy and taste,—which gave rise to a new and important æra in the annals of the drama—and which elicited the just praise of his patrons and the critics. But his talents were not confined to the London Stage alone: some of the provincial theatres * still preserve amongst their best scenery the productions of his pencil. At Drury-lane, on the representation of his friend Boaden's "Aurelio and Miranda," he produced a church scene, which the musical ve-

* For the Bath Theatre, in particular, he painted many extensive beautiful scenes. His connexion with that theatre commenced in April 1805.

teran Kelly, in his "Reminiscences," characterises as a fine specimen of the art; and the same gentleman, alluding to the magnificent cathedral scene in Miss Baillie's "De Montfort," produced April 29, 1800, designates it as a *chef-d'œuvre*. The Gothic library, painted for "The Iron Chest," was another splendid instance of his taste and skill, and was universally admitted to be the finest scene that ever had been painted. The scenery of "The Peasant Boy" was indebted to him for its attractions. These are all unfortunately destroyed; but for the new theatre he painted numerous stock scenes; those for the play of Macbeth are particularly admired. Covent Garden and the English Opera House still preserve some of his productions. For the former he painted as many as twenty pair of flats; many of which are still occasionally used. His Anglo-Norman hall for Hamlet's lobby, composed of fragments of the time of Edward the Confessor, Rufus, and Henry I. was much admired. For the latter he painted an interesting scene, an old street with the market cross, introduced in the play of "Woman's Will," in 18.., and a beautiful view of Hanover-square, which yet remain. The latter has indeed never been made use of.

For the Royal Circus, on the site of the Surrey Theatre, he painted a view of the Bell at Edmonton, and the Linen-draper's shop, which were used in the musical piece written by the author of "Lingo's Wedding," and founded upon the story of Johnny Gilpin.—For this theatre he also produced a beautiful view of the Bastille, which carried away all competition.

In the year 1780 Mr. Capon erected a small theatre in the court adjoining Wells-street, Oxford-street; and when the Royalty Theatre was erected by Cornelius Dixon, he assisted that gentleman in the production of the scenery.

The intimacy of Mr. Capon with the late writer of the spirited articles in your Magazine, headed "Architectural Innovations," subjected him also to the satire—keen and bitter—of the late Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. See his story, entitled "Woodstock's Ghost," to the tune of "All at Portobello flying," in vol. LXXVIII. p. 1105. The latter of the two champions of ancient art, Mr. Carter, deserved, perhaps, all the severity of the Doctor's pen in return for the abuse which he had so harshly heaped upon him; but Mr. Capon, I am sure, never dipped his pen in gall. Indeed, writing was always painful to him; and hence he never appeared before the world as an author. Although conscious of having been thus treated by the learned Dean, he never spoke of him with any of the feelings of detraction which too commonly find a place in the hearts of those who have met with severe opponents; but always paid the highest respect to his acquirements and his piety.

Mr. Capon's love of the Pointed style, and accurate knowledge of its chronology, together with his thorough acquaintance with every part of the venerable Abbey Church of Westminster, highly qualified him to fill the office of Surveyor to that interesting museum of the various styles of ecclesiastical architecture, which he was particularly desirous of obtaining, and which would have been the delight of his heart. But Mr. Capon was a man whose amiable mildness prevented him from forcibly or arrogantly obtruding himself upon the notice of any one. When Mr. Blore, whose talents are familiar to all your readers, received his appointment to that situation, Mr. Capon said to the writer of this communication, that, setting aside his own desire to devote his attention to the duties of that office, no appointment could have given him more genuine pleasure, or be more likely to preserve the church from injury or mutilation. An opinion so favourably expressed, by one so particularly tenacious on points connected with the Pointed style, is no small earnest of what the public are to expect from the talented gentleman who so justly elicited such an encomium.

It was a striking feature in the character of this worthy gentleman, that he never once neglected, when relating an anecdote, to inform his auditors of the precise time and place in which it had occurred. I remember once conversing with him on the contents of his library, which, though small, contains some topographical and architectural rarities, and inquiring if he possessed a book of considerable scarcity, he informed me that he once had, but that thirty years before, naming the *precise day and hour*, he lent it to a gentleman, who, however, had not the

honesty to return it. And so late as within the last three or four hours of his life—though his friends were unconscious of any danger—and at a time when exhausted nature would scarcely permit him to hold any converse, he made an effort to inform one of his friends, who was sitting by his bedside, of the historical particulars of a religious edifice that he was looking at in one of his drawings.—"The ruling passion strong in death!"

The amiable friend, through whose interest Mr. Capon was introduced to the notice of Mr. Kemble, and whose just compliment of his professional talents was copied in the previous memoir, on being informed of the melancholy event, confirmed his previously expressed opinion in the annexed kind and feeling letter.

"Dear Sir, 60, *Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. 28th Sept.* 1827.

I am truly sensible of the distinction implied in the early announcement of our loss. The limits of our common existence must be abridged or lengthened by accident and by habit,—but, as you rightly observe, three score and ten years passed with no striking portion of "labour or sorrow," with a profession that was his passion, and a family that was his pride, attended too by the respect and regard of all whom he valued, form features so enviable in the lot of Mr. Capon, that he might be said even *here* to have met the reward of his virtues. The manner of his death too was proportioned to the innocence of his life. Still the present feeling of his relatives will be severe, and time alone can enable them to derive full consolation from the circumstances to which I allude. Pray assure them all of my sincere sympathy.

Yes, my dear Sir, I was well acquainted with all his pursuits, and I believe our opinions on most subjects had that happy concurrence so essential to a long and unbroken friendship. As an Antiquary, he had the first and best of all qualities, a love of Truth. He bent nothing to system. If the result of his inquiries led him to rate highly the skill of past ages, he did this from judgment, not from fashion or caprice. If he ever lost the equanimity which distinguished him, it was at some outrage inflicted by coxcomb vanity upon the venerable relics of profound science and deep feeling. He used to consider the architecture of Christian Europe as springing from exquisite knowledge of our nature. Its professors did not pile stones without meaning, it was *all* meaning;—we may estimate the skill by the emotions it excites.

Engaged yourself in a delightful science, that yields alone sounds suited to the grandeur of our cathedrals, you will, my dear Sir, know the value of Mr. Capon's science, as your connexion made you one of the nearest and best observers of his moral character. The memory of the good man will be held sacred.

For myself a little more than four years will bring me to the age which my friend completed, within a few days. I am afraid I cannot expect, but I may contemplate with hope a dismission equally tranquil. Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. Boaden."

The gentleman to whom this letter was addressed is Thomas Forbes Walmisley, esq. an eminent and highly talented composer, and the son-in-law of Mr. Capon.

Yours, &c. C.

French Topography.—No I.

Mr. Urban, *Feb. 3.*

I HAVE latterly amused myself by reading a variety of French local tracts; many of them possessing considerable merit, and furnishing much curious and novel matter. With the Topography of France we are but very little acquainted: it is true the prominent antiquities and principal appearances of the country have engaged the attention of our Tourists, but in so cursory a manner, that we must look to native authors for real instruction and accuracy of information, and fortunately they abound. Conceiving that some of those passages which have afforded me the means of passing agreeably an otherwise idle hour, may tend to the same good end in others, I shall venture occasionally to furnish you with a translation of some of them; one of which I now send.

Yours, &c. Juvenis.

Description of two ancient Works of Art existing near the Town of St.

Remy in Provence. By M. l'Abbé Lamy. 1779.

St. Remy is a small town agreeably situated at the extremity of the fertile plain of Arles. It is four leagues east of Beaucaire and the Rhone, nearly the same distance south of Avignon, and eleven leagues from Aix. The great road from Provence to Languedoc, by Beaucaire, passes along its walls. It is some hundred paces to the south of the town, and at the foot of an extensive chain of rocks, that the two ancient works which I am about to describe are situated.*

The first is a mausoleum which appears to have been respected by time. It is in rare preservation, the most delicate ornaments being nearly all in their original state. It rises elegantly about fifty feet above a square pedestal of rustic work. Each side of this pedestal is ornamented with a bas-relief representing divers subjects of battle, the figures of which, nearly the size of life, and accurately drawn, possess that noble character which the artists of antiquity impressed upon their works. The bas-relief on the northern side represents an engagement of cavalry, and that on the western an engagement of infantry. On the foreground, in the midst of the fight, appears the fallen warrior, whom his brethren are as desirous of raising as their opponents are of preventing it.

The bas-relief to the south represents both horsemen and foot, some dying and dead, scattered about; in a word, it is the picture of a field of battle after an action. On one side, between the legs of some soldiers, is seen a wild boar; and on the other, a naked female lying extended before a frightened horse, which some of the soldiers are endeavouring to stop. In the centre of the sculpture we perceive the figure of a dying veteran surrounded by many friends.

The eastern side represents the triumph of the conquerors. In the foreground is a large river, and amongst the soldiers are mixed many females.

This richly ornamented pedestal is crowned by a very plain cornice; and the angles are set off by a sort of a pilaster without base, and with a capital extremely whimsical. The volutes are of the Ionic order.

The top of the bas-reliefs is adorned with a garland, heavily executed, and sustained by three children. Upon this garland are the heads of four hideous old men, of a gigantic size when compared with the figures in the bas-reliefs. Above the pedestal rises a story, equally square, and pierced by an arch on each face like a portico. Their archivolts are ornamented with mouldings, and enriched by sculptured wreaths of foliage. On the key-stone is the head of a youth, surmounted by two wings. The archivolt rests on united pilasters, the capitals of which greatly resemble those of the Doric order.

At each angle of this story is a fluted column with an attic base, and a capital very delicately executed, and so little different from those of the Corinthian, that we may consider it as a species of that order, although the column has a heavier appearance than that which the proportions of that order convey.

These columns sustain an entablature, the proportions of which differ so much from the Corinthian order, as to have a great affinity to those of the Composite. They are fixed in the angle of the wall, so that the angle of the frieze, instead of being perpendicular with the exterior line of the shaft, as is generally the case, reposes on the axis of the column. This singularity in the construction does not produce a bad effect. It has been done by the architect, without doubt, to avoid the too great projection of the pilasters and the archivolt of the arches under the entablature.

The frieze of this entablature is charged with sculptured ornaments. Near the angles we observe some winged marine monsters, and in the centre two syrens, holding a species of patten, who have also wings, but they are cut like those of bats. The other capricious figures are not exactly alike upon all the faces.

Above this story rises another, composed of a round base, upon which are arranged ten isolated columns, supporting a circular entablature, and forming an open cupola.

These columns are also fluted, and have attic bases: the capitals are nearly the same as those in the lower story, but of a proportion more slender, which brings them nearer to the Corinthian order. The mouldings of the cornice

* They are engraved in Pownall's Provincia Romana, p. 81.—Edit.

of the entablature are more delicate and richer than those in the lower story; and the frieze is ornamented by a wreath of foliage, carefully executed, and disposed with taste.

A parabolic cupola, adorned on the exterior with foliage, finishes this edifice in an agreeable manner. Under this cupola, and between the columns, just described, are two statues of men arrayed in flowing robes, but the heads are gone. It is asserted that they were sawed off during the night, and are now preserved in the cabinets of some antiquary. It would be desirable, if possible, to replace them, and to refix the statues, which are now overturned and resting against the columns; for otherwise sooner or later it will be the cause of the ruin of the building, which in every respect merits preservation.

Upon the architrave of the entablature of the first story, on the northern side, the following inscription is engraven on the stone: "SEX . L . M . IVLIEI . C . F . PARENTIBVS SVEIS."

To the north of this mausoleum are some very considerable remains of a *Triumphal Arch*, which, from the level ground to above the archivolt, is also entire. The upper part, despised by time, has been destroyed. For the preservation of these beautiful remains, a roof of large stones inclined at both sides, resembling that of a house, has been raised to facilitate the escape of the water.

From a base, serving for the foundation of this building, rise two pilasters of the Doric order, the capitals of which form the imposts of the arch. The mouldings of the bases are continued under the portico on the wall which fills up the space, which would otherwise have remained between the two faces of the monument. The mouldings of the capitals are so arranged that the cornice with the astragal, which is above the shaft in the pilasters, forms a kind of frieze, upon which, as upon that part of the capital of the pilasters which is between the astragal and the cornice, are various instruments employed by the Romans in their sacrifices, as disks, simpules, sacrificial knives, and flutes, and military ensigns, all of which are lightly engraved.

The archivolt of the arch, upon each face, is entirely covered with sculpture, representing pine-apples, ivy, grapes, olive branches, and other fruits, intertwined with a ribbon.

The same archivolt, under the vault, is equally ornamented with flower-work and *brinditles*, lightly sculptured.

The soffit of the portico is furnished with hexagonal caissons, the mouldings of which are enriched with ovals, and the recess filled by roses singularly diversified.

At each side of the portico, before the massive masonry which supports it, and above the base previously mentioned, rise two columns on pedestals, of which the height surpasses the range of that of the pilasters. The cornice and the base of these pedestals are continued without, as those of the pilasters are within, the portico: they are extended upon a sort of basement formed by the diminution of the upper story of the wall, and in which the pedestals are fixed. This basement runs all round the exterior of the building, and unites the three faces at each side of the portico.

One of these columns is placed at each angle, but only the lower part of the shaft, which is fluted, remains: their bases are attic, like those of the columns at the mausoleum, although it is difficult, from the remains, to judge of their proportions. The elegance of the pedestals, and the richness of the ornaments of the archivolt of the arch, incline us to consider them of the Corinthian order. They are three-quarter columns, and are placed like those which embellish the angles of the first story of the mausoleum.

From the two sides of this building, between these columns, and at the height of about five or six feet above the pedestals, is a cornice, serving to support some groups of two figures, which are fastened into the wall. Those to the east appear to be, on each side, the figure of a man, and on the other a woman, with their hands tied and chained to a tree between them. On the west two female figures appear; one of them has her hand upon the arm of a chained warrior, the other is seated, and has under her feet and around her some bundles of arms, bucklers, trumpets, and other warlike instruments. By her side is a male figure with his hands tied behind his back, and chained to a tree.

From nearly the top of these figures the building is destroyed: indeed the

figures themselves are not quite entire, only two of them having the head preserved. Above these figures we perceive some draperies which fall behind them like the curtains of a tent. Upon the ruins of part of the ancient wall still remaining above the archivolt, are on both sides of the building two figures of renown lying down, the length of the curvature of the arch. On one side they are less perceptible, and hold in their hands branches of the laurel tree, but those on the other side are in better preservation; the head of one of them remains, and they hold in their hands standards or banners.

Such is the description of these two works, respectable for their antiquity, and remarkable by their execution and richness, for the care, in a word, with which all the details of the sculptural decorations have been finished.

There is no inscription upon the triumphal arch; but one might have anciently existed upon the frieze of the entablature which crowned the edifice. This opinion is the more plausible, as, without doubt, they would not have left so many abbreviations in that of the Mausoleum, if it had not been explained by one on the Triumphal Arch; for these two buildings appear to have too great an identity not to have been erected for the same occasion, and their architecture is manifestly of the same time, and they appear to have been executed by the same workmen.

Till now it has been impossible to fix an opinion upon these two monuments; and we have hitherto only had faulty drawings of them, and doubtful descriptions. The inscription even of the Mausoleum has not been faithfully given. Amongst all the copies of it that have appeared, the only one that is exact is that of M. l'Abbé Barthelemi, in his "Memoires sur les anciens Monuments de Rome," p. 575. SEX . L . M . IVLIEI . C . F . PARENTIBVS SVEIS he reads, "Sextus Lucius Marcus Julii Caii filii parentibus suis," and translates, "Sextus Lucius Marcus, the three sons of Caius Julius, to their parents."

Admitting the accuracy of this translation; he does not assign the epoch in which these works were constructed, nor does he say what were the sons of Caius Julius which might explain the history of these works.

In the "Memoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres," for the year 1728, vol. VII. p. 261, is a dissertation of M. de Mantour upon these remains, in which this inscription is thus copied: "SEX . L . M . IVLIAE . I . C . F . PARENTIBVS SVEIS." It is copied in the same manner by Honoré Bouche, in his "Corographie de Provence," vol. I. book 3, chap. 3, p. 137, who gives ten different interpretations, attributed to many learned men, and adds his own.

M. de Mantour, in proposing one, like the rest, has founded it upon the fault of the copyist, who has read IVLIAE . I . C . F for IVLIEI . C . F; and the drawing which M. de Mantour had procured of these works was equally faulty. He says, speaking of the second story of the Mausoleum, that the angles are in form fluted pilasters, and charged with ornaments, when in fact they are columns, with no other ornaments on their shafts but the flutings.

Others assign the construction of these edifices to the same time in which was raised the Triumphal Arch at Orange, an edifice in which we remark, on a buckler, the name of Marius. They pretend that the works at St. Remy were raised in memory of the victory gained by this Consul conjointly with Quintus Catullus over the Cimbrii, the Teutonii, and the Ambronii, 99 years before the Christian æra, and that the two statues which we see under the cupola of the Mausoleum are those of the two consuls.

But this opinion is contradicted by Bouche (Cæsar de Nostradamus, Hist. de Prov. p. 10), who asserts that this battle did not occur in this place, but near Aix in Pomeres.

Bouche, however, does not give a more probable opinion respecting their construction, when he takes it from the southern bas-relief, where I have said, we see the figure of an old man and a woman extended under a frightened horse. He says that very likely the Mausoleum has been raised by some sons in honour of a father and a mother whose deaths were occasioned by the fall of a horse. This does not furnish a sufficient motive for the construction of a Triumphal Arch, which is too near the Mausoleum not to have been connected with it.

The difficulty of explaining the inscription has inclined some persons to

doubt its antiquity, and to think that it has been put up to occupy the minds of the curious; but this is not reasonable. It is undoubtedly true that these works exist, and that they are too considerable not to have been erected for some important object. However, it is difficult to assign the epoch in which they were raised, and the motive which contributed to it, till some happy discovery may afford an elucidation of these historical remains.

Again, without seeking to explain an origin which is still enveloped in darkness, we may be allowed to say there has existed in the neighbourhood of these remains, a considerable town, many traces of which are discovered.

In digging the ground which surrounds these works, we often find urns, medals of gold, of silver, and of copper, lachrymatories of glass and other materials, engraved stones, and various remains of antiquity, which indicate the existence of a considerable station at this place.

At a little distance, towards the mountains, are some vestiges of ancient walls. A subterranean aqueduct extends from the place on which St. Remy is situate to Arles, and many parts of it have been discovered. It consists of a vaulted canal, of which the height is about five feet, and the breadth two feet: the vault and the side walls are of masonry, and the stone appears bound together by a cement of extreme durability. In all the places where this aqueduct has been opened, water has been found, but the course being stopped by mud and stones, it has not been followed interiorly to a distance sufficient to assure us of its use and true direction.

In a rock to the south of the buildings, towards the road from St. Remy to Mouriès, and at the entrance of a strait, whence flows a rivulet, may be seen two trenches deeply cut, descending vertically and parallel one with another. These two trenches are repeated in another rock which rises opposite the other, and forms with it the entrance of the strait. They seem to have been made for the reception of two parallel walls, the space between which is filled up with earth, so as to close up the opening of the strait, and to sustain the water at the height of many toises, whence it flows in a channel cut in the rock, of which we still see some traces upon the inclination of the rocks. This aqueduct carried the water from the sides of the two monuments, where, without doubt, was built the ancient town.

It appears that, at that time, the name of St. Remy was Glanum, a town mentioned in the iter of Antoninus and in the map of Peutinger. The position of St. Remy is that which appears to be the nearest to the situation of the antient Glanum. After mentioning Ernagium near the town of Arles, they place at the distance of 12 miles, that of Glanum or Clanum, of which we find mention in Ptolemy.

According to Solery, this town was named Frette until, in the year 501, it acquired that of St. Remy, about the time when Clovis was besieging Gondebaud, one of the Kings of Bourgoyne, in the town of Avignon, an expedition in which he was accompanied by St. Remy, Archbishop of Rheims. History informs us that the church of Rheims, formerly held in the lands of this town some possessions worth naming, *patrimonium Sancti Remigii*, that St. Remy had left to it by will. They had been given to this saint by an inhabitant of the country named Bennet. This fact is related by Flodoart in the first book, and the 18th chapter of his History.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Feb. 24.*

SOME imperfect notices having appeared of the milk-carrying vessel invented in this neighbourhood by a friend of mine and Mr. Urban's, I have thought the accompanying account and description of it might prove acceptable, through your medium. The well-known deteriorating influence of that excessive agitation to which milk is subjected by the usual modes of carrying to customers in large towns, I need not enlarge upon, but will only observe, that the churning it undergoes by being brought to and carried about town, a course of sometimes ten miles, is in hot weather almost destructive of the essential recommendatory qualities of household milk. Dr. Anderson has shown that butter cannot be produced from cream or milk till the latter becomes affected in a degree by acidity, and when it has contracted a slight touch of acid (which we well know it has a remarkable tendency to do during summer, and exposed to the mephitic air of confined

neighbourhoods), all agitation of it must, from the moment of such a change in the milk, have the effect of detaching the butryaceous particles, and precipitating the residue into the state more or less of buttermilk. It therefore becomes an object well worthy of attention, how to counteract or diminish the evil complained of. To effect this, the dairymen of Derby, laying aside yokes and horse milk-tins, which last are little better than portable churns, have adopted the plan of suspending a vessel on side pins, so as to allow it to play freely backward or forward within the frame of the carriage, or to use a military phrase, mounting it like a field-piece on trunnions. A drawing of this kind of milk-cart is given in Loudon's Agricultural Encyclopedia. It is obvious, that by such a contrivance, the liquid will remain uninfluenced by any elevation or depression of the shafts, the vessel also preserving its perpendicularity during the progressive and retrogressive motion of the carriage. It will, however, be seen that while the contents of the vessel are thus freed from the effects of progressive motion, they are necessarily exposed to a worse species of concussion which must always attend wheel carriages moving over a paved street; for the vessel of the Derbyshire milk-cart must partake of the lateral motion of its carriage, or in plainer language, must incline right and left with every jolt of the wheels, that is incessantly. In considering this difficulty, it occurred to my friend, who is a student in matters of husbandry and the dairy, that the only method of obviating it would be for the vessel to swing on a double centre. This principle, so well known in mechanics, and especially as applied to the nautical compass box, he therefore adopted; and it must be admitted, that, as it regards the particular object aimed at, this machine must be the *ne plus ultra*, since nothing further can be done towards preventing the agitation of liquid conveyed on wheel carriages. MANCUNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 25.

IT will not surprise any person, who can estimate probabilities, to learn that the polite Romans, like ourselves, when it was not agreeable to them to receive visits, took the liberty of directing their servants to say, "not at home." But it may be amusing to see a direct confirmation of the fact, from an ancient author. This we find in a very neat and good-humoured epigram of Martial.

"Ne valeam, si non totis, Deciane, diebus,
Et tecum totis noctibus esse velim:
Sed duo sunt quæ nos distinguunt millia passûm,
Quatuor hæc fiunt, cùm rediturus eo.
Sæpe domi non es; cum sis quoque, *sæpe negaris;*
Vel tantum causis, vel tibi sæpe vacus.
Te tamen ut videam, duo millia non piget ire,
Ut te non videam, quatuor ire piget."
B. 2, Ep. 5.

Which I thus translate:

So may I thrive, my Decius, as 'tis true,
Whole days and nights I'd gladly pass with you,
But two long miles divide, which told again,
Amount to four, when I return in vain.
Oft you are out, *or if not out, denied,*
By causes, or by studies occupied.
Two miles to see you, willingly I trudge,
But *four* to miss you, I confess, I grudge.

Yours, &c. NIL NOVI.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

IN your last Number, a Correspondent, who signs himself 'John Carey,' remarks, that the knowledge of the Hindoo custom of burning widows had made its way to Rome before the birth of Christ, as it was noticed by the poet Propertius, nineteen years before that event. I beg to state that more decisive testimonies to the antiquity of this horrid custom are to be found in classic authors, especially in Diodorus Siculus, who, upon the report of the historians who attended Alexander the Great into India, relates, in minute detail, a suttee or widow-burning, in western Hindoostan, with such accuracy, that it would suit the present period. In short, it appears as if written yesterday. The occurrence he relates took place in the 1st year of the 106th Olympiad, or 314 years before Christ. It was then no new custom.

This and many other testimonies of the ancients respecting the "Suttee custom," are collected in a curious article under this title in the Asiatic Journal for May 1827.

Yours, &c. ASIATICUS.



Gent. Mag. Feb. 1828. Pl. II. p. 113

Fawsley Manor-House.

FAWSLEY, in Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Charles Knightley, bart. was first purchased by his ancestor Richard Knyghtley, esq. who was M. P. for the county of Northampton in 1421 and 1424. His previous seat had been Gnows Hall in Staffordshire, and from Knightley in the latter county the family acquired its name.

The Manor-house, of the hall of which Mr. Baker, in the last published Portion of his History of Northamptonshire, has given a magnificent interior view, has been the established residence of the family since the reign of Henry the Fifth. It is still standing, an extensive and imposing structure.

The house represented in the pleasing etching with which Mr. Baker has favoured us *(see Plate II.)* is, although in ruins, a building of a later æra.—"The new park," says Mr. Baker, "now incorporated with the old one, was inclosed in the reign of Elizabeth, and a secondary mansion erected in it, called the Lodge, which was generally held in jointure. Dame Anne Knightley (widow of Sir Richard), who died in 1704, was probably its last inhabitant, and it now furnishes the subjoined picturesque ruin, etched and contributed by my friend Mr. Blore."

Of such jointure houses we have met with other instances. Dugdale, in his Warwickshire (509, 1st edit.) mentions a lodge built by Joan, lady of Will. Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, at Fulbroke, between the reigns of Ric. II. and Henry IV. Mr. Gage says (Hengrave, 207,) that there were hunting lodges in parks, where the family occasionally retired. The Paston Letters, quoted in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities (124*), show that they were sometimes the same as the secret houses. Under that word, p. 118, the Enyclopedia says, "At certain seasons the nobility retired from their principal mansions to some little adjoining lodge, where they lived privately. The banquetting houses were used for this purpose."

The staircase, tower, and ornamented chimnies are anomalous in character to the style of the other parts, though there is no anachronism in them.

Anecdotes of Dr. Sam. Johnson.

By Joseph Cradock, Esq.

(Continued from p. 26.)

DR. JOHNSON'S modes and manners have been so much before the public, that no character has been more fully scrutinized, yet I am inclined to give the sketch of a scene, which, if not strictly "*vero*," will, perhaps, be acknowledged as "*ben trovato*," and though not laid at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, at least at a place where more instructive conversation has certainly passed; I mean the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street.

Scene, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, Breakfast table.—Frank taking away the tea-things.

Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dumoulins.

Mrs. Williams. Doctor, I have ordered a pigeon-pie for dinner to-day, and a rice-pudding.

Dr. J. Not for me; for I am engaged to meet a party of ten or a dozen to dine with our old hostess of the Globe; a friend of hers has sent her a hare and two brace of partridges from Suffolk, and I have promised to partake of the repast.

Mrs. Du. Oh, then, Doctor, we sha'n't see you again this evening, so Frank may as well take the key with him, and let you in.

Dr. J. I shall not want Frank, he may wait upon you.

Frank. Sir, if you please, I think I had better go with you; perhaps I can assist the mistress of the house a little, for you know, poor woman, she cannot always depend upon her waiters.

Dr. J. Well, Frank, you may then. However, at half-past one, rap at my study-door up stairs, and give me notice, that I may have time enough to dress.

[*At half-past two the Doctor appears below, in his best brown suit, his stockings gartered, a very good shirt and cravat, and his last new wig.*]

Dr. J. to the ladies. It is time for me to be gone. The pigeon-pie can be but a very small one; I desire that none of it may be set by. *(Doctor calls Frank.*

Frank at the door, much cleaner than usual. Sir, I am quite ready, but if you please I'll bring the key with me

in the evening, when I come to attend you home.

Dr. J. Well, Frank, you may; for the lamp is generally out if I return late, and I am afraid of tripping at the steps.

[*Scene changes to the Globe Tavern. Enter Dr. Johnson, meeting the mistress in the passage.*]

Mistress. Sir, the company I believe are all arrived, and I hope you will find the dinner entirely to your liking. There is pease-soup, a close loin of veal, a ham, and a beaf-steak pie; then a hare, partridges, a marrow pudding, and some mince-pies.

Dr. J. Widow, I generally have reason to give approbation to what I meet with at your house.

Mistress. I am sure, Sir, I am always happy when you meet with any thing that is agreeable to you here.

[*Dr. Johnson ushered into the dining room, the company all bowing.*]

T. Davies. Dr. Johnson, let me take care of your hat.

Dr. J. Thank you, Sir, I hope I have not kept the company waiting.

Several. Oh, no, Doctor, all in good time.

The company then separating into little parties, till dinner was served; Dr. Goldsmith says to T. Davies and a few others, "I was in company with Johnson last night; he was not at all pleasant, and we had a dull evening."

Dr. Farmer. I wonder at that, Dr. Goldsmith, as you say Dr. Johnson was at the head of the party.

Dr. Goldsmith. It was so, but they all, except myself, contribute to spoil him; for my own part, I believe they are all afraid of him; however, if he is not in better humour to-night, I am determined to probe him a little.

T. Davies. And if you do, Doctor, you'll certainly catch a tartar.

Dr. Farmer. Not at dinner, I hope, Dr. Goldsmith; for you know it is a serious concern with him.

Dr. Davies. No, Doctor, nor afterwards, I hope; for if you do, we may have an EXPLOSION, and then the damages must be included in the bill.

Enter the Waiters with dinner.

Dr. Johnson. Davies, place yourself near the head of the table, for you always make yourself useful in carving. My neighbour Allayne will take the bottom.

T. Davies. There is no fish, Dr. Johnson, but there is veal and ham, and beaf-steak pie, or —— after you have taken your soup.

Dr. J. Sir, I know what there is.

Mr. —— a stranger. Dr. Johnson, will you please to drink a glass of wine with me after your soup?

Dr. J. No, Sir.

Dr. Goldsmith. I don't find myself inclined to eat any thing at present; I have not taken my usual walk in the park.

Mr. Boswell. Why, Dr. Goldsmith, I think you rarely do eat any thing, when I have had the pleasure of meeting you.

Dr. Goldsmith. No, my appetite is very uncertain; I sometimes prefer a poached egg with some broccoli or spinach to any rarities.

T. Davies to Mr. Allayne. Dr. Johnson perhaps would like some of the kidney of the veal, with some of the fat to be spread upon one of those toasts; do send the veal up to me.

Johnson to Davies. Thank you, Sir.

T. Davies to Johnson. We have ordered some eggs to be poached for our friend Dr. Goldsmith.

Dr. Johnson. (No answer.)

Dr. Farmer. I think the first course does credit to our hostess; all the dishes have been excellently well dressed.

Mr. —— a stranger. Ah! I wish, Dr. Farmer, you had met Dr. Johnson and some of this company — at the — on Thursday last,—that dinner was incomparable indeed.

Dr. Johnson aloud. Quite the contrary, Sir, not so good as this. The fellow's mutton had been ill fed, ill kept, and was ill roasted.

Enter the second course.

T. Davies. Dr. Johnson, shall you eat hare or partridge?

Dr. Johnson. Sir, I prefer the birds.

T. Davies. Then permit me to help you cut them up.

Dr. Farmer. The bread sauce is near me, permit me—let me serve you.

Dr. Johnson. Thank you, Sir.

The Doctor having afterwards taken a good slice of pudding and a mince-pie, T. Davies, not entirely wishing to spoil sport, ventured to say, "Dr. Johnson, our friend Dr. Goldsmith has been able to get down a couple of poached eggs." Dr. Johnson, still no answer, there just then arriving a pan full of toasted cheese; but some time afterwards, when Davies thought the Doctor had been satisfied, and the

veins of his forehead were sufficiently expanded; he ventured himself particularly to address him.

T. Davies aloud. Dr. Johnson, I am sure you'll be very happy to be informed that our good friend Dr. Goldsmith has been able to relish his couple of poached eggs.

Dr. Johnson. No, Sir (with an explosion).

The company opposite being rather aware of the burst, very little damages in consequence ensued; few fragments were to be taken up, and a loud laugh could not be stifled. Johnson, perhaps, not wishing to sacrifice a pleasant evening, which he had reckoned on, at last laughed himself. Goldsmith, after a while, was in good spirits, rattled away without either fear or discretion, and tried various experiments on all the company*; and Johnson took all in good part. Before the party entirely broke up, Goldsmith spoke in a low tone to a select few near him, "You see I kept Johnson in tolerable order to-night." "Yes," replied Davies, "he reminded me of Falstaff in Eastcheap, when having every thing comfortable about him, he exclaimed, 'Pistol, I would be quiet.' Not even 'no more fooleries to-night.'"

SKETCHES IN SURREY.

No. IV.—By W. Hersee.

Holmsdale.

Continued from vol. XCVII. ii. p. 486.)

THE reader will recollect that my last sketch was descriptive of the late festive season, and that my little picture of the Christmas fire-side had the mysterious aid of superstition in shadowing the back-ground: but the long winter evenings will soon pass away—the days are already lengthening—and the sweet dewy mornings of spring are beginning to cheer the heart with anticipated delight by their rapid approach. It is peculiarly pleasing to look forward to such a season of universal joy, when the buds and the flowers burst forth, like a new creation, to reanimate the face of Nature; and I shall endeavour in my present sketch to promote a lively foretaste of "the days to come," by describing one of the most enchanting holidays of the year.

Thirty years have passed away since I first beheld the beauties of Holmsdale, and the first impression is still fresh in my memory. There is life in the very recollection of my earliest walks in its shady dells and in its green pastures. Every embowering tree, and every little pebbly streamlet, is to me an old acquaintance, silent, yet fraught with the treasures of pleasing remembrance. The connection of such an acquaintance remains unbroken and unweakened by all the vicissitudes of human life. It is undisturbed by the varying passions that too often form the uncertain attachments of man to man; and it is interwoven with the best feelings of the heart in a state of unsophisticated happiness and peace. To such a scene, and to such a period of unclouded hours, the mind naturally reverts with peculiar delight.

I shall now claim the indulgence of the reader while I endeavour to draw a picture of this favourite spot, and of its enjoyments, on *Whit-Monday*—one of the high days of rural happiness—the day of country fairs—a gay holiday of love and merriment in many a town and many a happy village.

The rising of the sun on the morning of Whit-Monday displays a busy group in the market-place of Reigate. The booths and the stalls are erected for the bustle of the coming day. The very spirit of emulation is abroad. Here is the huge caravan containing the mighty wonders of the animal creation, collected from every quarter of the globe, "the most wonderfullest of wonders that ever human eyes beheld;" and here may be seen the largest giant and the smallest dwarf—the most learned of learned pigs, whose calculating powers only need the trifling aid of speech to qualify him for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer—and, most wonderful of all, a woman without arms or legs, who will give every visitor a specimen of her *hand*-writing! On every side you may behold a tempting display of gingerbread rising in piles of sweetness, and a rich variety of treasures exhibited in all their splendour as irresistible attractions for the happy lovers who are expected to crowd the pavement, in the ap-

* It ought, however, to be stated after this ludicrous account, that when the great Moralist, in an evening was at other times giving a *serious* lecture to the company (for such it frequently might be termed), no one paid more respect, or was more attentive than Dr. Goldsmith.

proaching hours, when the sun shall have risen higher in the glowing firmament. Now they begin to flock into the town, each smiling youth bearing on his arm the blushing maiden of his choice. Oh! it is indeed a day of enjoyment for them!—It is delightful even to see them in their happiness. For the young it is a season in which the whole heart is engaged, from the enchanting innocence of infancy up to the full maturity of youth. Nor is it a time of little importance to those who have passed beyond the meridian of life: more especially to the female part of the surrounding neighbourhood, this is a day of sweet pleasure, long anticipated and desired with all the indescribable anxiety of the parental heart. For "a case in point," let us look in at one of the cottages standing in the outskirts of the town, with its white walls streaked with the tender green grape-vine smiling in the dewy sunbeam—the emblem of protected innocence. We lift the latch and enter, and what do we see? A family prepared for a long day of genuine pleasure. The father cannot work to-day, although he is a man devoted to industry—framed by nature, and destined by fortune for the hardiest toils of the field; but he cannot break through the custom of years; this is his annual holiday, and his heart has already begun to partake of the blessing. The curly-headed rosy-cheeked treasures of his humble household are up with the sun, and dressed in their holiday clothes—he contemplates their gleeful looks with a joy unknown to the proud and the great. But there is one in this little dwelling who is bustling from room to room. She begs you will excuse her, for she cannot sit down to chat—she is "as busy as a bee"—things of mighty import are moving in her affectionate mind. I will tell you the secret. Her eldest son and her eldest daughter live in London, and this is the day of their annual visit to their parents—but this is not all: to day they are to bring with them, for the first time, the future wife and the future husband; and who can wonder that the attentive mother is resolved, on such an occasion, to prepare every thing "in apple-pie order," for the proper reception of the expected strangers? Who can describe the expression of her countenance, as she looks frequently but hastily across the front garden of the cottage, at every tread of the passing fair-goers, and at every sound of their mirthful voices—fancying, as she does, that surely they are the well-known footsteps and the welcome voices of her dear children!—The bright kettle boils in readiness for their arrival, for they have promised to come to breakfast. How tempting the little round table looks, as it stands under the window with its snowy cloth spread with the utmost neatness!—It is covered with a breakfast far superior to what was often set before the great King Alfred himself. Two plates are filled with the fine home-baked bread and firm yellow butter, the one the produce of the industrious mother's hand, and the other churned but a day since at the neighbouring farm. Another plate is piled with a goodly supply of plumb-cake, in strict accordance with the long-established custom of the day; a fine old china bason contains some beautiful new-laid eggs; and, to crown the whole, there is half of as fine a ham (cured by the mistress of the cottage) as ever was sliced at the table of nobility. Is there a palate in London that could not sit down, after travelling twenty miles, to such a breakfast as this? It is a feast even to look upon it. The very vine-leaves at the window, fanned by the morning breeze, and flapping against the little diamond panes, seem to share in the animation of joy. Let us now peep into the cottage pantry. There stands the fillet of veal—dressed yesterday, but left untouched for the festival of to-day—it is supported by two gooseberry pies, into which no knife has yet intruded. On the shelf above these are two rows of bottles, one containing "the juice of the grape," and the other the bright currant wine—both made by the hands of the cottager's wife—and they are of the most choice kind, being "of the vintage" of five years back. They are to be brought forth to enliven the approaching banquet, and they will doubtless produce much praise in the course of the day. But let us no longer intrude upon the happy family of the white cottage: we must leave them to receive their expected visitors undisturbed by obtrusive eyes, that they may freely yield to the feelings of their hearts.

There are many in the great world who take no interest in such a scene as I have faintly described; there are

some who may doubt its accuracy, and others who may deem it altogether a creation of fancy; but it is faithfully drawn from life by one who has been an eye-witness—who has frequently enjoyed such a pleasing reality in the cottages of Holmsdale, and who is therefore qualified to vouch for the truth of the picture. That such things *were*, in the joyous days of my youth, I well remember; but whether they continue to the present day, through all the sad recent changes in the state of "merry England," or whether this delightful vale has declined from its former enjoyments, and unhappily shared in the late general distress among the humbler classes of society, I am not prepared to state. If, however, there be a day in the whole year on which the Holmsdale cottager can still afford the household comforts I have described, that day is assuredly Whit-Monday.

Numerous are the happy beings who meet and mingle in all the gaieties of the fair:—to describe them would be a difficult, but an interesting task. I must be content with a single glance. On this day many a young and artless heart is first agitated by the bewitching influence of love—it is the day of bright eyes and of eloquent smiles. We will draw a veil over the little clouds of jealousy that occasionally obscure the morning sky of happiness. There are many who taste only of felicity. Here are often formed the sweet acquaintances that lead to the future union of virtuous hearts in the bonds of wedded affection. The old people watch the growing attachment commenced at the Whitsuntide fair, and look with mild delight upon their happy children, while they recal, in silent joy, all the earliest experience of their own youthful love, and compare every minute circumstance with those that now create new sensations in the hearts of their lovely black-eyed daughters. But we must take leave of the tempting subject, lest we ramble on beyond our prescribed limits. It is a subject for the poet, for it is fraught with the sweetest images of fancy. Delightful are the annual enjoyments of Whitsuntide! May every returning year renew them in all their innocence, and yield lasting and unfading happiness to the inhabitants of Holmsdale! With an indescribable feeling of attachment which cannot be separated from remembrance of the happiest days of life, my mind clings to my favourite valley, like the Swiss to his native mountains. To those who can correctly appreciate this attachment, it will appear in its true character—and as to those who cannot feel or understand its power, I need care but little for their taste or their judgment.

There is a nameless something in the human soul which is felt by many who are yet unable to describe it, and which is unusually powerful during the sunny months of summer. Its effect is an unconquerable desire to escape not only from the wearisome toils of business, but from the inanimate sameness of even the most beautiful and excellent works of Art, to taste the salubrious air of the green hill and the woody vale—to behold, from the lofty residence of liberty, the expansive bosom of Nature clothed in the rich variety of her own luxuriant creation, the fields, the gardens, the meadows, and the reposing waters here and there peeping between the umbrageous trees, and sparkling like silver in the bright sunbeam of June. How do all the boasted sublimities of Art sink into nothing, when compared with the magnificent beauties of Nature!

On one of the most lovely mornings of the last summer, I left the Metropolis for the enjoyment of a few delightful hours at the village of Merstham. To render that enjoyment the more complete, I was accompanied by a very pleasant and intelligent friend. In a recent very brief description of this quiet and respectable village, I mentioned its school for young ladies—the sweet sequestered retirement, Merstham Cottage. To this very cottage we paid our transient visit: and we were happy within the boundary of its laurels and its flowers. Its extensive garden, with the green walks, and shady trees, and little evergreen arbour, and the clusters of roses, and the twining honeysuckle, and the beds of strawberries, all smiled upon us in their beauty, and gave us welcome. It was a lovely scene when the happy juvenile group, full of cheerfulness and health, enjoyed the pure breath of nature upon the little lawn—some sitting under the shadowing trees that spread their branches, like parental arms, over their heads—and others, restless in their joy, and unbounded in their mirth, gamboling as playfully and as innocently as lambs upon the grass.

From this scene my friend and I, equally delighted with our excursion, and accompanied by two young ladies and the worthy host of Merstham Cottage, took a most enchanting walk, through the fields and "alleys green," and the Park of Gatton, to the summit of Reigate hill (about two miles), where we had a fine extensive view of Holmsdale in all its varied beauties. From that exalted height we saw the rich country expanding before us through the whole southern part of the county, and for nearly twenty miles into Sussex, where we could clearly discern the South Downs in the distance. The wide valley below us was glowing with life, and the breeze came round us, bearing upon it the fragrance of the new-mown hay, and of the wild flower —the child of liberty—blooming on every hedge, and beside the fresh waters of the meadow. The villas and the cottages, the little village towers or steeples rising among the trees, and the windmills, spreading their arms, like emblems of lonely independence, from the brows of various distant hills, gave a more picturesque beauty to the view. We stood upon the chain-pier bridge that bestrides the road which has been cut with immense labour through the hills. This work of art is in itself worthy of a visit—and how much more for the glorious situation in which it stands. I had been upon the spot before the bridge was perfectly completed, and on that occasion I could not resist the temptation of writing the following extemporaneous verses, in pencil, upon one of its pedestals:

Behold the strength of pow'r and will,
E'en on the spot where Freedom reigns,
They pierce the bowels of the hill,
And hang *a noble pier* in chains!

May every iron-hearted Lord,
His Country's enemy and bane—
Thus gain from Freedom his reward,
Suspended by as strong a chain!

Leaving this ever-interesting scene, with regret that we must return in a few hours to the smoke of the confined Metropolis, we bade adieu to the hill and the beautiful valley, and regained our sweet resting-place in Merstham Cottage to prepare for our evening departure. From thence we reached London at the convenient hour of nine, after a very pleasant ride of two hours. I would recommend this excursion to the business-involved citizen, after his week of ceaseless cares and vexations. He would find it an admirable reviver of the spirits—a most wholesome corrector of spleen—a mighty strengthener of the nerves—and a soothing balm even for the wounded heart. The pure air of Reigate-hill is a powerful and a cheap physician.

Could I have visited Merstham Cottage—partaken of its domestic comforts—enjoyed its welcome quietude—wandered among its blooming flowers—and then have departed without leaving a memorial of my delight? It would have been the very height of indifference to the charms of Nature, and to the claims of friendship and hospitality. I shall therefore close my present paper with the following inadequate record of my feelings.

INSCRIPTION
for an Arbour in the Garden of Merstham Cottage.

Ye who retire from city noise,
To seek for health and tranquil joys—
Here may you find a rich supply,
To glad the soul and cheer the eye:
Here in calm peace the grateful heart
Its love and friendship may impart,
Unruffled by intrusive strife,
And shelter'd from the storms of life.
Nature displays her beauties round,
And flow'rs are sprinkled o'er the ground,
Whose odour scents the passing breeze
That scarcely bends the infant trees.
In such a scene, the care-worn mind,
Deep wounded by a world unkind,
May gain relief from human woes,
And hush the spirit to repose—
May taste the joys by Nature giv'n,
And meditate the path to Heav'n.

Mr. URBAN, *Trinity College, Jan.* 1.

HERODOTUS tells us most distinctly (II. 49, 52) that the worship of Osiris was of recent origin in Greece. Hence, and from his identity with the Indian Sowara, we may infer that Osiris did not originally signify the Sun, but that it was the name of a man applied to that luminary. It clearly appears from Homer, that Apollo was known in Greece before Bacchus. Herodotus, then, is mistaken, when he tells us that Orus and Apollo were the same (II. 144, 156). He was deceived by the Egyptian legends adopted by the Greek poets; as his quotation from Æschylus sufficiently proves. The mistake extends to the scholiast on Aristophanes (Plut. 7051), who reckons

Bacchus and Apollo among the younger deities. The moderns seem inclined to adopt this account, and confirm it by a reference to Cicero's celebrated treatise De Naturâ Deorum (III. 21, 23), a work replete with talent indeed, but with talent combined with the love of absurdity and fable. The idea of supposing a plurality of persons is plausible enough; but altogether imaginary and unphilosophical. It seems to proceed from the mind of one entirely ignorant of the origin of the inconsistency of our histories of the early ages, and the nature of the traditions it is intended to reconcile. The name of an ancient hero may be given in a subsequent age as a title of honour; or may be borrowed for the same cause from a foreign country; but it is not hence that inconsistent accounts arise. Let us only examine modern and authentic history, and we cannot fail to observe the absurdity complained of. Many of the actions too, the glory of which so many are required to share, are such as could never have been performed. We might as well *investigate* the number of Æsculapiuses, who would be required to reconcile the ten different accounts of Pindar's Scholiast. Pyth. iii. 96.

There were three distinct series of gods in Egypt. Amongst the first, eight in number, were Pan and Latona (Herod. ii. 145, 156). Amongst the second, sprung* from these, and twelve in number, was reckoned Hercules (ibid. 145). Amongst the third, sprung* from the last mentioned deities, was Bacchus or Osiris (ibid). From Pan, to the reign of Amasis, there had elapsed 19,000 years; from Hercules 17,000; from Bacchus 15,000 (ibid. 43, 145). These dates, sufficiently repugnant to reason and to Scripture, justify our disbelief of the ancient chronology†.

Diodorus mentions *three* persons of the name of Hercules, the eldest of whom was an Egyptian (iii. p. 145). Cicero reckons *six*, and it is obvious that the number may be easily increased. From Diodorus, however, and some other authors, Newton (p. 24, § 227) justly collects that Sesostris and the Egyptian Hercules were the same. The Egyptians, then, must have introduced his name into their list of the deities of the second series, in order to combat the pretensions of the Greeks to any remote antiquity. The twelve gods of Rome, of Greece, and Egypt, and the Aditya of India, must certainly be of the same origin. The names of Hercules and Bacchus, however, are not found in the well known lines of Ennius; nor in the twentieth book of the Iliad, where we find twelve deities mentioned of superior rank. The earliest author who mentions these superior deties distinctly, is Pindar (Olymp. v. 10), and he speaks of six altars erected to them at Olympia, by Hercules (see Pausan. v. 14). The Scholiast quotes the names of these θεοι συμβωμοι (see Dodwell's Tour in Greece, &c. vol. ii. p. 346) from Herodotus, who wrote expressly of Hercules. These names, however, are certainly *not* those we require. Thucydides (ii. 54), Aristophanes (Avib. 95), and Justin (xi. 5), amongst others, mention them only in general terms. However, the names, as collected from Homer, and given by Ennius, are not exactly the same. For Pluto and Latona, we find in the latter Ceres and Vesta. But the epithet χθονια, applied to Ceres, and the facts noticed by the Edinburgh Reviewers, No. 30, p. 457 (see Herodotus, ii. 123), show that Pluto and Ceres may be considered of the same origin! Latona was the nurse of Orus (Herod. ii. 156); if, therefore, my reasoning be admissible (Essays on Chronology, p. 90), she may be taken for the same as Vesta. We must remember that *twelve* nations sent deputies to the Amphictyonic council of Egyptian origin. Schol. Pind. Pyth. iv. 116.

In Hesiod we find no traces of these superior deities, and several passages

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* Οἱ ἐκ των δυωδεκα θεων ἐγενοντο, ii. 145, Cf. c. 43. This interpretation of ἐκ (see Valckænaer's notes), though justified by Soph. Philoct. 384, 862, 928; Theoc. xxvii. 42; Thuc. vi. 55; Andocides. Orat. i. p. 123 74 ed. Bekker, &c. is rendered doubtful by Herod. ii. 156, and the common usage of ἐκ (especially by Sophocles) in the sense of μετα. See Eur. Med. 1099, Æsch. Pers. 774, Soph. Œd. T. 235, 1251, Phil. 277, Thuc. v. 20, Theoc. x. 5, Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 11, &c. See also Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, sect. 574.

† Gibbon's scoff (Hist. of Rome, ch. xv. n. 62) might have been spared. See the admirable conclusion of Newton's first Chapter on Chronology.

(as Theog. 453) which are not consistent with my theory; but Hesiod lived about the period at which the worship of several new deities had been already fully established; he was perhaps unacquainted with the origin of his religion, or too vain to confess it. He was also a native of Bœotia; and it is manifest that the traditions of that country would be corrupted beyond measure. It is probable, also, that there may have existed a sort of national jealousy between his countrymen, as descended from Phenicians, and the other Greeks, who were civilised by Egyptians. It is certain that the genealogies given by Hesiod were seldom adopted, and considered with little respect by succeeding writers.

The Apollo of Hesiod (Theog. 371, vid. schol. Pind. Isthm. v. 1.) was perhaps the same as Orus. The fables also in the Iliad (vii. 452. xxi. 441—457) refer apparently to the capture of Troy by the Egyptian Hercules (see Newton, p. 237); otherwise we must admit the improbable fact, that the Greek conquered Troy, and that his companions Telamon and Peleus are represented allegorically by the names Neptune and Apollo (Homer, Il. v. 640 et seq. Pindar, N. iii. 61, I. v. 44—47, VI. 41—45, &c.) The actions of the Egyptian have been frequently ascribed to the Greek (Tacit. Annals, ii. 60. Compare Newt. p. 233, and Schol. Pind. S. iv. 87, &c.) and such an allegory as we must suppose in the last case can scarcely be attributed to Homer. The two passages are considered spurious by Mr. Knight, for other reasons; and notwithstanding my aversion from such a mode of proceedure, in this instance I confess that I am inclined to credit him.

It may, perhaps, prove of service to some future inquirer to find a few scattered facts of some importance in chronological investigations arranged alphabetically; with this view then I offer the following to your notice.

Amazons. Even Xenophon (Anab. iv. 4, 16) seriously mentions their battle-axe. By considering them as Egyptians (see Soph. Œd. Col. 327; Diod. Sic. i. 27; Gibbon, ch. 28, not. 39;) we may explain the fables about Dejanira and Hercules (Soph. Trachin. Ovid. ep. Heroid), and perhaps also the jests of Aristophanes. Avib. 507.

Arnæ. A town of *Bœotia.* (Homer, Il. β. 507, η. 9. The scholiast on Thucydides, 1, 12, pretends that it was afterwards called Chæronæa; and that there was a city of the same name in Thessaly.

Βαρβαροφωνων. Hom. Iliad, ii. 867. "Spurious." Schol. Thuc. 1, 13. Strabo, however, has a long discussion on the origin and meaning of the term. Thus it is that we learn to despise the ancient grammarians.

Ceres. Hesiod mentions Δημητερος ἀκτην (Op. 32, 464, 595; Dies 41; Scut. Herc. 290.) The goddess simply, (Op. 298, 391, 463;) her parents Rhea and Saturn (Theog. 453); her daughter by Jupiter (ib. 912); and, lastly, her son Plutus by Jasius (ib. 969). This author never notices any connexion between her and Bacchus; whom he rarely mentions. He tells us his parents and marriage with Ariadne (Theog. 941, 947, vide Hom. Od. xi. 822). His name occurs again, Scut. Herc. 400, in this line,—οἱα Διωνυσος δωκ' ἀνδρασι χαρμα και ἀχθος (of Il. xiv. 325), and in a fragment, where this line is repeated.

Ephyre. There were four towns of this name (Schol. Pind. v. vii. 53); i. e. one in Thessaly (Od. α. 259), in Elis (Hippias, ap. Schol. cit), in Thesprotia (Thuc. i. 48; Il. ο. 531, β. 659), and in Argolis (Il. ζ. 152, 210). The last was afterwards called Corinth. (Theoc. Id. 28, v. 17, &c.) Thucydides (iv. 42) calls the inhabitants of the city, before the Dorian invasion, Corinthians, and says they were a tribe of Æolians. See Paterculus, i. 6; Essays on Chronology, p. 148.

Homer. Is he entitled to historical credit? I answer in the affirmative, because it is given to him by the judicious and *cautious* Thucydides (see his History, iii. 113, v. 26, 68, 74), than whom we cannot easily find a more competent judge (vid. Schol. Thuc. ii. 29). The objections of Laurent (Classical Tour, vol. ii. p. 82—93) at least are superficial in the extreme. I cannot think it necessary to refute any objection drawn from a poetical epithet, because it is perfectly well known that poets are allowed to take great liberties in this way, and that our modern ones abound in those which are grossly hyperbolical. What, then, if Homer calls the Hellespont πλατον and ἀπειρονα?" To draw any conclusion from this circumstance, appears

to me to be absurd, as the writers probably thought it ingenious. See moreover Blomfield, Gloss. in Æsch. Pers. 880.

The antiquity of the Odyssey is certain, from the often quoted lines (lib. ii. 89 et seq.) in which he mentions the navigation between the Cyanean rocks as impracticable; for Pindar says the passage had been open ever since the Argonautic expedition. (Pyth. iv. 370, ubi vid. schol.)

Lynceus. Pindar distinctly makes him a contemporary with Talaus, who was one of the Argonauts (Num. x. 21, 22). One scholiast on Aristophanes indeed supposes that there were two persons of the name (Plut. 210); but the other says expressly that Aristophanes made him the son of Danaus (ἐν Δαναισι), adding δοκει παρ' ἱστοριαν λεγειν.

Median Monarchs. (Æsch. Pers. v. 765.) The two whom Æschylus means were Dejoces and Phraortes. The poet omits Astyages and Cyaxeres, for the same reason that the modern Persians do. In like manner the Chorus, v. 546 et seq. preserves a total silence respecting Darius's fatal expedition to Scythia.

Orpheus. What Diodorus and similar writers ascribe to Orpheus, Theopompus (Philipp. ix. ap schol. Aristoph. Aves, 962) attributes to the Bœotian Bacis, and Herodotus (ix. 34) to Melampus.

Phæacia, or Corcyra. Thucydides mentions the τεμενος of Alcinous.

Psammitichus. The scholiast on Aristophanes (Nubes, 397) seems to call him Sesonchosis. Strabo (xv. p. 686) mentions his military expeditions.

Pharos. Wood, in his explanation of Od. iv. 354—483 (Essay, p. 65—78,) takes no notice of Thucydides, i. 104, ὁρμωμενος ἀπο Μαρειας της ὑπερ Φαρου πολεως. The scholiast there gives the common explanation of the passage in Homer.

Theseus. The magnificent temple erected to him by the Athenians is mentioned by Thucydides, vi. 61, and most other authors; the occasion of its being erected may be found in Aristophanes's Scholiast Plut. 627. The nature of the sacrifices, &c. offered him was probably the same as of those offered to Erectheus (see Lycurgus Orat. c. Leocrat. p. 217, ed. Taylor), who was manifestly the same as Ericthonius. See Herod. v. 82, viii. 55; Cic. de Nat. Deor. iii. 19; Dodwell's Tour, vol. i. 347.

Trumpets. (Vid. Blomf. Gloss. Æsch. Pers. 395; Eurip. Troad. 1265; Heracl. 830; Rhes. 991; Eumen. 538, ed. Well. Soph. Aj. 284, 17. The scholiast on the last passage distinguishes between the Libyan, Egyptian, and Tuscan trumpets. With respect to the last he agrees with Schol. Eurip. Pheniss. 1393.

Tyrrheni and Pelasgi, confounded Thuc. iv. 109. Callimachus ap Schol. Aristop. Aves. 832, 1139. Hesiod (Theog. 1015) mentions the Tuscans, and says, the sons of Ulysses were governing them. The following passages of Thucydides refer to the Tyrrheni, vi. 88, 103, (of Polyb.) vii. 53, 57.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 10.

HAVING, in my last communication, vol. xcvii. ii. p. 221, stated, in addition to my former observations, part i. p. 8, that the eclipse mentioned by Herodotus, as having terminated the war between the Medes and Lydians, is, in conformity with the statements of M. Volney, proved to have happened on Feb. 3, B. C. 625, it results that the observations of Mr. J. Tovey, in part i. 579, do not affect the eclipse in question; as the eclipse Mr. Tovey has given a calculation of, is totally distinct from the one asserted to be the real one. Mr. Tovey says, the eclipse he has calculated cannot be the one recorded by Herodotus, "as it was invisible in that part of the world where the event took place." This may perhaps be admissible; but it clearly does not justify his inferences on the subject, at least with respect to the time of this eclipse. His preceding observations, however, with respect to the eclipse in question, not having been "total in any part of the earth's surface," may probably be correct; as by the computation or construction of the eclipse for Feb. 3, B.C. 625, it is found to have been central and annular in that part of Asia where the events recorded must have happened. The time of the eclipse appears, however, from computation, to have been at an early hour in the morning, which forms an objection to the year 625. According to the tables of the astronomer Pingré, quoted by Volney, the

eclipse happened on Feb. 3, anno 625, at half-past five in the morning; which is at too early an hour. M. Pingré, however, draws the inference, "that the calculations of astronomers, according as they advance in antiquity, become less exact, and are liable to errors of even a considerable portion of time; whence there is a presumed inaccuracy in the construction of the tables employed. It is stated by M. Volney, that in conformity with certain hypothetical observations, "there has (in the construction of these tables) been supposed, in the nodus of the Moon, a *movement of progressive acceleration*, calculated at nearly a degree and half for the year B. C. 625; and hence the derangement of our eclipse; but this *movement of acceleration* is not a fact, *à priori*. It is only an induction drawn from presumed facts, and *not demonstrated* to be true; consequently it is a pure hypothesis, a *fiction*." By rejecting this hypothesis, therefore, or by making due allowance for it, "the eclipse is found to be retarded nearly five hours, and falls about ten o'clock in the morning;" which, it may be presumed, is conformable to the truth.

The extent of the eclipse, however, which is found by the tables not to have been total but annular, admits of an objection being raised against it; as it may be presumed the darkness could not have been so great as it is described to have been. It is not, however, said by Herodotus to have been precisely total, but that την ἡμερην ἐξαπινης νυκτα γενεσθαι. M. Volney remarks, "objections have been raised against the circumstance of an *obscurity similar* to night, which it is said does not even take place in total eclipses; but what answer can be given, if in modern times some eclipses have offered incidents of the kind incomprehensible even to the astronomers who relate them." And "it is to be observed that the eclipse is not the accessary or embroidery of the fact, but the principal fact itself, the occasional and determining motive of a treaty which changed the political state of Asia, and this in the most notorious, most remarkable manner, since a great war was suddenly terminated by one of those celestial prodigies that created a general terror around ancient nations." The collateral circumstances and consequences, therefore, resulting from the eclipse, indicate the year 625 as the true epoch. By making due allowance for the hypothesis of a *movement of progresive acceleration*; and by applying it to the eclipse of B. C. 585, this eclipse, which is found to have happened in the evening, will consequently, if retarded by about five hours, be found to have been invisible to all Asia; or exclusive of such allowance being made, probably invisible in the total character. A quotation is, however, given in Ferguson's Astronomy, which assigns the eclipse to the year 585; and it is stated, "We are credibly informed, from the testimony of the ancients, that there was a total eclipse of the Sun predicted by Thales to happen in the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad, either at Sardis or Miletus in Asia. That year corresponds to the year 585 B. C.; when accordingly there happened a very signal eclipse of the Sun on the 28th of May, central as far as Athens, or the isles in the Ægean sea; which is the farthest that even the Caroline Tables carry it; and consequently make it invisible to any part of Asia, in the total character. We are not, however, to imagine that it was set before it passed Sardis and the Asiatic towns, where the predictor lived." Admitting the correction, therefore, of about five hours, as stated above, the eclipse of B. C. 585 will be found to have been invisible at the places mentioned. M. Volney remarks, that there being a difference of precisely forty years, or ten Olympiads, between the years B.C. 585, and B.C. 625, "the only conjecture we can make on this extraordinary error of ten Olympiads, is, that some chronologer anterior to Cicero, wrote the fourth year of the xxxxviiith Olympiad (585), instead of the fourth year of the xxxviiith (our real date 625), and that his manuscript overcharged with an x, led into error Cicero and Pliny," &c.

From what has been seen, therefore, it is clear, that contrary to the hypotheses of Sir Isaac Newton and the majority of chronologers, the assigning the eclipse to the year B. C. 585, occasions such anomalies as are irreconcileable with historical facts; and that the year B. C. 625 harmonizes with the facts recorded, and with astronomical data.

The identity asserted to exist on the authority of the Kyropædia, between

the Kyaxares of Xenophon (the Astyages of Herodotus), and the Median Darius of Daniel, who is stated to have been the son of Ahasuerus, or *Ahshouroush*, which A. Z. assumes, may be explained by proofs afforded from the fourth chapter of Ezra; viz. that Ahasuerus or *Ahshouroush* is no other than Cambyses; and that Darius Hystaspès, as the successor, was supposed to have been the son of Cambyses, and called, in the book of Daniel, Darius the Mede, the son of Ahasuerus.

I ought, however, to apologize to A. Z. for having treated so freely his statements on the subject of the Median Chronology; but conceiving the received system founded on the hypotheses of Sir Isaac Newton, &c. to be inferior in critical accuracy to the more efficient data given by Volney, formed an inducement to enter into a discussion on the respective merits of the authorities and hypotheses adduced.

In my last, vol. xcvii. ii. 222, respecting the two sieges and conquests of Babylon, under Kyrus and Darius, recorded by Herodotus, the one having happened under Kyrus B.C. 538, and the other under Darius, son of Hystaspès, in B.C. 507 or 506, the reference should have been (Herod. lib. 1, cap. 191, and lib. 3, 159.)

Yours, &c. QUÆRENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Feb.* 12.

FAR be it from my wish to attempt to derogate from the no doubt justly to be esteemed motives of Dr. Knox, or of any other individual, in their endeavours to promote sound learning and religious education, as well as to reform any abuses, negligences, or relaxations, which may unavoidably, through lapse of time, have gained an undue and destructive ascendancy in the discipline of our English Universities. But, notwithstanding, I cannot conceive the severe satire and pungent invectives of Dr. Knox or others on that subject, merited or not, as the most conclusive means to effect a radical and permanent reform in those long established seats of learning. Neither can I induce myself satisfactorily to believe, from what is stated by your Correspondent, a "Septuagenarian," that even at that time the discipline was so relaxed, the mummery in examinations, as well public as private, so contemptible, the college lectures and exercises so much neglected in the University of Oxford, the general indolence so prevalent, or supposing some irregularities to have crept into the order of the institutions of our pious founders and ancestors, yet that they were such as materially to affect the general moral conduct, or the literary attainments of the then rising generation. That in many particulars a reform might be wanting, and perhaps, owing to the perpetually new improvements which every day occur in every species of human learning, may still be a desideratum in all scientific and literary establishments, I am ready to admit: but that the incipient alterations in the mode of academical lectures and examinations, as well as a stricter discipline, first originated with Dr. Knox, I am by no means so fully convinced. Not being myself a member of the University of Oxford, I am unable to say from personal knowledge what abuses might have been rectified, or what alterations may have been introduced since the publication of Dr. Knox's Essays.—But that Christ Church, from the regulations of which I cannot help believing that the state of the whole University, though perhaps not absolutely, yet in a great measure may be fairly conjectured previous to his time, was not in that degraded state, either with respect to learning, discipline, or morals, which his writings would lead a stranger to conclude, I have very cogent reasons for believing.

I shall briefly state a few of the circumstances upon which this belief is founded, and leave your candid readers to draw their own conclusions.

Your Correspondent observes, at p. 203 of your September Magazine, that Dr. Knox composed his Essays in the year 1777; and then ostentatiously asks, is not the present ameliorated condition of both Universities the consequence of important reforms that have taken place since Dr. Knox. For the confirmation of the Doctor's assertions with respect to the discipline and literary attainments in the University of Oxford, your Correspondent appeals with confidence to his own contemporaries from the year 1773 to 1779. Neither my own age nor actual personal knowledge permit me to decide the question. But give me leave to state some facts founded upon the relation of some co-existing members,

and from whose authority my former representations, whether derived from prejudiced sources or not, I cannot possibly say, were chiefly collected.

"Dr. Markham *(sanctissimum profecto nomen, et nobis omnibus carissimum)* being promoted to the archbishopric of York, was succeeded by Dr. Bagot in the deanery of Christ Church in the year 1777. During the three preceding years, Dr. Bagot had holden the office of Sub-Dean, and with it, in consequence of the Dean's absence with the Princes, the whole effective government of the college. No man personally acquainted with the Bishop does not know that the very turn and temper of his mind excluded the possibility of remissness or laxity of conduct. An anxious persevering earnestness was to a very remarkable degree the predominant feature of his natural character, influenced, whenever duty was concerned, by the most scrupulous sense of religious obligation." Such was the character of the head of Christ Church, which I take for granted may fairly be considered as the leader and pattern of the University of Oxford, at the very period when Dr. Knox published his phillipic. It is not, therefore, very probable that this very considerable portion of that establishment at that time, or even for some time previous, should have been so deplorably defective in literary application or moral conduct. Under the able direction of this exemplary ruler, and by no means lax disciplinarian, the college was conducted from the year 1774 till 1783, when it fell under the guidance of Dr. Cyril Jackson, a name dear to every scholar, and who is not more celebrated for his deep erudition, than for his strenuous exertion in promoting every method which could tend to ameliorate the condition, literary or moral, of all his pupils. The system of examinations at the close of every term cannot possibly be said to have been revived at the accession of Dr. Jackson in 1783. "The institution is really ancient, but it must be confessed that it was in the latter part of Dean Markham's time that it assumed the efficient form which it has ever since continued to retain." Such was the state of the University of Oxford at the period to which your Correspondent alludes; and as such it is depicted by the hand of a then resident member, in nearly his own words, and to which he further adds, as "the writer of this paper, p. 5, vol. xc. of your Mag. has rested the proof of his facts chiefly upon his personal testimony, his name is communicated to Mr. Urban herewith."

These improvements then took place anterior to the time in which Dr. Knox first published his animadversions to the world, and therefore he can by no means be considered as the original suggestor of them. Meaning no detraction whatever to the no doubt well intended efforts of Dr. Knox; such were the sources from which were derived my former conclusions with regard to the discipline and morals of this learned and long established Institution.

That a progressive improvement in the modes of communicating literary as well as scientific knowledge, and that consequent reformation of moral conduct, has taken place in each of our Universities during the last thirty years at least, I am ready to allow; but whether in the same extensive degree as many would wish us to believe, I am still unable to decide. The number of moderately informed students, when they leave the University, is without hesitation very considerably increased during the period alluded to, and by this means the general sum of knowledge perhaps increased; but whether absolute and real learning, by which I would be understood to mean a solid acquaintance with the best modern and most refined and accurate writers in literature or sciences amongst the ancients, has been augmented or not, may, perhaps, still remain a doubt. Modern systems of education, corresponding with what are conceived to be modern improvements in arts and sciences; a more familiar and concise mode of communicating a knowledge of languages, technical symbols in promoting sciences, may perhaps produce a greater number of candidates for literary fame, but in vain are we to expect to issue from such establishments such literary heroes, such honourers to their country and human nature, as a Bacon, a Newton, a Locke, a Bentley, or a Porson. I have intentionally omitted to mention the poets; as their province may more properly be conceived to belong more to nature than to art. May every improvement, however, in every department of litera-

ture and science, continue to increase in such a measure as to be commensurate with the exigencies of the times; and may every institution for ameliorating the condition of mankind in general be so regulated, that by every individual member of each, as well as by every subject loyal to his King and country, may be conscientiously uttered an emphatic *floreat*.

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

HAVING lately met with some remarks in a rather scarce tract, entitled, "Some Passages of the Life and Death of John Earl of Rochester," by Bishop Burnet, which seem to apply very forcibly to the present times and the state of the Clergy in England, I hope that the insertion of them in your Miscellany, which has so very extensive a circulation amongst not only the Clergy but the laity, may awaken the attention of both to a serious consideration of the true causes of that prevailing and fashionable dissent which seems, notwithstanding all the boast of "march of intellect," and "prevalence of serious opinions" amongst all classes of Protestants of late, to be very mischievously withdrawing from the pale of the Church of England great numbers who were formerly content to believe that the form of their faith was consonant to the purest principles of Christianity; and that the practice of her Ministers was both a seal of their sincerity, and the effect of the religion of which they were the guardians. For let not the real friends of the English Church, as established at the Reformation, deceive themselves by pretending to believe that any of those who are now continually and daily forming separate parties and societies as religionists (under whatsoever pretext, such as minute disagreement upon this or that apparently unimportant point of doctrine or discipline), are really and conscientiously friends to the Establishment; nor weakly suppose that the nameless divisions and separations into which Protestantism is now splitting and dividing itself, will not ultimately tend to an entire indifference to religion, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion in the Church. It is therefore highly desirable that, before it be too late, some change, and some reformation, be effected in those abuses or negligences, or practices (by whatever name they are called), which so manifestly tend to weaken the bonds of attachment between churchmen themselves, and between them and their ministers. Much may be required on both sides. Let each endeavour to contribute his mite towards it! With this view I respectfully call the attention of your readers to the remarks of a reformed profligate, whose eminent abilities, not less than his ample knowledge of the world, recommend them to public notice. "All professions have been vitiated," says he, "by the knaveries of a number of their calling. The priests of the true Christian religion have no secrets among them which the world must not know; but are only an order of men dedicated to God, to attend on sacred things, who ought to be holy in a more particular manner, since they are to handle the things of God. It was necessary that such persons should have a due esteem paid to them, and a fit maintenance appointed for them; that so they might be preserved from the contempt that follows poverty, and *the distractions which the providing against it might otherwise involve them in;* and as in the order of the world it was necessary for the support of Magistracy and Government, and for preserving its esteem, that some state be used." So the plentiful supply of the Clergy, *if well used and applied by them*, will certainly turn to the advantage of religion: but he said plainly, "that there was nothing that gave him and many others a more secret encouragement in their ill ways, than that those who pretended to believe, *lived so* that they could not be thought to be in earnest when they said it." "The aspirings that he had observed at court of some of the Clergy, *with the servile ways they took to attain to preferment, and the animosities amongst those of several parties about trifles*, made him often think that they suspected the things were not true which in their sermons and discourses they so earnestly recommended." "I could not deny," adds Burnet, "but something of this might be true!" and I publish this the more freely, to *put all that pretend to religion, chiefly those that are dedicated to holy functions, in mind of the great obligation that lies in them to live suitably to their profession.*"

But, can it be pretended for a moment that the same things are not true in these our days? that the same ill effect is not thereby given by the encouragement of the scoffer and the separatist? It is not at court, or in the race for preferment and patronage out of it, that the whole mischief is found. The Clergy, instead of devoting themselves to their ministry, and diligently waiting upon it, are lamentably disposed to intermeddle in secular concerns. One must be a Justice of the Peace, and pass half his time amidst the brawling and contentious altercations of litigation, and the details of vice and profligacy. Another turns farmer, and "his talk is of bullocks" and swine. He enters with greedy avidity into all the little paltry cabals of a parish vestry, and rivals in artifice, and sometimes in meanness, those whose only excuses for vulgar habits and chicanery are a mean condition and deficiency of education; whilst those who might otherwise have listened to his discourses from the pulpit with deference and respect, no longer entertain such sentiments; but regard the parson of the parish as their rival and competitor for the paltry commodities of traffic, of which, finding that they are better judges than he, they thus learn to *draw comparisons*, as well as to *make inferences*, not always very creditable to his character as a man of sense or as a divine, and almost invariably look upon him as having descended to their own level, and usurped a trade which does not belong to him. There is another class, who with loftier views, but not with better feelings, forget the pastoral care in a routine of visits, amusements, and diversions, and becoming sportsmen and encouragers of sports, devote their time to—any thing but *those studies and those habits* which must be restored either by means of entreaty, persuasion, reasoning, reflection, a consciousness of their necessity, or, lastly, by *authority*, before the Protestant Reformed Church of England, as established by law, shall regain what she has already lost, and is daily suffering, by the decay and weakening of those bonds of attachment which are essential between the Clergy and the laity, for the maintenance of vital religion amongst them, and the peace and unity of the Church.

Yours, &c. L. B.

Geological Proofs of a Universal Deluge.—No. V.

(Continued from p. 34.)

IN conclusion from Letter IV. (p. 34) of my proofs from language, that all the most ancient nations do not reach a higher antiquity than the deluge, some evidence from the earth itself may be satisfactory.

The moral causes of the deluge, as stated from Liki, are amplifications of the simple brevity of Moses. All these evils arose from man's despising the supreme monarch of the universe. He would needs dispute about truth and falshood, and these disputes banished the eternal reason. He then fixed his looks on terrestrial objects, and loved them to excess: hence arose the passions. He became gradually transformed into the objects which he loved, and the celestial reason entirely abandoned him. Such was the source of all crimes; and hence originated those various miseries which are justly sent by heaven as the punishment of wickedness. Ramsay's Mythology of the Pagans, p. 267.

The Chinese likewise repute Noah to have been born in the province of Xensi, which, excepting Sisan, is the most westerly, and therefore the nearest to Mount Ararat, of all the districts of China. Here on the Mount of Chin he appeared immediately after what is called the division of time, which coincides with a deluge which is described as flowing abundantly, then subsiding, and thus separating the higher from the lower age of mankind. Martinus, i. 21. Le Compte, 311. Asiat. Res. ii. 376.

Among the numerous theories of Geologists, it has by some been supposed that the earth in its first formation consisted of a hollow space in its centre, containing water, and of a shell or crust 5000 miles in thickness for its surface: but Whitehurst (p. 36) is of opinion, that as quiescency is an essential requisite to the union of similar substances, and therefore as the central parts of the chaos were more quiescent than those nearer to the surface, we may thence infer that the laws of affinity began to operate sooner in the central parts than in those near the surface; therefore, it seems repugnant to the laws of nature, that the central parts should consist of water only, and the exterior of a shell or crust. He

further supposes the earth to have been enveloped by water, for it *was without form and void*, and darkness prevailed over the waters; the chaos was an uniform pulp; as the separation of the solids and fluids increased, so the tides would increase, and remove the solids without order or regularity: hence the sea became unequally deep, and these inequalities increasing, "the dry land appeared." Such Whitehurst conceives would be the consequences necessarily arising from the chaotic state of the earth, and its co-existence with the sun and the moon; hence the primitive islands would be formed by the flux and reflux of the tide.

But, however ingenious this may appear, it is necessary to compare it and all other propounded systems, with that of Moses, the first geologist. He states (Gen. i. 9) the separation of earth and sea to have happened on the third day, when the earth produced all, or was ready to produce all its herbs and fruits; and before the sixth day had expired, it was capable of receiving living cattle to feed on its vegetation, and the foot of man to tread its soil, and give names to its numerous productions. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are the offspring of a very subsequent period, when the earth had become productive of its superficial benefits, and subjected to its interior properties, and when probably the whole mass, disturbed by the universal disruption of the deluge, became heterogeneous in each part to the other, and was at length broken up by the commotions of heat and steam theretofore confined and pent up, and by natural operation seeking vent for their power. The depths were thus broken up. It is obvious that the same operations of Nature might be repeated, had not these left such openings from the interior to the surface as those of Vesuvius, Etna, Kamschatka, and other places on the earth, and likewise those submarine eruptions which navigators have described with needful caution, and which are concurrent testimonies of divine mercy, that such a visitation as the deluge should never recur!

Sir W. Hamilton stated that there is no virgin soil to be found near Vesuvius. He does not doubt that it took its rise from the bottom of the sea. The whole plane between that mountain and those behind Caserta, which is the best part of the Campania felice, is, under its good soil, composed of burnt matter; that the sea washed the feet of these mountains until the subterranean fires began to operate, at a period of the most remote antiquity. The Giant's Causey in Ireland rises 600 feet above the Atlantic, is composed entirely of lava, and yet no crater has yet been discovered; but we have instances in England of hot springs at Bath, Buxton, and Matlock, which derive their temperatures from subterraneous fires, although there are no existing volcanoes or craters. Still, communications are obviously opened between distant parts of the souterain, which produce effects more or less violent. The dreadful torrent of boiling water, which in 1755 poured forth from the crater of Etna, happened at the time of an eruption of fire and sea shells, as it were an union of the two oceans of melted matter and water! Steam exceeds the force of gunpowder as 14,000 exceeds 500! See Whitehurst, 112-113, who ascribes these effects to the expansive force of steam, generated in the bowels of the earth by means of subterranean fire! Hence may no doubt arise the cause of the undulation of the waters, and the earth's uneven surface; and the mountains and vallies consequent to the great cataclysm of this object of Nature. The globe thus burst into numerous fragments destructive of its antediluvian regularity; as soon as the eruption had subsided, the waters fell to the centre and to hollow parts, and left bare the fragments, so that the high lands stood above the rest, which serves to account for mountains, fissures, creeks, islands, seas, and rivers. This confusion however was such as not to affect the earth's rotundity, or revolution on its orbit round the sun, or to obstruct the periods of time allotted for them; all the unevennesses on its surface, which appear great to the limited capacity of the human mind, are still but small, in comparison or effect with the immensity of that wonderful system of which it forms but a small part!

Moses does not afford the least intimation of any convulsive eruption of the globe, but that the earth would be destroyed with man for his iniquity: and the mode of effecting this ruin was by a flood of water, which was the reason for an ark to be constructed for the preservation of a small remnant. Gen. vii. 11.

By forcing a finger through a sheet of paper, at any distance, the eleva-

tion rising above the smooth surface, the crater of a volcanic mountain, is apparent; and by conceiving a subterranean fire to roll on below it, either bursting through or proceeding until it meets with some obstructions powerful enough to retard its progress, or some void space to exhaust its impetus, the process of such an operation as this may be readily contemplated. The undulations of the earth's surface is shewn, and the end where it subsides may be conceived. Ravines, fissures, falls, cataracts, and promontories, are thus exemplified.

Michell proves the compressibility and elasticity of the earth, not generally noticed, by the vibration felt in any house when a carriage passes near to it, or under a gateway, and thus steeples and towers will be made to vibrate several inches. This greatly extends the evidence of the undulation of the earth by reason of subterraneous steam.

If Moses could ever be supposed by philosophers to have written without inspiration, it must then be accorded that his traditional history was correct, from the geological evidences which the earth has produced, and is producing in all parts; and from Shem, who saw the flood, and was afterwards conporary with Abraham, &c.

Rain accompanies storms; and, as the causes productive of rain did not exist before the flood, Whitehurst has shewn that therefore there could not have been any rainbow until after the deluge had created those causes. P. 176.

The earth, after the waters had subsided, must have been, according to Whitehurst, a pulp or mud, which is the primary state of all our alluvial lands. Mud and sand left and deposited on the shore as the sea recedes, and there, by careful embankment, intermixed with manure and vegetable earth, is known to become a very valuable acquisition to the adjoining estate to which it is thus annexed.

However various are the opinions, and remote the researches of philosophical geologists, yet in one point they all concur with Moses (Gen. i. 2), in the origin of waters, and that these had the principal operation in the work of the deluge, which is consistent with several passages in the Scriptures. Gen. i. 2, vii. 11, Ps. xxiv. 2, 2 Pet. 3, 5, 6. And Col. Macdonald very recently has shewn (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1823, p. 297), that there must be water at the centre of the earth, pervading the external shell, by "the dip and action of the needle, which proves the existence and operation of a fluid which seems to extend through all space."

Many remains have been found in the earth which were wholly unknown in subsequent periods, which may authorise a principle that the antediluvian world was more universally inhabited than the postdiluvian state of Nature. Whitehurst, p. 160. The confusion is thus proved by finding fossils, shells, and marine exuviæ on the summits of mountains, which had been embedded in the antediluvian earth, in the caverns, and below the depths of the ocean, and were thus disturbed from their eternal rest!

Whenever these have been discovered, rents and disarrangements have been observable in the several strata of fossil bodies, which disturb their regularity, and which have evidently been produced by some mighty convulsion. But the strata themselves, which contain such fossil bodies, must necessarily have existed before this disarrangement. Therefore, whether that convulsion was produced by the deluge, or whether it preceded the deluge, for in either case the result is the same, the fossil remains, which constitute those strata, must have existed anterior to the deluge, and consequently cannot be the effects of it. Cuvier admits this to be a proof of its universality. See his Theory, s. 34. "With this conclusion agrees a most remarkable fact, which (adds Faber's Disp. i. 124) perhaps on no other principle can be satisfactorily accounted for. While the fossil relics of beasts and birds, and fishes, and vegetables, exist to such a stupendous amount as to form even whole masses of secondary mountains; no proper fossilled portion of the human subject has ever yet been detected in the midst of this multitude of animal and vegetable solids. Now, when we consider the millions who perished at the time of the *universal deluge*, so extraordinary a fact is surely most unaccountable, if we adopt the hypothesis that fossil remains are the consequence of the deluge, for in that case we shall be obliged to admit that while innumerable animals which were then destroyed, are daily found in a fossil state throughout every part of the globe,

the human species alone, with a strange exception to a general rule, entirely escaped fossilisation." Cuvier argues that this fact furnishes a strong proof that the extinct races, which are now found in a fossil state, were not varieties of known species, since they never could have been subjected to human influence; and he affirms, upon an examination of those found in the gypsum and quarries about Paris, that not a single fragment of them has ever belonged to our species. Likewise, those at Pavia, and at Cerigo: and he concludes that the human race did not exist in the countries in which the fossil bones of animals have been discovered at the epoch when these bones were covered up. Ibid. p. 30.

The discovery of not only fossil animal bones of enormous size, on the banks of the Ohio, but likewise a plough 60 feet under ground, two wells surrounded by brickwork, unknown to the native Indians, and many coins not now to be deciphered, beneath a large stone at Mistick, about four miles from Boston, indicate an early occupation by people acquainted with the arts of polished life and agriculture in that part of the globe, and tends also to prove, if they must not be adduced as evidence, of something of higher date, at least are additional testimonials to the possibility of the emigration of the lost ten tribes of Palestine after the revolt under Jeroboam.

Cuvier adds, p. 36, "after all, philosophers are only agreed on one point, which is, that the sea has changed its place; and this could never have been certainly known, but for the existence of extraneous fossils."

All the various substances of which the main body of the earth consists, are disposed in STRATA. Such a disposition of things would naturally be the result of nothing but the settlement of those bodies in a dissolved state, through such a fluid as water. If they fall through a dry fluid, as air, they will settle in the same confused state as at first; but, if they subside through water, they settle more or less in parallel strata.

It requires 20 or 30 times the quantity of water to earth, to make this layer-like subsidence tolerably apparent even in the mixture of but three or four bodies. The quantity of water required must have been immensely great, and the whole body of the earth must have been dissolved to its very elements, or primogenial atoms, to produce such an assortment of strata. Catcott on Del. 268.

This, therefore, proves the deluge to have been universal; but it has been said that the Chinese advocate the opinion of a partial deluge both in China and India. See Univ. Hist. i. 204. The certainty and universality seem to be the most prevalent doctrine in all parts of the world.

The great difficulty of reconciling the ancient dates between Pagan and Christian, is now seen and deeply felt to arise from the effects of their mythology and consequent superstition.

> "It would indeed have been happy if mythological fables had never been handed down to us; because it is very evident that they have occasioned many errors among writers who were not always able to weed out falsehoods from truth; and often were induced to lay hold of what pleased their own fancy, rather than what was conformable to truth; besides other evils, which even the true revealed religion of God has not shaken off in but too many places at this time." Parson's Japhet, 45.

Indeed, mythology has been as destructive to science as Mahometanism has been to civilisation. Gent. Mag. for October 1827, p. 347.

Mythology seems to derive its whole system from tradition and poetic imagery. These have obtained far too high an ascendancy in the course of early education and classical study, and therefore greatly disserve the more important cause of divine and philosophical truth, from whatever source I shall not now stay to enquire; but these efforts of imagination have an attraction which excites more enquiry and attention than the graver branches of revealed religion; they are dressed in all the charms of beautiful narrative, and the music of flowing numbers; the memory very soon learns to drink deep from the Castalian spring, and to become a willing votary to the aerial dance of the Muses in all their seductive graces. The assiduities of study are devoted to the luxuries of Anacreon, the voluptuous orgies of Secundus, of Horace, and Catullus; and the merit of apt allusion, and the collation of numerous editions in order to correct a lascivious ode, an epithet, or a letter in some meretricious versification, have been encouraged by the

gravest of the chairs of learned professors, while the verities of Holy Writ have been limited to a comparative few, urged either by a thirst for more important knowledge, or looking forward for eminence and patronage from their highest sources. If education is closely examined, it will be made to confess that far more care has been taken in all her forms, to inculcate the mythological monsters of an extravagant wit, than to impress the accuracy of Scriptural Chronology, or the superior sublimity of Moses, the piety of David, or the sanctity of the prophets; and this wrong bias has left us almost in ignorance of their highest strains of subject and composition; and a cold distaste for the more eminent discourses and writings of the Son of God and his Apostles! This wrong bias has its ruinous effect in subsequent life, when the precept, the fulfilment, and the certainty of holy promises, and the realities of divine things, would otherwise have obtained their ascendancy, and more generally operated to prevent scepticism, to put down infidelity, and to cultivate in the mind the vineyard of redemption.

Bp. Law (Consid. 296-7) notices the same effects at the Advent of Christ; "the founders and supporters of religious institutions among the Gentiles had nothing but some empty apparitions of their idle deities, or more uncertain tales and blind reports to build upon; some of them ill devised by themselves, others in great part copied from true Scripture history or primitive tradition; but all so strangely abused and blended with each kind of vice and folly, to comply with the general corruption of mankind, and suit them to the several tastes and tempers of particular countries, as at length rendered the whole little else than a compound of absurdity and immorality. Such were the circumstances of the heathen world, when Christ appeared to put an end to all those lying vanities, and turn men to the living and true God, by introducing a system of religion suitable to such a being, and which would lead to the love and likeness of him."

I shall here close the publication of my Notes on this very interesting subject; probably the work for which they were made, though completed for my private study, will never make its public appearance, but my pursuit will be satisfied, if what has been here intimated of its contents should lead any of your readers to see the importance more effectually of verifying dates in the earliest history of mankind: and if the great work from St. Maur, "L'Art de verifier Les Dates," now continued to the close of the reign of Geo. III. under the direction of the Marquis de Courcelles, was more consulted, a considerable correctness would be acquired by writers of that class.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Jan. 28.*

WHETHER any coins were minted in Ireland previously to the arrival of the Danes, is a question which has engaged the attention of many writers. With the arguments on either side, which will be found at length in Simon, Ware, Pinkerton, Ledwich, &c. it is not now my intention to interfere, but I shall confine my observations to the specimens of the Irish coinage which have descended to us, and I think it will appear that not one which has yet been discovered, can be assigned to a period earlier than the beginning of the 9th century, at which time the Danes first invaded Ireland. Let us first, therefore, examine those coins which bear the name of a prince, and then, by a comparison with them, we shall be better enabled to fix the period of the more rude and unintelligible.

IFARUS.

The earliest coins which can be assigned to any Irish prince, are those of Ifarus. No. 34 of Simon, No. 24 of Mr. Duane's plate, and No. 8 of the editor to Simon's additional plate, belong to this King; and exclusive of the interest excited by the coins themselves, they are valuable, from the means they afford of distinguishing those of the Sihtrics, the first of whom was a contemporary with this prince.

The coins of the Sihtrics are numerous and of great variety, and I think were struck at three distinct periods. The best and most authentic records relative to Ireland mention 4 Sihtrics; the 1st arrived in Ireland about the year 853; the second reigned about 50 years after; the 3d began to reign in 989, and the 4th in 1035. To the 1st Sihtric probably belong those coins of rude workmanship on which the name Sihtric is found, but executed in a very imperfect manner,

and the legends on the reverses not capable of interpretation. Their extreme similarity to those of Ifarus, who reigned at the same time, makes it highly probable they belong to this prince; of this kind are No. 23 Simon, No. 7 of Mr. Duane's plate, and Nos. 5, 6, 7, of the Editor's additional plate; on the two first a rude hand is found in two quarters of the cross on the reverse, and the same figure occurs on most of the coins of Ifarus, but is never, I believe, found on those more perfect and intelligible coins which not only resemble the Irish ones of Ethelred II. but bear in many instances the same moneyer's names; there is one coin, indeed, which would appear to render this arrangement not quite so satisfactory; it is No. 9 of the Editor's additional plate, and belongs to Domnald, whose coins bear so strong a resemblance to those of Ethelred as to make it certain they were minted in some part of his reign. This coin has an ornament behind the head exactly similar to that on Nos. 5, 6, 8, of the same plate, and would almost incline one to believe that all these coins were minted nearly at the same time; but this I think cannot possibly be, as all historians date the arrival of Ifarus, and the 1st Sihtric, at about the middle of the 9th century, more than 100 years before the time of Ethelred and the 3d Sihtric. We must therefore conclude, that this ornament was copied by the moneyer of Domnald, from the more early coins of Ifarus and Sihtric I. I do not know whether we can discover any coin which can with probability be ascribed to the 2d Sihtric. The appropriation indeed of some of the coins above attributed to Sihtric I. is not so satisfactory as to render it certain that they belong to that prince; and if they do not, I think they belong to Sihtric II.

The coins of the 3d Sihtric are very numerous, and the appropriation of several of them ascertained, beyond all doubt, by their similarity to those of Ethelred II. struck at Dublin, and many of them by the same moneyers, such as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26, 28, of Simon, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, of Mr. Duane's plate. No. 12 in Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland, I think, also belongs to this prince, as it must have been minted about the same time. They generally bear the moneyer's name and place of mintage, in the style of the English coins, whilst the reverses of Ifarus and the 1st Sihtric are completely unintelligible, and perhaps were never intended to form any distinct legends. It may be also remarked, that those of the 1st Sihtric and Ifarus, and the other coins of the same date, even when in a perfect state, seldom weigh more than 15 or 16 grains, whilst those of Sihtric III. and the contemporary coins of Ethelred and Domnald, generally exceed 20 grains, and often 24. The coins of Sihtric IV. are very rare: the only ones published, which from their types appear to belong to him, are No. 27 of Simon, and Nos. 7, 14, of Ledwich, which are similar to some of Cnut and the Confessor, both as to the types and the word ON. before the name of the town, which first occurs on one or two coins of Ethelred, but it is to be found on all the coins of Cnut and the Confessor.

The above distinctions will, I think, be found to decide the reign of most coins bearing the name of Sihtric; there are a few, however, which it will perhaps be not easy to arrange.

Domnald.

I am unable to add any thing to the conjectures of different writers as to who this prince was. Simon and Pinkerton being of opinion that he was an Irish prince, whilst Ledwich contends that he was King of the Isles and of Man; with the latter opinion I am rather inclined to coincide. Some of those coins were minted at Dublin, but as that city was then in the possession of the Danes, it is rather more likely that a Danish King of Man should have coins minted there, than one of the native Irish princes.

There is another coin, No. 15 of Mr. Duane's plate, which bears the name INIDFRD REX D in a very plain and legible manner; no prince of that name I believe is to be found in the Irish annals, but as those records are very imperfect, we have no reason for supposing that such a prince did not exist. From the letter D at the end of the legend, it is probable it belonged to a Danish King of Dublin, and seems to have been minted between the reigns of the 3d and 4th Sihtrics.

Of the other ancient Danish or Irish coins, hitherto published, not one can with any certainty be appropriated to any particular prince; indeed the only

ones which bear any thing like a legend, are Nos. 18, 19, 20, of Simon, and 8, 9, 21, of Mr. Duane's. The three first appear to have been struck by some of the Irish princes about the time of Ethelred II. The words MDINO, MITIMNI, MIDIN, which appear on them, probably denoted the petty kingdom to which they belonged, but what that kingdom was I am unable to conjecture. Mr. Simon says, it was Meath. No. 18 bears evidently the name DIRMOD, the letters being transposed; and No. 20, AEDRIIX, the three first letters of which were perhaps intended to express the word Aodh, a name common to many of the Irish princes; and the other letters the word Rex. No. 21 of Mr. Duane's plate, bears a strong resemblance to the coins of Athelstan; and the legend on the obverse was perhaps intended for an imitation of the words EDELSTAN REX TO BRIT. as that of No. 14 in the same plate was evidently intended for an imitation of one of Ethelred II. Neither of these coins seem to be blundered, but they were probably struck in either England or Ireland by ignorant artists, who only sought to imitate the general appearance of the coins from which they copied.

The rest of the coins published by Simon, Snelling, &c. are incapable of any attempt at interpretation; and although from their close resemblance to the Danish, Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Norman coins, the period of their mintage may be pretty nearly assigned. No intelligible legend is to be found on them, and perhaps with respect to most of them, none was ever intended. It may also be noticed, that those of rudest fabric are by no means the most ancient; those struck in imitation of the coins of Cnuf, Edward the Confessor, Harold II. and the Anglo-Norman princes, being in general the worst executed, as we find in the instances of Nos. 12, 31, 32, 33, 162, 166, 167; Simon, 7, 9, 10, 11; Snelling, 16; 22, 23 of Mr. Duane's; and 1, 2, 3, of the Editor's plate; whilst those struck about the time of Ethelred II. and Sihtric III. are certainly the best executed. Those before that time are few in number, but are not inferior to those of the 11th and 12th centuries; and as it is amongst the earliest coins of this class that any attempt must be made to discover specimens of a coinage previous to the invasion of the Danes, let us examine those whose types appear the most ancient, and for that purpose I think may be selected Nos. 16, 17, 24, of Simon; 8, 12, of Snelling; 17, 19, of Mr. Duane's; and No. 4 of the Editor's plate, as they only bear types which do not occur on the coins of the same or subsequent periods to that of Ifarus and Sihtric I. Nos. 16 and 17, of Simon, bear on the obverse the rude figures of beasts, not unlike those on the British coins, and Anglo-Saxon sceattas, which would incline us to suppose they might have been struck before the year 800, did not their reverses resemble those of No. 22 of Mr. Duane's plate, and No. 11 of Snelling, which are evidently copied from those of William Rufus and Henry I. Indeed, it is highly probable, that in many instances the rude Danish and Irish workmen may have copied the obverse and reverse of the same coins from two coins of very different dates, and that whilst one side presented a British or Anglo-Saxon type, an Anglo-Norman one might be found on the other. The reverse of No. 24, Simon, may have been copied from Nos. 10, 11, of Offa; but the head bears so strong a resemblance to those on the Danish coins, as to make it far more likely it was struck by them; besides, the reverse is not unlike some of those of the Williams, and Henry I.

The reverse of No. 8 of Snelling's first additional plate, seems to be a rude copy of the obverse of Nos. 34, 35, 36, of Offa, and that of No. 12 a copy of Coenwulf, No. 15, or Ciolwulf I. No. 1, Ruding, but the reverse of the latter is also like No. 26 of Cnut, and No. 32 of the Confessor; and the cross on the reverse of the latter, and the heads on both, have greatly the appearance of being of a much later date, and I think it far more probable they were struck in the 11th century.

Nos. 17, 19, of Mr. Duane's, were evidently minted at the same period; the reverse of the former bears a strong resemblance to those of Offa, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; and the two large annulets make it still more probable it was copied from those coins; the three dots under the head on both coins are to be found on No. 2 of Offa, but the heads are nearly the same as those on most of the Danish coins; and the

cross on the reverse of No. 19, has a more modern appearance. The only coin now to be noticed is No. 4 of the Editor's additional plate. This coin bears marks of very great antiquity, one side being very like the reverse of Berhtulf, Plate 29, No. 25, Ruding, and the other like the reverse of Coenwulf, Pl. 6, Nos. 16, 17. Berhtulf began to reign in 840, and died in 852, the year before Sihtric, Ifarus, and Anlaf, are said to have arrived in Ireland; and as the first invasion of the Danes was several years before the reigns of Coenwulf and Berhtulf, it is evident this coin must have been struck after their arrival. In my opinion, however, no Irish coin, if it is one, as yet published, bears marks of greater antiquity than this; for as to Nos. 1, 2, 3, of the last additional plate, which the Editor calls coins of the 9th century, the reverse of the two first appear copied from the Conqueror's, Pl. 1, No. 5, Ruding, and the 3d from one of Stephen's types, Ruding, 2d Supplt. Pl. 2, No. 9; it will, I think, therefore be admitted, as highly probable that all the Irish coins published by Simon, Snelling, &c. were minted since the arrival of the Danes. I have seen several different from those published, particularly some like No. 1 Snelling, which seems copied from a German coin of the Emperor Henry II. 1002; and also some like the sceatta in Ruding, Pl. 26, No. 1, but none which appeared older than the middle of the 9th century; and until such are discovered, we must, I think, conclude that no such coinage ever existed. It may be here observed, that many writers have considered the cross on coins as a proof that the people who struck them must necessarily have been Christians; but this I think by no means follows, for as most of the very rude coins were struck in imitation of the better executed ones of other nations on which the cross was exhibited, it is very natural that badge of Christianity should have been also copied by them. It may be also remarked, that many of the coins above noticed, were perhaps not minted in Ireland, but were struck by the Danes in the Isle of Man, and other places.

The coins struck in Ireland after the arrival of Henry II. now demand our attention, but these I leave for the subject of another letter.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

THE interesting account of twelve "Platters, Trenchers, or Roundels," in your December Magazine, reminded me of a similar set in the possession of Mrs. Doyle, and her sister Miss Clark, of Downham, Norfolk. As an account of them may assist in throwing some light upon their use, I am induced to attempt a description, having been allowed the loan of them by the kindness of their owners.

These Roundels are twelve in number, and vary a little in size; four are rather larger, and one smaller than the remaining seven. The box which contains them measures nearly seven inches in exterior diameter. The lid has been ornamented, and vestiges of gilding still remain; the pattern consists of eight black circles, the two nearest the centre one are simply connected by straight lines; no other device can, from age, be now discerned.

The centre of each plate is occupied by four lines of poetry, which commence with vermilion capitals; the other letters are black, some of them are very complicated and curious. The ground appears to have been covered with a yellow varnish. The legend is inclosed by two circles of vermilion, which are surrounded by an ornamented wreath, about an inch and quarter wide. This is finished by a border of gold, diversified with black, and edged with a dull red.

The fanciful border of one is composed of eight flowers, resembling blue bottles; four blue, striped with white, are on one side, and four white, striped with vermilion, on the other; the eye of each is black and gold, with a spear-shaped pistil. The calyx is vermilion, spotted with yellow, and supported by two green leaves; these flowers are joined by curiously twisted love-knots in vermilion.

The Legend is—

"Gode's prouidence is wounderfull:
Hee shewes hym-selfe mooste mercifull:
In all our waies defending us,
And by his grace, amending us."

Another is ornamented with four flowers, resembling lilies, which have two large leaves of vermilion, and a golden bud, "shaded sanguine," and edged with black in the centre; six green leaves, divided by a love-knot, are between the flowers.

"The miserie of everye mann,
Through Satan's guile by synn begann:

But Christ vouchsafte man's thrale to asswage:
His power supprest old Satan's rage."

Mulberries appear to adorn a third roundel; at the top, bottom, and each side, are two of gold, divided by black, supported by two green leaves, and a triangular-shaped stem of vermilion, spotted with yellow; on the right side are two white mulberries divided and seeded with vermilion; two mulberry leaves, terminated by a twisted knot, are between the golden fruit. The left side corresponds, except that the mulberries are blue, divided and seeded with white.

"Death ouer us possest suche power
That meanes he sought us to devoure,
But Jesus Christ did set us free,
To whome all praise and thanke give wee."

A variety of flowers are presented in a fourth; three at the top, and three below, resemble the heartsease; the upper white one is striped with vermilion, with black in the centre, and on each side is a vermilion flower. The lower heartseases are yellow, with a white one between them; the sides are filled up with four white strawberries, spotted with red, and having blue cups and green leaves.

"In that we haue the world att will:
And take delight to follow yll:
Neglecting all his holye word:
Against ourselves, we whet a sword."

Oak-leaves, and twelve acorns, decorate another roundel; the cups and leaves are green; three acorns are in each division; the middle one is gold, "shaded sanguine;" the two upper, and left side, are vermilion; the lower and the right side are yellow.

"Iff thou bee poore hold ye content:
Itt is a crose which God hath sent:
Remember Job, a man most just,
From statlie seat cast downe to dust."

A sixth has twelve large flowers, placed three together, and united by large and much intertwined knots of vermilion, and supported by green leaves. The centre flowers, resembling periwinkles, are blue, with an eye, relieved by white, gold, and black; they are executed with spirit; the uppermost flower has two white ones adjoining it, the lower two yellow; all are similarly shaped. The flower at each side is between two of vermilion, which are striped with gold, and tulip shaped.

"The world is vayne, and all therein:
Yea, man is vyle, because off synn:
Yet Jesus Christ redemed all,
To death, and hell, that were in thrall."

The upper group of another plate consists of a golden flower, resembling a double daisy, marked out by black; on each side is a white periwinkle, divided with vermilion, the eye gold, crossed with black lines; two lanceolated green leaves nearly meet over the golden flower; from their stalk proceeds a yellow flower, seen sideways, and resembling a convolvulus touched with vermilion; the lower group is the same, except that the periwinkles are blue, picked out with white; the sides are filled with large and spreading knots.

"Itt is not wealth to haue at will,
That can us keepe, and saue from yll:
Gode's grace ytt ys, wch worketh that,
Let us reioice therefore there at."

The wreath round the legend of another is very curious. Four tulip-shaped flowers are the most prominent ornaments; their cups are gold and black; two shaded green leaves on each side of a white one, inclose two yellow petals, spotted with red; between these rises one of vermilion, which is finished by blue, striped with white. On one side are four white strawberries and leaves, and a flower or fruit, composed of stripes of red, white, blue, red, blue, and yellow; through this the stalks of the strawberries appear to twist; the other side corresponds, except that the strawberries are blue.

"To love to lyve in peace and ease,
The Lord of life doth muche displease:
Yet suche as lacke, and comfort craue,
Thy healping hand in hazard haue."

Four tulips, and eight buds, decorate another roundel; the cups are black and gold; two green leaves, divided by a white one, inclose a yellow interior spotted with red, which is surmounted by three red and two blue petals. The buds are similar, except that one blue petal terminates them. The stalks are, as usual, vermilion, and twisted. The legend is—

"Loue euery man, owe noo man grudge:
God sitts aboue as soueraigne Judge:
Hee seeth all thinges, aboue, belowe:
And euery where an eie doth throwe."

Four similar tulips, each separated by twin strawberries and green leaves,

edged with white, form the ornamented wreath of another plate.

" Looke ere thou leape, and use y^r eies:
Else shalt y^u shewe thyself unwise:
The symple sort with counsaile aid:
Thus ought thy talent out bee laid."

Another roundel is adorned by four varied groups, connected by triangular-shaped knots; the upper centre flower resembles the double daisy, and is gold and black; on each side is a vermilion periwinkle, picked out with yellow, having a gold and black eye, and supported by a green leaf. In the lower group the periwinkles are blue, divided by white; on one side they are yellow, and on the other white, striped with vermilion.

" The holie ghooste doth sanctifie,
Suche as in faithe doo fruitifie,
The wicked still waxe worse and worse,
And runn into Gode's heauie curse."

The two flowers, resembling tulips, which ornament the smallest of the set, are much larger than upon any of the others. A calyx of vermilion, spotted with yellow, and having black and gold in the centre, supports a large cup of yellow, spotted with vermilion; this is terminated by two blue petals, edged on one side, and spotted on the other with white; next is white with two stripes of vermilion, and a very brilliant leaf between, of gold, " shaded sanguine;" a large oak-leaf is on either side; on the right and left are two large buds of white, with gold and black cups; the white petals divide, and shew a yellow interior, spotted with vermilion; the buds are separated from each other by a red strawberry, and from the oak-leaf by a blue one.

" A day ther ys, whan all shall ryse,
Out of their graues, in wondrous wise:
The elect of God longe for that day:
Come, come, O Christ, come soone we say."

Yours, &c. E. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Retford, Feb.* 1.

THAT Mr. Wilkins's box and platters (described by C. W. C. in your December Magazine) are not unique, I can confidently answer; 1st. from having in my possession the box with platters, hereafter described; 2dly from having in September 1811 seen at a Museum in Kendal (Westmoreland), a similar box and platters, which were then called Queen Catherine Parr's Doileys; and 3dly, from a passage in Whitaker's " Loidis and Elmete," p. 182*.

With respect to the tradition about Queen Catherine Parr's Doileys, which I saw at Kendal, I ought to have observed that she was born in that town, in a castle now demolished, and that in the parish church there is an altar tomb for her grandfather Sir William Parr. My own set I purchased at a sale of the effects of the celebrated Dr. Lettsom, where it was catalogued (if I remember right) by the name of *Queen Elizabeth's Doileys.* The plates are twelve in number, made of sycamore wood, and contained in a circular beech box (just capable of holding them), which measures in exterior diameter exactly six inches, in interior diameter five inches and one-eighth, and in interior depth one inch. The figures on the box are entirely effaced. The plates are so much thinner than Mr. Wilkins's, as to lie without pressure within the box, are very light, slightly convex on the upper side, and are five inches in diameter.

The exterior rim of the ornamented side of each plate is plain, and of the width of three-eighths of an inch, but divided into two portions by a red line. The residue of each plate consists of a roundel (as Mr. Whitaker calls it) or centre, whereon are depicted various ornaments and scrolls (or ribands), with Scripture texts (in old English characters) upon them, of which the initials and places of reference are in vermilion, but the texts are in black. The roundels are incircled by illuminated, fanciful, or arabesque borders (on a dotted or pin ground), all different, variously coloured and gilt, of a width scarcely ever exceeding one inch and two-eighths, and joining to the exterior rim. There being no numerical or other marked order, I shall take them as they rise.

1. On the roundel, three portions of fancy flowers, partly gilt and partly in colours (connected by a green riband in the form of a knot); and below on a strait scroll, " Be merye, and do well." Eccl. 3. The roundel is surrounded by a border of four knots, and four fancy flowers, in red, green, and gold.

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* Our Correspondent here refers to a set of Roundels formerly belonging to the Arthington family. It was one of the several sets described in our Magazine in 1794; see vol. LXIV. p. 407.

2. On the roundel, a shrub consisting of two blown flowers, a bud, and two leaves (green, red, and gold). On the scroll "One love another earnesly from the harte." 1 Petr. 1. The whole encompassed by a rich border of alternate acorns, oak-leaves, and love-knots, the acorns gilt, their husks green, and their leaves green and red.

3. The roundel is charged with a flower having large red bushy petals (partly gilt) on green stalks. The scroll below, "Sweare not at all; Let yo^r communycacyon be yee, yee,—naye, naye." Math. v. 36. The whole surrounded by four white flowers of the wild ranunculus species (having the antheræ gilded), and four intricate knots something resembling the collars of SS.

4. On this roundel is a three-headed flower of the strawberry kind (the fruit gilded), arising from green stalks and leaves, and having on a riband "Speake evill of no man," Tite. 3; surrounded by a faciful border, representing some creeping flower of the strawberry kind (partially gilt), whose petals, green leaves, &c. are connected by bandages of three folds (one red, between two yellow).

5. Upon the roundel a nondescript plant bearing fruit and flowers (the latter gilt), each issuing from a red calyx; and a scroll, "Let not the sonne go downe upon your wrath," Eph. 4; the border composed of four fanciful figures, resembling flowers, with green and gold leaves, &c. connected by knots.

6. In the roundel, upon a stalk, a single flower, having petals like wild white roses, and gilded fruit. Upon a riband twined about the stalk, "Feare God, honor the kynge." 1 Pete. 2. The whole encircled by four flowery ornaments of red, green, and gold, connected by true-love knots.

7. In this roundel is a fanciful flower (white, green, and gold), with gilded fruit upon a single stalk, whereon is a label, "Let all that call upon the Lorde depart from wyckednesse," 2 Timothe. 2; surrounded by a sort of wreath of fanciful flowers (red, green, and gold), connected by branches.

8. Within the centre is a fanciful flower of three branches (gold, white, and yellow), with the petals red, and the stalks green; above, a scroll with this inscription, "Let us do good unto all men," Galat. 6. The centre is surrounded by four non-descript flowers (gold, yellow, green, and red) between bold true-love knots.

9. In this roundel, a flower upon a stalk, the petals gold and yellow; the calyx (in four divisions) green, with two large leaves (yellow on the outside, veined and stalked green, and green within), over a scroll, containing "Whatsoever ye do in worde or dede, do all in the name of our Lord Jesu" (but with no reference); the whole surrounded by flowers like heartsease (six in number), and four red buds, each in a green calyx of three divisions.

10. The roundel is charged with a small flower within a yellow knot, spotted with green. Underneath is a riband bearing this text, "Love God all thy lyfe long." Eccl. 5; and is surrounded by non-descript flowers (gold, red, yellow, &c.), divided by knots.

11. The inner circle has three roses connected by a knot; the two outer red and white (the calyx of each green), and the middle rose red, edged with gold. On a scroll over the knotted stalks, "Repente and turne to God, and to the righte workes of repentance," Acts 26. This inner circle is within a border of knots and fanciful yellow flowers (the middle petals partly red, and partly gilt), having leaves of alternate purple and green.

12. On the roundel, a human skull, below which is the scroll "Set an order in thy house, for thou shalte dye and not lyve," Esaie 38; surrounded by a rich border of four flowers; the upper and lower yellow inside (partly gilt), and blue out, with a green calyx, seeded gold, and two large spreading serrated green leaves. Those on the sides have each three blue flowers and two red pods, opening and discovering yellow edges and gilded seed.

Your Correspondent is perfectly right in his supposition that the characters in which the mottos are written, as well as the quotations themselves, are at least as old as Elizabeth; but it becomes certain that they are older than James, by all those quotations being from translations of the Bible prior to 1611, of which I am in possession of several; i. e. Years 1537, 1539, 1549 (Matthew's); 1549 (Taverner's); 1562, 1568 (the Bishops'), and its three next editions (of 1569, 1572, and 1574), also 1584, 1588, and the Geneva of 1595; and I can assure C. W. C. that ten of the texts he has copied from

Mr. Wilson's platters, are word for word from the Bible of 1537 (called Tyndal's, but supposed to be the joint production of Tyndal and Coverdale), and six other of those texts are from early translations, *a very little transposed.* I shall be happy if this information proves to be of any service to Mr. Wilson or his friend. I. H.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 21.)

THE Favourite sloop was taken by a French squadron in January, 1806, and in the following month the Furet brig-corvette of 18 guns, was captured by the Hydra frigate.

After the Cape of Good Hope had surrendered to the British forces, as mentioned before, the Dutch colours were still hoisted for some months on the forts and shipping; deceived by which, the Volontaire French frigate of 40 guns, entered Table bay early in March, and was immediately captured by the British squadron.

In March, the Pique frigate captured two French brig-corvettes, of 16 guns, off Porto Rico; also a Spanish brig of 12 guns, in November. The Renommée frigate captured a Spanish brig of 18 guns, in April; and in the same month the Pallas frigate took a French brig-corvette of 14 guns, and drove two of 20, and one of 16 guns, ashore, in or near the river Gironde: and the Sirius frigate took a French ship-corvette of 19 guns.

The following advance of pay was established by order in Council, dated 23d April, namely:

	Per diem. s. d.
Admiral of the Fleet	10 0
Admirals	7 0
Vice-Admirals	5 0
Rear-Admirals	3 6
Captains in the actual command of ships of the 1st to 5th rates, inclusive	3 0
Captains and Commanders of 6th rates, fire-ships, and sloops of war	2 0
Lieutenants of all rates	1 0
	Per mensem.
Pursers, Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters of ships, whilst in actual commission	6 0
Able Seamen	4 0
Ordinary ditto	2 0

The Greyhound frigate of 32 guns, and Harrier sloop, cruising in the Java seas in July, fell in with the Pallas, Dutch frigate, of 36 guns; also a ship of about 800, and another of about 500 tons, the two latter belonging to the Dutch East India Company, armed for war, and richly laden with spices, the produce of the Moluccas. A Dutch corvette was in company, and took part in the engagement, which lasted 40 minutes; but she, and she only, made her escape. Captain E. Elphinstone commanded the Greyhound, and Captain Troubridge the Harrier*.

The Niobe frigate captured a French brig-corvette, of 16 guns, in July; and in the same month, Captain Lavie, of the Blanche, of 38 guns, took the Guerriere, French frigate, mounting 50 guns, after a sharp contest of 45 minutes†; and the Mars, of 74 guns, captured the Rhin, French frigate, of 40 guns. In the following month, the Anson and Arethusa frigates fell in with the Pomona Spanish frigate of 38 guns and 12 gun-boats (each carrying a 24-pounder), near the Moro castle, on the island of Cuba; and after a close action of 35 minutes, the frigate struck. Three of the gun-boats blew up in the course of the action, 6 were sunk, and 3 driven a-shore on the breakers. The castle, mounting 16 thirty-six pounders, from which red-hot shot were fired, exploded.—Captains Charles Brisbane and Lydiard commanded the frigates‡.

In September, the Belleisle, Bellona, and Melampus, captured L'Impetueux, a French ship of 74 guns, at the mouth of the Chesapeak, where she had run a-ground, in endeavouring to escape, and was burnt by the British. She had carried away her masts and rudder in a gale of wind a few weeks before.

In the before-mentioned month, a squadron of His Majesty's ships, cruising off Ushant, captured Le President, French frigate, of 44 guns; two days previous to which a squadron, which was under the command of Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, fell in with a French squadron, consisting of five frigates and two corvettes, the former crowded with troops; and after considerable resistance, four of the ships were captured, viz. 1 of 46, and 3 of 44 guns, all remarkably fine frigates, of

* See Gazette of 4th April, 1807.

† See Gazette of 29 July.—Captain Lavie was knighted on his arrival in England with his prize.

‡ See Gazette of 29th November.

large dimensions, mounting 28 French 18-pounders on their main-deck, and 30-pounder carronades on their quarter-deck and forecastle. Sir Samuel was severely wounded in his right arm, and was obliged to undergo an amputation *.

The Constance, and two gun-brigs, drove ashore, near Cape Frehol; in September, a French frigate of 30 guns, in such a situation as to leave no doubt of her being completely destroyed †; and in the following month, the same ship and two gun-brigs made a spirited attack on La Salamandre, a French ship of 26 guns, which they took, after a close and severe action, in which the brave Captain Burrowes, of the Constance, unfortunately fell.—The engagement was close in shore, at Bouche D'Arkie, and under the enemy's batteries. Both the Constance and Salamandre got aground, and were destroyed by the crews of the English ships.

The Caroline frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. Peter Rainier, took the Dutch frigate Maria-Riggersbergen, of the same force, after half an hour's close action, in October, not far from Batavia ‡; and had just before taken a Dutch brig of 14 guns. In the same month, on the approach of the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth), off Batavia, a Dutch brig-corvette struck to the Terpsichore, and a Dutch frigate ran ashore, together with two other brig-corvettes; and the whole were destroyed by order of the Rear-Admiral, with 4 ships and vessels belonging to the Dutch East India Company.

The Athenienne, of 64 guns, Capt. Raynsford, was wrecked near Tunis, in October; and the Captain, with about two-thirds of the crew, unfortunately perished.

Orders were given in the course of this year (1806) for building several additional ships of the line and frigates, in the King's yards; and many, of both descriptions, as well as sloops and smaller vessels, were also contracted for; all which, together with such captured ships, and those which had voluntarily surrendered, as there had been no orders for registering until 1806, swelled the list of the Navy exceedingly, as will presently be shewn.

The following King's ships and vessels were lost in 1805 and 1806, in addition to those already noticed, and to those of less consequence, and are inserted here by reason of their crews (or great part of them) having perished; namely,

	Guns.	Commanders.
Hawke	18	James Tippet.
Orquixo	18	Chas. Balderson.
Sea-gull	18	Henry Burke.
Heureux	22	John Morrison.
Martin	16	Thomas Prowse.
Serpent	16	John Waller.
Seaforth	14	George Steel.
Clinker	12	John Salmon.
Papillon	10	Woolsey.
Zenobia	10	——

1807.—Abstract of the Royal Navy, as it stood on the 1st of January.

Rates.	Guns.	No.
1st	120 to 100	13
2d	98	20
3d	84 to 64	178
4th	60	1
	Line	212
4th	56 to 50	22
5th	44 to 32	193
6th	28 to 20	52
Sloops, and all other ships and vessels included in preceding abstracts		656
56 guns and under		923
	General total	1135

At the taking of the island of Curaçoa, by the frigates under the command of Captain Chas. Brisbane, on the 1st Jan. the following Dutch ships were carried by boarding, viz. one frigate of 36, and one of 22 guns, and two armed schooners. The Captain had the honour of knighthood conferred on him for his bravery and judicious management on this occasion. Just before this, the Halcyon sloop, Capt. H. W. Pearse, was attacked by a Spanish sloop, a brig, and a xebeck, off Cape St. Martin's; and notwithstanding the superior force of the enemy, the sloop was captured: the action lasted for two hours. C. Derrick.

* See Gazette of 4th October.
† See Gazette of 20th September.
‡ Afterwards named Java.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

42. *Letters from the late Lord* Chedworth *to the Rev.* Thomas Crompton, *written in the Period from Jan.* 1780 *to May* 1795. 4*to. pp.* 300. Hurst, Chance, *and Co.*

OF Lord Chedworth we gave an accurate and interesting memoir, in vol. LXXIV. p. 1242, and full particulars of the trials which originated in consequence of the singular distribution of his property, in vol. LXXVI. pp. 672, 1030, 1201, to which we would desire to refer our readers, as his friend Mr. Crompton, who has favoured us with the publication of this series of Letters, has omitted to prefix a biographical memoir, though he has recorded many interesting and curious anecdotes of his life and opinions. The circumstances attending the commencement, the progress, and the denouement of the friendship of Lord Chedworth for that amiable divine is related with much candour and feeling. It is distressing to contemplate the extinction of a long-approved friendship, the separation of well-tried conscientious friends, merely because they differed from each other on political grounds. To us it appears the greatest and most to be lamented weakness that can afflict human nature. To deny the existence of a thing that was self-evident, that admitted of demonstration, might naturally give rise to a feeling of dislike to the party so culpable; but where the opinions must be purely speculative—where the possibility may be that they are both removed from the right track—where the minds of men differently acted upon, and receiving different impressions, and imbibing contrary ideas, from contemplating events and things in different lights and positions—it is folly—it is more than folly, it is madness to suffer long-tried friendship to cool, and to imagine in your speculative, argumentative opponent, an hostile personal intention. We will not, nay, we cannot, take upon ourselves to assert who is the most culpable in the case before us, because we are only presented with the correspondence of one side, we are only acquainted in detail with the opinions of one party, and the manner in which those opinions are communicated; and it is from the mode of conveying the sentiments, of expressing our feelings and opinions, that we can only judge. Mr. Crompton admits his own intemperate warmth; and a gentleman of his penetrating powers, and possessing so deep an acquaintance with the human heart as he does, must or ought to have been aware, that in too earnestly enforcing his own doctrines, and giving utterance to feelings and epithets hostile to the persons and character of his opponents, he was running the risk of giving offence to one scarcely less warm than himself, and whom he knew entertained the idea that there was "something wrong in the heart of a tory." We are strongly inclined to think that Mr. C. possessed too much of the bigotry of the ultra tories, and that Lord Chedworth was equally addicted to whiggism. However much Mr. Crompton regretted such an estrangement, and he must have felt it acutely—and so indeed must his Lordship—it is greatly to his credit not to have given way to any of those ill-natured feelings which are too apt to insinuate themselves into the mind when agitated by contending sentiments. The high respect for his Lordship's virtues, the great admiration of his talents, and the sincere gratitude for innumerable favours received, which he had previously felt, it is pleasant to observe, were not diminished by so afflicting an event.

We shall say no more on the subject, but proceed to the Letters which this friendship was the means of procuring to be written, and eventually to be published. Although much that is printed might very justly have called for the pruning hook, we are still gratified to meet with sentiments of sterling worth, though intermixed with a variety of others of rather a trifling nature. The acuteness of Lord Chedworth's criticisms, the accurate observations which he made on human nature, and the extent of his learning, prove that his mind, instead of being insane, or as Dr. Parr said, having a "propensity to insanity," was sound, active, and refined. We shall make two or three extracts miscellaneously,

which we think will bear us out in agreeing with Mr. Crompton as to the purity and intelligence of his Lordship's head and heart; and the work itself abounds with instances confirmatory of his benevolence.

Kemble's Hamlet. "I know that it is vain to expect uniform and unvarying excellence in any human performance—'every part cannot be best;' but I think the defects of his *Hamlet* outweigh its excellencies. He is finical, laborious, stiff, and unnatural, perpetually hunting after new meanings in his author, by pointings and emphases different from those commonly received (which, in my opinion, nineteen times out of twenty are right), and seems to dread nothing so much as to be deemed a servile imitator of Mr. Garrick. I have seen the last mentioned gentleman play *Hamlet*, which he did very differently from Mr. Kemble: if Mr. K. is right, G. was wrong; but I confess I incline to G——. Novelty is the *ignis fatuus* which leads Kemble astray: servility in copying is bad; even Garrick at second-hand Churchill declares to be intolerable; but shall a man abstain from a mode of speaking or acting merely because it has been used before?

'In vitium ducit culpæ fuga si caret arte.'

Mr. Kemble displays more ingenuity, in my mind, than taste or solidity of judgment. He has many tricks to raise claps, and one particularly, which I cannot but reprobate, of pausing* where there is no pause in the sense, in order to give the subsequent words more force and effect."

Quarrels from trivial causes.—"It hath frequently been remarked that very serious quarrels have often originated from very trivial causes: this appears to me not at all wonderful; for in smaller matters we expect that our authority should be immediately conceded to, and the less important the thing is, the more is our pride hurt from the consideration of not being able to prevail in what is of little moment: whereas, in matters of greater importance, we do not expect that our opinions should be implicitly deferred to, and are more ready to allow to others the privilege of judging for themselves. I do not remember to have met with this observation any where, and therefore should be glad to know whether you think it just; and also if you have seen the thought, and where; for at present, be it wrong or right, I believe to be *de proprio*; but I know one is sometimes deceived in this respect, and takes that for original which is really borrowed, though it is entirely forgotten from whence."

Fielding equal to Johnson.—"Fielding was certainly a very great master of human nature; he ranks very high in my estimate: far, far above Sterne: as a moralist he may be compared with Johnson; I mean for knowledge of the human heart, and I am yet to be convinced that he yields to him; perhaps to few writers in the language. The first indisputably is Shakspeare."

Dr. Johnson and Mr. C.—"When I was last in town I dined in company with the eminent Mr. C. of whom I did not form a high opinion. He asserted that Dr. Johnson originally intended to abuse Paradise Lost, but being informed that the nation would not bear it, he produced the critique which now stands in the Life of Milton, and which he admitted to be excellent. I contended that Dr. J. had there expressed his real opinion, which no man was less afraid of delivering than Dr. J., that the critique was written *con amore*, and that the work was praised with such a glow of fondness, and the grounds of that praise were so fully and satisfactorily unfolded, that it was impossible Dr. J. should not have felt the value of the work, which he had so liberally and rationally commended. It came out afterwards that Dr. J. had disgusted Mr. C—. He had supped at Thrale's one night when he sat near the upper end of the table, and Dr. J. near the lower end; and having related a long story which had very much delighted the company, in the pleasure resulting from which relation Dr. J. had not (from his deafness and the distance at which he sat) participated, Mrs. Thrale desired him to re-tell it to the Doctor. C—— complied, and going down to the bottom of the table, bawled it over again in Dr. J.'s ear: when he had finished, J. replied, 'So, Sir, and this you relate as a good thing:' at which C—— fired. He added to us, 'Now it was a good thing, *because* it was about the King of Poland.' Of the value of the story, as he did not relate it, I cannot judge; but I am sure you will concur with me that it was not therefore necessarily a good thing because it was about a King. I think J.'s behaviour was indefensibly rude, but from the sample I had of C——'s conversation, I am led to suspect that J.'s censure was not unfounded."

* "Upon this ground of criticism, which I cannot but think extremely just, how much must we condemn the taste of the present day? I confess the frequent pauses, which it is now the fashion to interpose, are to me most hateful. Surely it is of the *general* nature of strong passion to vent itself in words, and not to be for ever *making a halt*, in order to *make a face*."

43. Bismark's *Tactics and Manœuvres of Cavalry. With Notes and Plates. By Major* N. Ludlow Beamish. 8*vo.* London, 1827. *pp.* 390.

BOOKS on military practice are of very ancient origin, translations of what

were written by Greek or Roman authors being more agreeable to the ages of chivalry, than works of any other description. Nor were the clergy to whom learning was confined, more urged to produce works of this description, by the wish of rendering themselves agreeable to rich Barons, than induced by their own semi-martial character. As, however, the constitution of European armies in the middle ages differed on account of the feudal system from that of the Greeks and Romans, such translations suggested original treatises, which should combine with practical instructions rules and regulations for accomplished knights. Hence sprang "L'Ordene de la Chevalrie" of the thirteenth, "Les etablissmentz des Chevalerie" of the fourteenth, and "Knyghthode and Batayle" of the fifteenth century. These were followed by books less chivalric and more tactical, the form of which, notwithstanding the changes of weapons and manœuvres, may be traced in Sir Henry Torrens's, *alias* Dundas's, *alias* the King of Prussia's instructions.

The work now before us is a translation of General Count Von Bismark's Lectures on the Tactics of Cavalry, to which is appended a new system of manœuvres by the same author, both parts accompanied by the translator's observations in the humble form of notes. These are indeed most highly valuable to military men, full of entertaining matter for historical readers, and even those who are wholly unrestricted by

"Helm, or plume, or panoply."

The utility of antiquarian studies is beautifully illustrated by this treatise; the Count having attempted to trace the art of war, as connected with cavalry service, from the earliest ages; and we see the advantages evidently possessed by the annotator from having pursued the same line more critically. Hence it is that this production, so intimately blending the utile and the dulce, strongly demands the notice of an antiquarian review.

In 1798 Lloyd published his "Military Rhapsody," and in that he amusingly tells us, that he once asked an eminent military bookseller in London why he did not reprint Vegetius, to which was answered, "that he was afraid it would not repay him the paper, print, and advertisements, as very few of the British officers read professional books, except a few of the artillery." We almost fear that if Egerton was now asked the same question, he would have nearly the same propelling causes to reply *totidem verbis*, and hence we are not a little astonished to see a military Major start for the prize of authorship. Well, if officers don't *read*, it is at least evident that some of them *write*, and if they write not to be read, we must at any rate acquit them of any *auri sacra fames*. Reputation alone must be their recompense, and they content

"———————— to fill
A certain portion of uncertain paper."

Not that we mean to insinuate there is any *uncertainty* as to the ultimate destination of Major Beamish's production; for there is a military library formed at the Horse Guards; and though we are not quite clear whether this may not be subject to the remark that it is not sufficiently public, yet this valuable treatise has this chance of falling under the eye of the higher powers. The Translator, who called forth all his literary attainments in aid of his penetrating judgment, must have been aware that he marched on a forlorn hope, and therefore shut out distracting doubts by his consciousness of the state of military intellect and occupations. Still we think too highly of this publication to dread that we might light our pipe with an advanced guard of *heavy lancers*, or see our ounce of tea contaminating a division of skirmishers. We do hope that, though gradually, yet the *tempora mutantur* has actually taken place among the officers of the British army, and even those of the Cavalry, who have more of finery to attend to.

Having thus premised the little value which is attached to military publications in England, more particularly by those for whom such works are intended, we shall proceed to show by the instance of the volume in question, that they are not only of the first importance to professional men, by informing them of the improvements in tactics made by other nations, and hence enabling them to better their own system; but to historians and antiquaries, who, with all their zeal, have not the paramount advantage of instruction from actual warfare. These latter would gladly trace the variations in the art of war consequent upon the

advances of science, knowing them to be the auxiliary cause of the elevation of kingdoms, or the destruction of empires; and while we admire the feeling that has induced Major B. to improve the information of his brothers in arms, we acknowledge, as is his due, the key which he has presented to us for such investigations.

Count Bismark has traced "the history of cavalry" through what he regards its five epochs, and this occupies sixty-seven pages; but like Mills in his History of Chivalry, he has disdained the minute details by which the persevering Antiquary can alone arrive at those decisive results which become so many tests of accuracy; and fancied that extended periods are comprehensive views. Here his Translator comes upon him unawares, having mapped every inch of ground, cuts off his stragglers, makes a judicious charge, or pours in a well-directed fire. Thus we are told, "the Knights were completely armed, and rode what were called war horses, which were also covered with armour of iron plates." On which the note observes, "This tactical arrangement of centuries generalizes facts to too great an extent; *entire* plate armour did not make its appearance until the beginning of the fifteenth century; and chain armour first became covered with plates at the beginning of the fourteenth century." Again, "These men of iron carried a long strong lance armed with an iron head, a sword, a dagger, and pistol; a battle-sword five feet long, which hung at the saddle, and a mace (battle-axe, hammer, or hatchet)." On this the translator remarks:

"The author has not been provided with correct information as to the offensive arms used by the cavalry at this period; the men-at-arms did not carry pistols before the middle of the sixteenth century: the long sword termed wyn-brot, bread-earner, as well as arming-sword by the English, was worn at the side, the shorter one called estoc, hung at the saddle bow: the greatest length of the former was three feet and three quarters, as is clearly shown in Skelton's Illustrations; see also the representation of Louis XII. in Montfaucon's Monarchie Française. In addition to these, either the mace, the battle-axe, or hammer (martel de fer), was carried."

The Count asserts that

"The Esquires or armour-bearers followed as a kind of second rank—as seconds to their knights, whom they assisted in battle, and brought them fresh arms and other horses, when the former became unserviceable, or the latter were killed, without directly fighting.

"The translator has been unable to find any authority for this statement; and the descriptions of all battles which took place during the period alluded to would seem to lead to a different conclusion."

He therefore examines such authorities with critical acumen, making great use of what has been produced by "Mr. Nicolas, in his most minute and valuable description of the battle of Agincourt," Dr. Meyrick's work, and Skelton's engraved Illustrations of Ancient Armour; and in a lengthened and elaborate note, proves that "the mistake of always considering Esquires in their original office of armigeri or armour-bearers, is common to many writers who have treated on this subject, and arises from a confusion of historical periods, which they will not endeavour to arrange."

These specimens, by no means the most interesting of this portion of the work, will, we trust, be sufficient to awaken a curiosity to become acquainted with the whole. We shall now show that it is equally entitled to attention as a book of practical utility. He advances, after much argument, *weighty* reasons why the household troops should not wear armour; and adds:

"But if our gallant Life-guards are destined to be secured in steel, at least let their defences be of more convenient, if not of more elegant, construction. At present, when decked with the cuirass, those really fine men all appear *hump-backed.* Let the modern back-plates be compared with those of ancient times, and it will be observed what care has been taken to preserve the graceful form of the human figure. But it is to the breast-plates that attention should be particularly directed, as those worn by the Life-guards are highly defective; their want of saliency renders them of little use in resisting musquet-shot."

He then compares them with those of the time of Henry VIII. and shows how inferior they are not only in this but other respects.

The following note is full of pithy and important matter:

"The British Cavalry ought to be the best heavy cavalry in Europe; but until the rage for heavy hussars and light lancers has subsided, and attention is directed to perfecting the heavy cavalry, little improve-

ment can be expected in this branch of our service. It is perhaps not generally known that the horse appointments of what is called in England a hussar, exceed in weight those of a heavy dragoon, and that consequently in those regiments of hussars where the men average at or above 12 stone (which is the case in some regiments), the entire weight of a hussar in marching order is greater than that of a heavy dragoon. This inconsistency will best appear from the following statement:

	st.	*lb.*	*oz.*
Weight of horse-appointments, arms, &c. of a private of hussars, in marching order, averaged from 8th and 15th hussars	7	2	1
Suppose hussar to weigh . .	12	0	0
Total in marching order	19	2	1
Weight of horse-appointments, arms, &c. of a private of heavy dragoons, averaged from 1st dragoon guards, 6th dragoons, and 2d dragoons	6	7	11
Suppose heavy dragoon to weigh	12	6	0
Total in marching order	18	13	11

Hence we find this persevering officer obliged to tell those who should know better, that "a long coat will not make a heavy dragoon, nor a short jacket a hussar."

The note which points out the absurdity of teaching dragoons infantry manœuvres, places the subject in so ludicrous a point of view, that we cannot avoid giving it nearly entire, as a *bonne bouche* for our readers:

"The system pursued in our service, though not quite so absurd as that of the French, is certainly very objectionable. An illiterate John Bull, or a *classical* Kerry boy enlists, let it be supposed for the dragoons, having been previously inveigled into this loyalty by the recruiting serjeant telling him that he is always to *ride on horseback*. He proceeds to drill with his eyes and ears open for instruction, and both indeed are necessary to the comprehension of the varied lectures which he is destined to receive. The riding-master tells him to turn his toes *in* ('toes up and turned in'—military equitation); the drill corporal tells him to turn them *out* ('the toes a little turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of about 60 degrees'—position of the soldier on foot); the adjutant cautions him to *keep six inches* from his neighbour ('six inches from knee to knee'—Dundas's Cavalry Regulations); the serjeant-major insists upon his *touching* him ('taking up his *touch* and dressing at the same time'—Sir H. Torrens's Infantry Regulations); the captain orders him to form *squadron*; the major to form *battalion!* So that between cavalry and infantry, squadron and battalion, neither the patience of John, nor the *Latin* of Pat, can enable them to comprehend such antagonistic instruction."

The Major is a decided advocate for the lance, as the proper weapon of heavy cavalry; and in this opinion we fully coincide. He says,

"Lancers should constitute the standard cavalry of England; no nation possesses such materials for their formation—no nation possesses such means of bringing them to perfection; if solid squares of infantry are ever to be penetrated by cavalry, it is to be performed by lancers; not, however, armed with such weapons as they use at present, but with a lance of sufficient length to overcome the infantry bayonet, which, thus opposed, would be no longer formidable."

We shall conclude our extracts with the following valuable advice:

"It is not to be supposed that the routine of parades, or the mechanical practice of drill, though carried to the greatest extent and perfection, can ever enable an officer to command a regiment of cavalry, or even a smaller body, with any advantage. The circumscribed limits of field-day tactics call for no greater exertion of intellect than may be reasonably expected from any private dragoon, who has learned to know his right hand from his left; and the extent of instruction being thus confined induces the greater part to believe that further information is unnecessary. The English service in time of peace affords little means for the improvement of a cavalry officer. Dundas has already administered to him a *quantum suff.* of theoretical instruction, and he looks forward to absolute war as the only illustration of those duties whose minutest details he ought to have been previously made acquainted with. Yet England does possess ample means of affording instruction; and although not so well circumstanced for that purpose as many of the continental countries, contains many situations suited to the extended movements of troops and the full exercise of *practical* manœuvres. The annual reviews at Berlin afford the best school of instruction for a cavalry officer which is to be met with in any country; the autumn drill, indeed, of the armies of all the German States must be viewed by every military man with advantage."

We cannot dismiss this work without assuring our readers that they will meet with a fund of entertainment in its perusal; and we trust that the slight notices we have given have convinced them that it contains valuable instruction; indeed the Translator has treated

his subject as a scholar and a gentleman, and though he has modestly concealed the fact, there is sufficient internal evidence to show that he has had much experience in active service.

44. *The Citizen's Pocket Chronicle; containing a digested view of the History, Antiquities, and temporal Government of the City of London; its Laws, Customs, Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Exemptions, Charters, Courts, Companies, Public Functionaries, &c. with a Chronological Record of the most important Civic Occurrences, from the earliest period. Also, an Appendix of References, &c. The whole intended for the use of Citizens, Merchants, Lawyers, and Strangers.* 12*mo*, *pp.* 374.

A COMPENDIUM of this kind cannot fail of being useful from its application to multifarious objects, in which numerous persons are, or may be interested; but as it professes to be compiled from Stowe, &c. we have only to request that in a future edition the bad Latin in pp. 37, 81, &c. may be corrected by a person who understands the language.

We shall extract a curious passage concerning the

"GIANTS IN GUILDHALL.

"In the time of the Emperor Otho II. or about the year 980, we find that the people of Magdeburgh, in gratitude to that prince who gave them great privileges, erected a colossal statue to him in the Court of Judgment. The same plan was followed by Brandenburgh, Bremer, Hal, Northous, Halberstad, &c. &c. Sometimes one, sometimes two or more of these statues are found, as the city had one great benefactor or more. These statues are seen in the places of judgment, where the colossal prince seems to preside.

"These statues came in time to be regarded as types of municipal power, and adopted, as would seem, by many cities, merely as symbolic of their privileges, as gigantic genii of the town, and protectors of its freedom and laws. In Germany they are called *Weichbilds* and *Rolands*; *weich* is a town (*wic*, Anglo-Sax.); *bild*, a privileged or secure place.

"Of this latter kind we should suppose the Giants at Guildhall; not erected to real persons, but merely symbolic patrons of the city, in perfect imitation of the German *Weichbilds*. They indeed correspond to the descriptions of Gryphiander, 'nam vestiti erant sagis, et armati longis lanceis, et subnixi stabant parvis scutis, habentes ad renes cultellos longos.' But many varieties are found." Pp. 92, 93.

Among the extracts from the City records, is the following curious item:

"An Alderman, for not lining the cloak which he used in procession, was adjudged by the Court, that the Mayor and Aldermen should breakfast with him." Pp. 107, 108.

45. *Sir* Michael Scott, *a Romance. By* Allan Cunningham. 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* Colburn.

"THIS is the wildest of all wild books," will be the exclamation of all who read it; but to all it will not be equally interesting. We have heard of men who can read, without emotion, that splendid creation of imaginative genius, the Tempest of Shakspeare, and we have heard of a grave devotee of the Mathematical sciences, who after a perusal of the "Iliad of Homer," inquired, "What does it prove?" To such men, Sir Michael Scott is a sealed book; but there are those who would not restrain the flights of genius within the narrow limits of human existence, and who, considering that existence as but a small part of the universal plan, have expansion of mind sufficient to accompany Fancy in her boldest excursions; and to all such we would recommend the perusal of Sir Michael Scott.

What may lie beyond the reach of human knowledge, must remain unknown; but imagination will pass the boundary that separates the present from the eternal world, and will not return without bearing some impress of the wondrous scenes it may have discovered. Here, indeed, is scope for the wildest fancy, or rather the wildest flights of fancy will fall infinitely short of what is due to the subject. Earth, air, and ocean contain many things of which our philosophy has never dreamed. Hence we should not hastily condemn the faculty that flies from earth to heaven; for who knows whether in some of its excursions it may not bring back with it something like a resemblance to the aweful picture which lies curtained by time.

From an attentive perusal of Mr. Cunningham's Romance, we pronounce him to be decidedly the most imaginative of modern writers. His present excursion has been long and daring, and it may well excite our wonder that he has maintained it with such unflagging wing. We are sure that they who can watch his flight, will often fear lest his be the fate of Icarus, or of

the boy who presumed to guide the chariot of his father through the boundless void.

The great objection urged against works of this description is, that as the beings of which they treat are beyond our sphere, they cannot awaken human sympathy; this is just. We regard such beings with little emotion, because their nature and habits, their pleasures and pains, are not such as fall to the lot of man. Yet let us not forget that the same objection is applicable, in an equal degree, to almost all the great works stamped with the seal of immortality. It applies in kind, if not in degree, to the Iliad and the Æneid, to the Inferno and to the Orlando Furioso, to the Fairy Queen, and to Paradise Lost. And who will venture to condemn the supernatural in these imperishable productions of genius. Surely none, so long as the genius that produced them is esteemed among men.

The Sir Michael Scott of Mr. Cunningham is a mighty magician who seeks for opportunities of benefiting the world. Aided by his page Brunelfin, he frequently discomfits the powers of Darkness, and turns into blessings the evils they would inflict. One day he perceived, in the opposite margin of a bay, a witch who was transforming a phantom horse into a magnificent ship, and he ordered Brunelfin to dissolve the spell.

"Win thy way to her confidence by what evils thou wilt, visit her enchanted isle where her fair daughter dwells; dissolve the enchantment, and win the maid with the fairy harp. Go, fly! Why lingerest thou?"

Brunelfin is afraid, and states the cause of his alarm:

"'Elf,' said Sir Michael, 'art thou not more afraid of incensing thy master, than of angering a hag? I will enclose thee like a toad in a bed of solid stone—freeze thee into the middle of a mountain of untrodden snow, within cry of the Pole—fix thee up as a sea-mark in a new voyage of discovery—throw thee mid-sky height, where thou wilt fly round and round the world like an owl, from this to doomsday'."

The terrified elf hastens to fulfil his master's commands; he forms a magnificent shallop from a shell on the shore, and with it approaches the beldame, who believes it to be of her own creation.

The whole voyage is beautifully narrated, but it is too copious for extract. After a variety of adventures, described with great power, Brunelfin achieves the object of the adventure—the deliverance of the lady of the enchanted harp.

We have a charge to bring against Mr. Cunningham, but in which we are not quite sure that all the readers of our pages will sympathize. It is the wantonness with which he assails the Professors of the "ancient faith." Had the instances been occasional, we should not have noticed them; but there are few chapters free from the blemish; the attack is too systematic to be overlooked. His hostility is chiefly directed against the monks. That they were fat and indolent, and that they were fond of the good things of this life, are crimes which perhaps they may share with Churchmen of a later date; but to describe them as monsters of immorality, and the incarnate agents of hell, is uncharitable.

With this exception, there can be no other opinion in our minds, of Mr. Cunningham's Romance, than that it is greatly calculated to extend his well-earned fame.

46. *A Treatise on the Art of Music; in which the elements of Harmony and Air are practically considered and illustrated by an hundred and fifty examples in notes, many of them taken from the best Authors: the whole being intended as a course of Lectures preparatory to the practice of Thorough Bass and Musical Composition. By the Rev.* William Jones, *M.A. F.R.S. late of* Nayland, Suffolk; *Author of Lectures on the Figurative Language of Scripture; The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity proved, &c. &c. Folio, pp.* 61.

VOLTAIRE said of modern music, that it is nothing but the art of executing difficult things; if so, its merit is more mechanical than intellectual. Of two things we are persuaded by our senses; that there is a great deficiency in Air, and that pieces fit only for full bands to give them effect, are adapted to single instruments. What ranting is in religion, and buffoonery in the drama, seems to have ensued in this art, and in order (says Mr. Jones) to gratify a diseased appetite for noise and tumult. (p. 43.) We may be charged with dullness for preferring the sweetness of Corelli's solos, and the classic perfection of Handel's minuets, to the

St. Vitus's dance, which characterises the distortions of modern concertos, and chops the harmonics of Air in pieces, instead of connecting and melting them into one another (see p. 43). In short, we consider that by the modern practice of musical composition, the birth of Air and Melody is rendered abortive. It is a thing in which knockers and door-bells are to be modified by art, i. e. mere noise to be harmonized; for, provided sound is produced in certain measures, it matters not of what character or quality may be that sound. Now this is just as rational as to say, that mere dressing can make an ugly woman a beauty.

Let us now hear Mr. Jones, who is making a patriotic struggle to revive a good taste in music:

"Modern composers have introduced many improvements into melody, and some into harmony; but by no means such as will compensate for their corruptions. Novelty and custom, two overbearing tyrants, have given a sanction to degenerate harmony, wildness of air, effeminacy, tautology, and affected difficulties, inconsistent with the powers and beauties of expression. If I may venture, without offence, to declare my own private sentiment, I think the golden age of music is past. In this country it began to flourish under Bird, Tallis, Gibbons, Purcel, and Croft; and ended with the works of Handel. The four pieces of Orlando Gibbon's Service for the Church, are as sweet and perfect in their way as the four books of Virgil's Georgics: and many of Handel's Choruses have the fire and sublimity of Homer. Ever since instrumental music has been made independent of vocal, we have been in danger of falling under the dominion of sound, without sense; and I think it an unanswerable objection against the modern style, which must have its weight with all lovers of harmony, that if you try its effect upon an organ, you discover its emptiness and insignificance. It is like that painting, which depends for its effect on a glare of colouring to strike the eyes of the ignorant, rather than upon correctness of drawing, justness of design, and greatness of manner. Though I take the organ as a test of style in general, I must yet allow that there may be music good in its kind, without being proper for the organ. I apprehend, then, that to say the best we can, we are fallen into the silver age; and may think ourselves happy if we do not sink at length into the noisiness of brass, and the hardness of iron." Introd. v.

In our opinion, Mr. Jones's treatise may be studied with great improvement, and ought to be so by those who have music (properly so called) in their souls.

47. *New Edition of Stuart's Athens.* *(Continued from Vol. XCVII. Part ii. p. 708).*

A GREAT dispute has arisen concerning a passage in Vitruvius, wherein he states, that Hypæthral Temples were decastyle, but that the Parthenon was Hypæthral, and only octastyle. Various conjectures have been advanced to elucidate this discrepance. In our opinion Vitruvius only intended to say, that men have mostly two eyes, but that some have only one; merely that hypæthral temples were decastyle, but that there are exceptions, where they were only octastyle.

We see in the accounts of the celebrated Peplus of Minerva (ii. 34 seq.) the antiquity of the immense tents usual in the middle ages, and the Greek imitations of the Egyptian zodiacal ceilings in the pattern of them, followed in our churches, which have azure roofs, with golden stars. The zig-zag, to be seen in Egyptian remains, also ornamented the frieze of the Porticum at the Parthenon (44). It is not considered in modern taste correct, to gild and paint fine buildings; but it is to be traced at the Parthenon, and was a fashion derived from China, India, and Egypt. The Editor supposes, that the intention might be to protect from the atmosphere, and to correct the repulsive appearance of the mean materials used in early building; for timber, burnt clay, and soft and porous stone, were the substances progressively adopted in agricultural designs, which was first exercised only on sacred edifices (p. 45).

"Bas reliefs, in a degree, seem to have succeeded, as M. Quatremère observes, the hieroglyphics, or signs, equivalent to them. Indeed, on the most remotely formed Egyptian monuments we perceive representations of processions, in which the figures are found relieved within their indented external form, and we find that Grecian reliefs were painted analogously with those in Egypt." P. 53.

Here we must leave the PARTHENON, and the Editor's valuable elucidations of it, from regard to our limits, but with the same feelings as a man who is desirous to carry off a large sum of money, but has nothing to put it in. *If* we *can* find fault with any thing in the PARTHENON, it is that the ornaments in the frieze and pediment are

in excess, compared with the chastity and simplicity of the design. Pattern, not ornament, is the characteristic of Grecian architecture.

The Temple of Jupiter Olympius, a work of Adrian, had Corinthian columns six feet in diameter, and sixty in height, with beautiful capitals. To us Corinthian columns of such massiness and elevation are not in good taste—we think it much the same thing, as are gigantic women.

"The Pandroseum is the only ancient example known in which the entablature and roof is supported by caryatydes (p. 61)." In our judgment human figures, as substitutes for columns, do not harmonize with architraves, and other members of architecture. It is, however, a very ancient fashion, derived from Egypt, Nubia, and India; and male figures, called Atlantides and Telamones, were built up in courses of stone in the Temple of Jupiter at Agrigentum.

It appears, that the golden lamp made by Callimachus, and placed in the Temple of Minerva Polias, resembles in form the common brass sliding lamp used now at Rome and in Italy. P. 76.

The Ionic columns, and the ornaments of the cornice at the Erectheum (with the exception of the guilloche in the capital), which is a flourish of conceit and unchaste, are for beauty and elegance not to be exceeded by any human invention.

The choragic monument of Thrasyllus is exceedingly simple, but of perfect elegance. From the centre column (pl. xxxviii.) we see that the Greeks could give the most happy effect, even to a tall slender cylinder, of no more intrinsic character than a mop-stick. The attitude and drapery of the seated figure, when seen in the profile, have a grace which we never saw equalled. In front the figure is stiff and Egyptian.

We now proceed to the Propylæa. Under the account of it, we find in p. 101, a calculation, that the total cost of the buildings of Pericles, in present currency, amounted to *six millions, three hundred and forty-two thousand, five hundred pounds sterling*, and that the Parthenon *cost about a million and a half*. How any rational person could publish such a strtement with gravity is to us surprising.

VOLUME III. opens with an excellent preface in vindication of Greek architecture, against aspersions of Sir William Chambers, which might have been expected from a haberdasher, never from an architect. It is mere toy-shop taste to prefer, where columns are concerned, gingerbread gorgeousness, and multiplication of petty ornaments and small parts, to a grand whole. A taste for valuing every thing by the quantum of decoration is proper only to small and pretty things. There may be the sublime in a wood, but there can be none in a shrubbery; nor would any person now be so foolish as to deem the simple grandeur of an old oak an inferior thing to a thicket of flowering shrubs. There certainly are buildings to which the Grecian Doric is, in our judgment, inappropriate, but not from its character as a style of architecture, only from its incongrous effect, if misapplied. For a ball-room how absurd would it be; but to an exchange, or county-hall, or other similar buildings, where duration is to be united with dignity, how majestically simple does it look if it be placed upon an elevated site; neglect of which addition detracts a full half from the effect of our fine buildings in the metropolis and great towns. Nothing is so easy to be spoiled, as architecture, and the Grecian artists appear to have been sensitive, even to horror, of such a peril. It was to them what guns and snakes are to a woman. How this nicety of feeling operated to the production of a beau ideal of architectural taste, is one among other inferences to be drawn from the following just vindication of the Doric, a style, in our judgment, as appropriate to the edifices of heroes, as the conformation of the Farnesian Hercules to their persons.

"There is a masculine boldness and dignity in the Grecian Doric, the grandeur of whose effect, as Sir William Chambers justly observes of the Roman antiquities, can scarcely be understood by those who have never seen it in execution; and which, if understood, would certainly supersede a whole magazine of such objections as the above. The column has no base, because its great breadth at the bottom of the shaft is sufficient to overcome the idea of its sinking into its supporting bed. The general basement is composed of three steps; not proportioned to the human step, but to the diameter of the columns it supports, and forms one single feature extending through

the whole length of the temple, and of strength and consequence sufficient to give stability and breadth to the mass above it. The columns rise with considerable diminution in the most graceful sweeping lines, and from the top of the shaft projects a capital of a style at once bold, massive, and simple. The entablature is ponderous, and its decorations few in number, and of a strong character.

"The awful dignity and grandeur in this kind of temple, arising from the perfect agreement of its various parts, strikes the beholder with a sensation which he may look for in vain in buildings of any other description. A slight change in the order, or even in the proportions of a building, will always be found to introduce a very different character, even though the general form should be preserved. In the species of temple we are here considering, the causes of the sublime may easily be perceived. The sublimity of the basement, the sweeping lines of the flutings, the different proportions, and yet contrasted figure of the outline of the column, and that of the intercolumniation, and the grand straight lines of the entablature, crossing in their directions the graceful ones of the flutings, together with the gently-inclined pediment, all contribute to this striking effect. The column and intercolumniation approach each other more nearly in apparent superficial quantity, while they contrast more decidedly in form than in any other order. There is a certain appearance of eternal duration in this species of edifice, that gives a solemn and majestic feeling, while every part is perceived to contribute its share to its character of durability." pp. 14, 15.

In the arch of Theseus or of Hadrian, the antæ have a sensible diminution, while in structures of the age of Pericles, they were never perceptibly diminished. iii. 91.

In the channel of the Ilissus Stuart and Reveley found several of the leaden bullets which they used to cast from their slings, and some brazen points of darts. The leaden bullets are shaped like almonds, some of them weigh upwards of three ounces, others only an ounce and a half. They have on one side a thunder-bolt, and on the other the word ΔΕΞΑΣ. The points of the arrows were of different forms, some having two, others three faces. P. 95.

In plate xxxvi. we have a Greek bridge. The beauty of bridges is lightness. This has the contrary property. The piers are very broad, having with the arches a staple form; and the whole is heavy and tasteless. It seems to have had a tower or high wall with a gateway at the end, for purposes of fortification, like the bridges of the middle age.

(To be continued.)

48. *A Dissertation on ancient Bridges and Bridge Chapels, and especially that remarkable Edifice on* Wakefield *Bridge, commonly but erroneously called the Chapel of* Edward *the Fourth. By* Norrisson Seatcherd, *Esq.* Longman *and Co.* 8*vo. pp.* 48.

MOST of our readers must be well aware of the duties of an Antiquary, and they must also have frequently observed these duties but very indifferently complied with or observed by those who have taken upon themselves the task—heavy indeed if properly executed—of investigating and illustrating the antiquities and olden customs of our island. Few are the names of those who have brought to the subject the necessary qualifications of learning, perseverance, and strength and ingenuity of mind; but even those few, among whom the approving eye of the public has eminently placed the name of Whitaker, accurate as they in general are in their statements, and happy in their conjectures, cannot be expected to be free from errors; or so infallible, as not to make wrong deductions. The vacillating mind of man, exposed to the action of circumstances and positions, and the multitude of bearings which are necessary to be contemplated, precludes the possibility of his judging aright in every case. It therefore becomes a duty in those who have been enabled by circumstances to pay more attention to one particular object than to another, and who have been fortunate enough to elicit any new idea or fact, to present the result of their researches to the public with the view of assisting those whom they have discovered to have erred in their laudable desire of benefiting the literary world. But this should be done with a proper respect for the general talents of those whom he feels bound to oppose.

The design of the present pamphlet is to remove the erroneous opinions, and set aside the facts related by Leland, Gent, and Whitaker, on the subject of the Chapel on the Bridge at Wakefield. That the author has succeeded we deny; that he has, instead, confused the subject, and proved no-

thing, will, we think, be evident on perusal.

To maintain our assertion that Mr. Scatcherd has failed in his object, we must go over the same ground with him; we must first show what his opponents have stated, and then examine and analyze his deductions and contradictions.

The earliest Antiquary who has noticed the interesting Chapel on Wakefield Bridge is the indefatigable Leland, who, though amidst his deep research and anxiety for facts, he paid attention to tradition,—and tradition ought to be respected, though not implicitly believed,—never so far forgot himself, as to set down what he had thus heard without the important qualification of an *on dit*. No one at all acquainted with Leland's writings,—no one aware of the fact, that his ardour produced his death,—will be willing to join with Mr. Scatcherd in his unsubstantiated and uncalled for imputation of general negligence. Leland says, that "on the east side of this bridge, is a right goodly chapel of our lady and two cantuarie priests founded in it, of the fundacion of the townsmen, as *some say*, but the Dukes of York were taken as founders, for obteyning the mortmayn. I *heard one say* that a servant of King Edwardes the 4th father, or else of the Erle of Rutland, brother to K. Edw. IV. was a great doer of it," &c. &c.—Surely we are not to understand by the words *some say*, that he had derived that information from the illiterate prating of the inhabitants of the town; but rather that, in some of the records which he had consulted, he had met with such statements. This is confirmed by the circumstance that, immediately after, he mentions in contradistinction, that he had *heard* one say what he subsequently relates.

The next gentleman "hauled over the coals," is the learned Dr. Whitaker, whose remark on Leland's narrative is quoted by Mr. Scatcherd. The learned Doctor says, "So early and authoritative a testimony as that of Abp. Holgate must go far towards establishing the fact that it was *founded* by Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. I am willing also to be persuaded that this endowment took place in order, as is generally supposed, to pray for the souls of the slain in the battle of Wakefield." The remainder of the account is too long for our purpose, we must therefore refer to the Doctor's work. Setting aside the attempt at invalidating the authority and testimony of Holgate, what can our readers suppose is Mr. Scatcherd's deduction from the passage of Dr. Whittaker; who we ought also to remind them, admits in the same paragraph, from the authority of a charter dated 1357, that there was a chantry on the bridge then newly erected? Sure are we that no one possessing the least knowledge of the English language, would, even in their wildest moods, draw the conclusion, "that Edward founded and endowed the chapel *before* the battle, and re-endowed it *afterwards*."

But what does Mr. Scatcherd endeavour to establish, and how does he prove it? The late Dr. Pegge, in our Magazine for 1756, and an *anonymous* correspondent, whom Mr. S. dignifies with the epithet *learned*, in that for 1759, mention a set of figures in alabaster and wood being found in the roof of a small chapel at Wakefield, very antique. These are religious figures, and Mr. S. fancying that in the sculptures of the front of this chapel, which from their mutilated state have defied illustration, he discovers what he terms "a beautiful correspondence," sets it down for a certainty that the figures have no reference whatever to the battle of Sandal (be it remembered neither of the gentlemen attacked had stated as much), and that they *therefore* are above 100 years older than Leland, Holgate, or Whittaker, ever dreamed of, and belong to the chantry erected ante 1357! And this he considers to have been erected by the townsmen, and given to the King for the many acts which he passed for promoting trade and commerce in the kingdom. He owns that he has no authority for this extravagant conjecture; consequently it is worse, and less to be relied on, than those which have the voice of the place, and the tradition of ages to confirm them. But even admitting this position to be true, the hearsay evidence of Leland—before despised and deprecated—now receives confirmation! To conclude this part of the subject, the date of the present chapel, we see nothing whatever inconsistent in the opinion of Whitaker, that it was founded ante 1357 as a chantry,

and subsequently, in commemoration of the battle of Wakefield, or Sandal as Mr. S. prefers to call it, enlarged, re-endowed, and probably rebuilt. But there is a very strong argument in its favour; for an examination of the general features of the façade will convince the chronological architect that the edifice is not so old as the commencement of the fourteenth century. Its elegance, variety, and delicacy, the disposition of its parts, the formation and arrangement of the mouldings, all tend to establish its æra to the 15th century.

Passing over the author's unacquaintance with the characters of the Plantagenets, and the indirect and uncalled-for specimen of his *loyalty*, we come to an attempt to answer the question previously proposed—"Why a chapel on a bridge?" This is such an heterogeneous mass of contrarieties, that we despair of ever coming to the "*drift of it.*" We must, as the author says, "call for a light," but we know not who or what is to afford us one. We will, however, answer the two questions proposed in pp. 38 and 39.

First. For what purpose was the elevated turret at one end of the chapel built?—This we answer was a watch-tower, a beacon in case of danger, the lighting of which would have been a signal to close the bridge-gates, and put the townsmen on their guard. During those troublesome times, similar turrets were attached to many of our parish churches and ecclesiastical buildings, and some remain visible to this day.

Secondly. What need of two chantry priests, when the duty was so small? Any one at all conversant with the manners of that period would inform him that the superstition of the people—compelled by the priests for their own maintenance—induced them to believe that the greater the number of prayers said, the nearer would their souls be to heaven. And as it is certain that two can do more than one, so they imagined that they would be released from purgatory in proportionably less time if they set two or more about it. A reference to that most valuable work on the manners of our ancestors, Nicolas's "Testamenta Vetusta," will afford abundant instances of this infatuated feeling.

Mr. S. is in error, in supposing that the expression "for the *benefit* of travellers," has an allusion to the corporal refreshment of the body. The intention—in itself both good and bad—was, that they might have some place where to offer up prayers for their safe conduct, and happy accomplishment of their object. What were the hermitages? Had the solitary priest—the recluse who lived, at least ostensibly, on nuts, dry bread, and water, the wherewithal to offer a traveller, or was it ever intended that he should? Certainly not. Spiritual comfort might there be had; but it was at the convents, the large monastic establishments, that corporeal charity was exercised.

49. NICHOLS'S *Progresses of King James I.*

(Continued from vol. XCVII. ii. p. 232.)

IN our last notice of this work, we alluded to the arbitrary and tyrannical imposts with which the erection of New Buildings within the City of London was burthened by King James. Among the multifarious contrivances for supplying the royal necessities, another was the disgraceful practice of selling Peerages. This gross abuse of the royal prerogative appears evidently to have originated from the institution of the Order of Baronets, for the foundation of which the raising a sum of money was the primary and most influential motive,—ostensibly indeed, at first, for the useful design of pacificating Ulster, but which was speedily perverted to that of liquidating more temporary demands. The following letter of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, is only one of many that are curious, as showing the "manie impositions, powlings, and paiements," by which, instead of legitimate taxation, the royal revenue was supplied; but it will manifest very clearly how the sale of Baronetcies led to the sale of Peerages:

"The project of Pardons was set on foot again, but finally defeated the last week; as likewise Sylvanus Scory's device for enlarging the privileges of Baronets,—to be no wards, to be Justices of the Peace at twenty-one years of age, Deputy Lieutenants at twenty-five, that their bodies should be free from arrest, with divers other immunities, for which their rate should rise to 3000*l.* a man; whereby the King's want might be much relieved out of the vanity and ambition of the gentry. He had often access to his Majesty, and pleased himself much with the invention and hope that he and his

heirs, for this service, should be perpetual Chancellors of that Order; but, after much discussing, the business was overthrown, and he dismissed with a flout, that *argentum ejus versum est in scorium, et aurum in orichaleum*; which, that it might be the better understood, was thus Englished, that *his silver was turned to dross, and his gold to alchemy!*

"But the inquiry after New Buildings within seven miles of this town since the King's coming in, goes on amain; and last week the whole Council, from the highest to the lowest, brought down a Commission, and sat at Guildhall about it. If they should proceed with rigour and extremity, they might raise a great mass of money, as is thought; but it would cause much murmur and complaint.

"Here is much speech of new Barons to be made for money, which were the less to be misliked, if it came to the King's coffers. But the Lord Sheffield (I know not for what service) hath the grant of one, and hath already agreed with Sir Robert Dormer for 10,000*l.*; so that it hath passed the Seals, and he is to be created some time this week, unless some little controversy prolong it, for that the King will make none but such as must first pass through the Order of Baronets; and the question is, whether must bear that charge, the buyer or the seller. Sir George Villiers [the Favourite, afterwards Duke of Buckingham,] hath likewise the grant of one, which, it is thought, shall be Sir Nicholas Bacon, upon the same rate, or rather more; and withall he hath a pension of 1000*l.* a year out of the Court of Wards." P. 92.

This letter is dated August 14, 1615. Sir Robert Dormer was created a Baron a fortnight after; but the Bacon family have remained to the present day contented with their rank of premier Baronet. This mercenary course having been once adopted, in 1616 we have another instance:

"Sir John Holles [afterwards Earl of Clare] was created Baron of Houghton, and Sir John Roper Baron of Teynham, or Ten Ms, as Ned Wymarke * terms it, being the sum they were rated at. This money was presently delivered to the Lord Hay, for that he could not move [on a sumptuous embassy to France] till this weight set his wheels agoing." Vol. III. p. 182.

In the same year Sir Dudley Carleton is told,

"Your cousin Sir William Cope hath been long in speech with Mr. Secretary to be made a Baron; but he hath dallied and delayed, that now at last he hath fully concluded with Sir Philip Stanhope [in 1628 advanced to the Earldom of Chesterfield]. The agreement is 2000*l.* presently, 4000*l.* at Midsummer, and 4000*l.* at this time twelvemonth." P. 191.

In 1617, when the Lord Chancellor Egerton was on his death-bed,

"He was visited *in articulo mortis*, or not full half an hour before, by the new Lord Keeper, with a message from his Majesty that he meant presently to bestow upon him the title of Earl of Bridgewater, to make him President of the Council, and give him a pension of 3000*l.* a year during his life. But he was so far past, that no words or worldly comfort could work with him, but only thanking his Majesty for his gracious favour, said, 'these things were all to him but vanities.' But his son, though he lay then (and so he doth still) as it were bound hand and foot with the gout, did not neglect this fair offer of the Earldom, but hath solicited it ever since, with hopeful success at first, the King having given order for the warrant; yet it sticks I know not where, unless it be that he must give down more milk; though, if all be true that is said, 20,000*l.* was a fair sop before." P. 266.

And at the same time Mr. Chamberlain writes from London:

"This day the King goes to Newark. The Lord Hay is yet here, plotting where to get his two Barons the King has be-

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* "Of this gentleman Dr. Fuller, in his "Worthies," tells the following amusing anecdote: One Mr. Wiemark, a wealthy man, great novilant, and constant Paul's-walker, hearing the news that day of the beheading of Sir Walter Raleigh, 'His head,' said he, 'would do very well on the shoulders of Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State.' These words were complained of, and Wiemark summoned to the Privy Councel, where he pleaded for himself that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Secretary, whose known worth was above all detraction, only he spake in reference to an old proverb: 'Two heads are better than one.' And so for the present he was dismissed. Not long after, when rich men were called on for a contribution to St. Paul's, Wiemark at the Councel-table subscribed a hundred pounds, but Mr. Secretary told him two hundred were better than one, which between fear and charity Wiemarke was fain to subscribe!—As another memento of this 'great novilant,' it may be added, that Mr. Chamberlain, in his letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, Nov. 14, 1616, speaking of a murder at Lincoln's Inn, says: 'Mine author Ned Wymarke cites Sir William Walker for saying,' &c." P. 604.

stowed on him, whereof Sir Edward Carr, of Lincolnshire, is named to be one.* Abercrombie, a Scottish dancing courtier, hath gotten likewise the making of two Irish Barons; and the dignity of Baronets is not yet become so bare, but that there are lately come in one Egerton, of Cheshire, and Townshend, of Norfolk [grandfather of the first Viscount Townshend]. The speech goes that the Lord Compton is in a fair way to be made Earl of Northampton." P. 267.

In 1619 "Sir Thomas Wentworth, my Lord Clifford's brother-in-law, was like to be made a Baron by my Lord Digby's procurement, who thereby shall put himself into means for his ambassage." Sir Thomas (afterwards the great Earl of Strafford) was not, however, created a Baron until 1628.

In 1623 Lady Finch was created Viscountess Maidstone, says Mr. Chamberlain,

"For 12,000*l.* given to the Duke and Duchess of Lennox, or the value thereof in exchange of Cobham in Kent, for her fair house of Copt-hall and other lands in Essex." —"The only part of this, however, which appears to have been the fact is, that Lady Finch resigned Copt-hall, which she had inherited from her father Sir Thomas Heneage,—not to the Duke of Lennox, but to the Lord Treasurer Middlesex. This appears from Arthur Wilson's Life of King James, and a letter of Lord Bacon in the Cabala." P. 878.

But perhaps the most curious of our examples is, that previously to the creation of Baron Deincourt (afterwards Earl of Scarsdale) in 1624, the Favourite Buckingham attached the following postscript to one of his billets to the King:

"Here is a gentleman called Sir Francis Leake, who hath likewise a philosopher's stone. 'Tis worth but eight thousand; he will give it me, if you will make him a Baron. I will, if you command not the contrary, have his patent ready for you to sign when I come down. He is of good religion, well born, and hath a good estate. I pray you burn this letter." P. 1006.

The letter exists in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

In the same year Lord Houghton was created Earl of Clare:

"That his Lordship paid 10,000*l.* for his first elevation to the Peerage has been before mentioned; according to his kinsman Gervase Holles his present advance cost him only 5000*l.* more, instead of 30,000*l.* at which sum an Earldom is stated to have been valued in this mercenary reign. 'The sale of honours,' says that writer, 'was become a trade at Court; and, whilst the Duke of Buckingham lived, scarce any man acquired any honour but such as were either his kindred, or had the fortune (or misfortune) to marry with his kindred or mistresses, or paid a round sum of money for it. Nor indeed did that way of merchandize cease all the reign of our last martyr'd King, which was one cause, and not the least, of his misfortunes. I have heard the Earl of Clare often inveigh bitterly against it; and he would usually call it temporal simony. I remember that once I took the liberty (hearing him so earnest on that subject) to ask him how he could purchase himself, seeing he condemned the King for selling? He answered, that 'he observed merit to be no medium to an honorary reward; that he saw divers persons, who, he thought, deserved as little as he, either in their persons or estate, by that means, leap over his head; and, therefore, seeing the market open, and finding his purse not unfurnished for it, he was perswaded to wear his money as other men had done.' About eight years after his creation of Baron, for 5000*l.* sterling he was advanced to the Earldom of Clare. It was not a little wondered at that he could obtain this title of Earl of Clare; for the Lord Rich, when he was created Earl, did very much desire that title; and the King's Council, after several debates about it, concluded that, since the time of the first Earls of Clare determined, that honour of Clare had ever been conferred on a Prince of the Blood Royal (Clare and Clarence being one and the same title), and, therefore, not to be allowed to a meaner subject; whereupon the Lord Rich was created Earl of Warwick. But the power that procured the dignity prevailed for the title, which was the Duke of Buckingham; for what is it a powerful Favourite cannot do?' Memoirs of the Holles Family, printed in Collins's Noble Families.—The subject of the title of Clare has been before noticed in p. 490, and that among the reasons for its not being conferred in 1618, was that the Honour of Clare had been granted to the Queen. It has also been seen in p. 855, that when the Favourite was made a Duke, it was rumoured that he he might be created Duke of Clarence." P. 1007.

With regard to the creations of Ba-

* "This family was never raised above a Baronetcy. For genealogical information respecting it, the History of Sleaford, 8vo, 1825, may be well referred to; and it contains a fine engraving of the sumptuous monument of Sir Edward Carr, in Sleaford Church. He was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1615."

ronets, as the Order was originally instituted with the condition that each new grantee should, on receiving the title pay 300*l.* into the Exchequer, the perversion of this revenue from the military support of Ulster to the satisfaction of more pressing requisitions, was, in times of such general corruption, a natural occurrence. The sale of a Baronetcy became a frequent reward for the dependants of the Court. In 1619

"Sir Francis Crane hath three Baronets given him in consideration of a project he hath of setting up the making of tapestry and arras." P. 564.

"The 20th of November," says Phineas Pette, the Shipwright, in his Diary under the same year, "attending at Theobalds to deliver his Majesty a petition, his Majesty, in his princely care of me, by means of the honourable Lord Admiral had, before my coming, bestowed on me, for the supply of my present relief, the making of a Knight Baronet. Which I afterwards passed under the Broad Seal of England for one Francis Ratcliff, of Northumberland, a great Recusant [father of the first Earl of Derwentwater], for which I was to have 700*l.*; but by reason Sir Arnold Herbert [a Gentleman Pensioner] who brought him to me, played not fair play with me, I lost some 30*l.* of my bargain." P. 586.

Another instance, in the time of Charles the First, may be added from the same authority. In 1627, says Mr. Pette, "his Majesty gave me a blank for making a Baronet, which was signed by his own hand;" and adds afterwards: "About the beginning of June 1629, by Captain Pennington's procurement, I passed the Baronet formerly given by the King, for which the Captain received for me 200*l.* which he sent to Woolwich." Harl. MSS. 6279. Thus we find that in the course of ten years, the market price of a Baronetcy had fallen from 700*l.* to 200*l.* Under the date of August 13, 1623, when King James created his last Baronet (more than a year and a half before his death, having till that time filled the ranks of the order very numerously), Mr. Nichols has made the following observations, with which we shall leave the subject:

"At the first institution of the Order of Baronets the King covenanted, in the patents, for himself and successors, that the number of Baronets should never, at any one time, exceed two hundred; and afterward promised that he (his successors not being here mentioned, a circumstance some writers have overlooked,) would not supply the vacancies which might happen by the failure of heirs;—proposing, perhaps, that each new Monarch should fill up, at his Accession, the vacancies that had occurred in the reign of his predecessor. James surpassed the number of 200 patents by an excess of four (not five, for, though his last Baronetcy is called the 205th according to the order of enumeration adopted in this Work, the 28th was interpolated by Charles in 1628); and in defence of this excess it is urged in the essay on the Order printed in Wotton's Baronetage, that 'those were to fill vacancies that happened, not by death or attainder, but by promotion to a higher dignity, so that *he* did not go beyond his engagement.' Wotton does not inform us whether this excuse was found in any contemporary document; it is, however, exactly the fact that the King had at this period advanced four of the Baronets of England to Peerages: Sir Robert Dormer to an English Barony (to which his Baronetcy was but the stepping-stone,) in 1615; Sir Thomas Ridgeway and Sir William Hervey to Irish Baronies in 1616 and 1620; and Sir Thomas Beaumont to an Irish Viscountcy in 1622. 'But,' continues the writer before quoted, 'the succeeding Kings of England have been pleased to increase the number; and this is now, as the higher hereditary titles, without limitation, at the pleasure of the Crown.' It was not till July 27, 1626, in the second year of his reign, that Charles the First created a Baronet; and he probably at first intended only to fill up the two or three vacancies which had at that time again arisen in the two hundred; but in March 1626-7 he began to enlarge the number very considerably, and during the following twelve months he added no less than forty to the Order. I have not met with any apology for this direct breach of his father's covenant; but the author of a recent ingenious (though superficial) work, has the following pertinent remarks on the subject: 'What I quarrel with is, not so much the deviation from such a rule, as the too rigid and peremptory establishment of it. Was James the First more entitled to innovate or exercise his prerogative than any of his successors? His present Majesty's prerogative is surely quite as extensive as that of James the First, and twenty times more respectable from being better known, better ascertained, and understood; and yet, by the wording of the above patent, it would appear that George the Fourth, as an heir and successor of James, stood committed to do neither more nor less than was stipulated to be done in the year 1611. It would almost appear as if the Baronets of the first creation might still claim to have that patent enforced; whereas, in my humble opi-

nion, George the Fourth is as free to act as his ancestors. So, if some of our monied men were to offer to redeem so much of the National Debt as might set free a few millions of the interest upon it, to the relief of our necessities, on condition of being made something between a Baron and a Baronet, I see not why it should not be done. I grudge not any thing that was done for the Province of Ulster, in the time of King James; but who would not consent to have many more than two hundred created of any new Order, to lessen the National Debt? However, Baronets alone might do perhaps, since I see it has been lately calculated, that, from the year 1800 to 1820, they have been actually created at the rate of a Baronet a month.' Heraldic Anomalies, vol. I. p. 270."

50. *The Whitehoods, a Romance. By Mrs.* A. E. Bray, *Author of De Foix, &c.* 3 *vols.* 8vo. Longman.

TOWARDS the latter part of the 14th century, it will be recollected that the jealousies existing between the great commercial towns in Flanders, Ghent, and Bruges, gave rise to a civil contention in that earldom, which long rendered it the scene of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed.

An impolitic impost laid on the navigation of the Scheld and the Lys, by the Earl of Flanders, had sorely aggrieved the men of Ghent, and rendered them ripe, on the smallest impulse, for revolt. Froissart tells us, that "the devil, who never sleeps," put it into the heads of the citizens of Bruges, under the sanction of the Earl of Flanders, to make a canal of communication from the river Lys to their town, thus diverting its waters from their neighbours of Ghent, to their own use and convenience.

The news of this undertaking soon reached the ears of the citizens of Ghent, who in a body repaired to the house of John Lyon, a popular character and leading politician of the day, who had formerly been deacon or chief ruler of the associated fraternity of pilots. He advised his countrymen to revive the old custom of Ghent, when its franchises were endangered, namely, to invest themselves with *White Hoods*, as a distinctive badge of their union in a common cause,—perhaps as friars assume their habit under one common vow. That they should chuse a leader, which it is easy to conclude was to be John Lyon himself, march against, and disperse the five hundred diggers employed on the canal of Bruges, drive them from their work, and finally, remonstrate with the Earl of Flanders on their grievances.

On the events connected with these circumstances, Mrs. Bray has framed a most amusing and spirited Romance; strictly adhering to the material and even the minor details of real history, describing, with no small antiquarian knowledge and precision, the manners of the time; interspersing her work with sound moral reflections, with lively poetical images, and exhibiting in the progress of her story a great variety of characters, drawn with much truth to nature, distinctness of definition, and knowledge of the human heart.

Mrs. Bray candidly acknowledges (as in her introduction to De Foix) the venerable authority from which she has derived the basis of her tale; for she need not shrink from a comparison of her pages with those of Froissart, by the most fastidious critic. She owes little to him, further than the truth of the historical events, or the incidental allusion to some particular custom. All else is the result of a lively, well-informed, and well-directed imagination.

We shall content ourselves with one or two extracts in support of the observations which we have made. The habitation and person of Bernard Goldthrift, an usurer, is thus described:

"When Du Bois entered the habitation of the wretched usurer, he was shewn into an inner apartment, where every thing seemed to speak the mind and the manners of the owner. The room was large, gloomy, and ancient; the windows, placed near the ceiling, were guarded, like a prison, with iron bars; and not only was every arrangement in the house devoid of the elegance which wealth can supply, but an appearance of poverty and meanness seemed studiously adopted; for comfort or convenience were things that had never been found within the dwelling of old Bernard. The walls of the room, black from time and the accumulated dust of ages, reeked with damp; here nothing seemed to thrive but the spiders, which, large in size and numerous in their generation, had made their webs of hanging festoons from cornice to cornice in undisturbed security.

"A stove was fixed in one corner of the apartment. A rough hewn oak table stood in the centre, and near to it a chair of great antiquity, and probably of German manufac-

ture, since three of the legs represented, in rude carving, animals common to the forest. The fourth had been a repair of old Bernard's, cut out of common deal. In a niche was a crucifix, and near it a second table, containing a vast quantity of brown and dusty parchments, with a variety of miscellaneous articles, that seemed to have been collected together without any purpose of utility. These had most likely been saved by the miser from the rubbish of his less thrifty acquaintance; for *that nothing should be lost, or could be useless*, was a maxim which Goldthrift had all his life observed. He was a great collector, therefore, of whatever he could get for nothing; and, like many other collectors, he had stores of relics, whose only character was their uselessness, and whose only value might be their age.

"The room was hung with tapestry of the old Flemish school, which represented the austerities of several celebrated saints; some were flaying their backs for the honour of the church, whilst others, the woeful apparitions of abstinence and superstition looked almost as bare-boned as the skeleton which was introduced as an emblem of death at their feet. It was not at all improbable that the images thus constantly presented to the eyes of the usurer, might act upon his mind as a subject of encouragement and emulation in his own habits of self-denial; for meagre living had wasted every muscle of Goldthrift's body, and had consumed the very skin upon his bones. His eyes sunk in their sockets, and yet (from contrast with his hollow cheeks,) seemingly almost starting from his head, rendered him altogether so ghastly an object, that had a painter desired a study, personally to embody the idea of famine, Bernard Goldthrift would have been the model of his choice."

Anna, the heroine of the tale, is thus described, contemplating a moonlight scene:

"It was now past mid-night. The moon rode high in the heavens, keeping on her tranquil course amidst thousands of glittering fires; and the milky way shone like a veil of brightest silver upon the deep blue ether. All was hushed and still, and the lofty spires of the churches and convents in Ghent looked, as they were illumined by the radiant light that streamed upon them, like marble of the whitest hue.

"Anna (whose mind was finely sensible to the poetic and religious feelings which a view of nature is so capable of inspiring,) felt at this moment all their effects; her heart responded to the harmony without, for it was innocent; no guilty act, no base passions, had in her breast blunted that lively sensibility towards God and his created works, which is too often destroyed in the bosom where worldly and degenerate feelings rule."

Again we meet Anna at the dawn of day:

"At length she passed, with her companion, beyond the gates in safety; and, as they advanced into the plains, the day, with its purple and subdued light, softly illumined the sky. The birds chirped gaily; and the lark, springing lightly from its bed, like the spirit of youth, to hail its early hopes, arose to meet the dawn. Thousands of diamond drops of dew glittered upon the green sward, or trembled on the delicate wild flowers with which the plains were sprinkled; and all the beauty, the purity, and the melody of nature, rejoiced, as it were, to pay their united homage to their beneficent Creator. How great was the contrast between this scene of natural beauty made for man, and that of wild outrage, the work of man's hands, that had so recently been committed within the walls of Bruges! Anna was struck with this reflection, as she mentally supplicated the Father of Mercy for safety and support; and she added to her secret prayer for her own preservation, a fervent orison for that of her beloved Sir Walter."

From several comic touches which are extremely happy, we select the following account of the performance of a mystery:

"Six men, dressed in hairy coats, hung about with ivy leaves, entered the room, wearing masks, and dancing, as they followed the minstrels that preceded them. Next appeared the portly burgomaster, who was to represent the father of mankind. He was attired in his robes of office, to which were added festoons of fig-leaves made of green silk. He bore in one hand an instrument of horticulture, and in the other an enormous cabbage; these being designed as appropriate emblems, to signify that the first occupation known to man was that of a gardener. His wife, who represented Eve, was of a figure just as broad as long: she came forth sparkling with jewels and embroidery, and with a pair of hanging sleeves sufficient to have contained all the apples which she was designed this night to pilfer, for the temptation of Adam, in the course of the performance; whilst Peter du Bois, who played the devil, in a mask made to represent a serpent's head, with a couple of red horns, flourished his tail, and shewed his cloven feet, with a grimace that promised he was quite at home in his part.

"Several persons followed, attired in Flemish habits, but having upon their shoulders an ample pair of wings, to shew they represented angels. The cherubims of Eden, with their flaming swords, were not forgotten; and even the devil himself had his

attendant angels or spirits, distinguished from those of the heavenly order by their usual appendages of the tail and horns.

"The performance now commenced by a chorus, who set forth, in the verse of the period, the argument of the piece, accompanied by a minstrel playing upon the pipes; so that this opening speech was rather a kind of recitative than actual declamation. Adam now came forward to open the first scene by a soliloquy, in which he descanted on the nature of womankind (though woman was not yet supposed to be made), and intimated his desire to go to sleep, in order to facilitate her creation. The burgo-master Guisebert, who performed this part, did not possess a memory equal to his zeal for the enactment of mysteries; so that he was frequently out in his speech, and was often prompted by the devil, who suggested whatever might be necessary to help him through his difficulties."

The following instance of a grave medical opinion, has in it something of the point of Moliere, on the favourite subject of his ridicule:

"The shake of the head (like that of Lord Burleigh in the Critic) was intended to convey to his auditors the whole substance of the doctor's thoughts, designs, and opinions, which at length ultimately amounted to this, that the case was doubtful, and Sir Simon, like all other mortal creatures, possibly might live, or possibly might die." ii. p. 233.

There is an excellent scene of low life described at the Hotel of the Moon, vol. i. p. 46, at the latter end of which, Timothy Vanderblast, glass-blower of Ghent, figures with all the legislative importance and ignorance of another Dogberry.

We cannot dismiss this notice of Mrs. Bray's volumes, without particularizing from all the characters, Sir Simon de Bête, knt. Master of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, a personage of truly Sancho like *naïveté*, sustained with an uniform style of natural delineation, through various situations, tragic and ludicrous, to the end of the work. This character we believe to have been the Author's favourite child.

Mrs. Bray has, we understand, in readiness for the press, "the Protestant," a tale of the 16th century; if she be about to dilate some of the pathetic sketches in old "Fox's Acts and Monuments," we doubt not of the interest which will attach to the Protestant, and of the subject being treated at once with truth and liberality.

51. *A brief History of Christ's Hospital, from its Foundation by King* Edward *the Sixth. With a List of the Governors. Fourth Edition. Post 8vo. pp. 96.*

WE noticed, with deserved commendation, a former edition of this useful little work. It has now been remodelled, and appears in a form better adapted to the class of readers for whom it is chiefly designed. The notes of the former editions are incorporated with the text, which is made one continued narrative. Some new matter has also been added, in which the author has introduced a humourous account of school manners; the most interesting is that which connects the present customs of the Institution with the monkish æra, which it superseded. The affinity of the dress of the boys with the monastic inhabitants of the cloister are pointed out, and with respect to the manners and customs he observes:

"The only remnant of a monastic establishment, since the Refectory has been modernised into the great Hall, and the Dormitories into Wards, is the Buttery, the use of which will be best explained by transferring it into the pantry and beer cellar; but a great similarity with the manners of the monkish æra still exists. The boys at this time eat their meat off wooden trenchers, and take their soup out of wooden bowls with wooden spoons. These, with the old leathern jack for the beer, and the piggin into which it is poured, give us a tolerable idea of the primitive manners of our ancestors generally, and of the cloister in particular. The little community here established has its peculiarities in many points; and is as completely unconnected with the youth of the neighbourhood as if it were situated a hundred miles from any human habitation. The games of the boys differ materially from all other boys, and they are so strongly impressed with the idea of their isolated situation that they never think of looking beyond the bounds of their own domains for any amusement. They have their own currency; and all the money once carried within those gates must be changed into Hospital money before their own shop-keepers are allowed to deal. Two of the beadles act as bankers in this particular. As in getting a large note changed the holder may have the change in what way he pleases, so in this little fraternity can the fortunate holder of sixpence demand of these bankers 'three pence house and three pence town money.' The simile may be carried much further, and a better illustration of the value of money by its abundance or scarcity could scarcely be found than among this juvenile community. Every Blue will

recollect the difference of prices a week or two before, with the prices during, and subsequent to the holidays. The same boy who in the marble season might be heard calling 'Who'll buy twelve?' a few days before the holidays, would upon the influx of the 'precious metals' immediately raise his prices at least 50 *per cent.* and call again 'Who'll buy eight?' 'Time bargains' were also by no means uncommon; so far from it, that it is doubtful whether the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange did not borrow the idea from the Stock Exchange in Newgate-street. However, be that as it may, every one who has been there must recollect how common it was to promise sixpence in the holidays for three pence at the time present. We had our 'bulls' and 'bears' too, but they were not the same calculating animals as the bulls and bears of our neighbours."

Besides the embellishments of the former editions, a view of the newly erected hall is given as a frontispiece; and here we cannot resist noticing the dishonest piracy which has been practised by the editor of the "Mirror," in copying this engraving without the least acknowledgment, though in a most execrable style—the very defects being closely followed. The same knavish system has been repeatedly practised towards ourselves, though we have hitherto considered it unworthy of notice.

The work also contains a brief notice of a charitable fund recently established under the title of the "Benevolent Society of Blues," for the relief of persons who have been educated in Christ's Hospital, their wives and families; and it gives us pleasure to add that amidst the numerous well-supported charities that redound so much to the honour of the metropolitan community, this new source of relief to our unfortunate fellow creatures can also boast of its numerous and respectable list of subscribers, being adorned by the names of several of the Aldermen, and many of the leading characters in this great city. For their civic patronage the Society must consider itself indebted to the zealous and indefatigable exertions of its very respectable Treasurer, H. Woodthorpe, esq. the much-respected Town Clerk of London.

52. *Annual Biography and Obituary for 1828. Vol. XII.* Longman.

THE past year has been rendered interesting to the Biographer by the splendid abilities, shining talents, and exalted virtues of those who were snatched from the land of the living during that revolution of Time. The names of the Duke of York, Canning, and Hastings, in the political world; and Gifford, Nichols, Kitchiner, Flaxman, Holloway, and Lord de Tabley, from Literature and the Arts, furnish ample materials for the record of public worth, and give an interest to the present volume of the Annual Obituary greater than many of the former ones, though well executed, have possessed. The memoirs of these distinguished heads of their several departments have been wrttten and compiled with great ability, and their characters and talents have met with due praise. It is with honourable pride we observe that in the latter portion of the work, which consists of an alphabetical arrangement of memoirs chiefly from contemporary publications, the Gentleman's Magazine is almost universally quoted as the authority. This fair acknowledgment of the source to which the editor has been principally indebted, merits, and has, our best thanks.

53. *The Life of* Carl Theodor Körner, *with Selections from his Poems, Tales, and Dramas. Translated from the German by* G. F. Richardson, *Author of "Poetic Hours." 2 vols. post* 8*vo.* Hurst *and Co.*

KORNER was not only a soldier and a patriot, but a poet of the highest order, alike successful in all the varied paths of poesy; but his poems of a chivalric character are the most distinguished. They breathe that spirit of heroism,—that determined hatred of tyranny and oppression,—that deep sympathy for the afflictions of his suffering country, which impelled him to that great act of his life,—his offering himself for his country, and joining the army for the deliverance of Germany; and inspired him to make a bold and vigorous stand against an usurping power.

"That a youth so celebrated for talent, fame, and reputation, should offer himself, at the call of patriotism and of religion, for the cause of his country; and should sacrifice, on the altar of her freedom, his hopes, his prospects, and his life, affords an example of heroic self-devotion, which may vie with the brightest records of the historic page; and which must combine with his intellectual eminence, to render his name immortal, as long as piety, patriotism, and genius shall continue to be revered on earth."

The life of this amiable and gallant young warrior and minstrel, written by his sorrowing father, is a modest and beautiful portraiture of his learning, his virtues, and his heroism. We shall not follow the lamented youth through the various exemplary incidents of his life, but pass on to the melancholy event which deprived his country of so much worth. The action in which he was engaged took place in a wood near Rosenberg, on the high road from Gadebusch to Schwerin, on the 26th of August, 1813.

"The enemy were more numerous than had been supposed, but after a short resistance they fled, not having been cut off in sufficient time by the Cossacks, across a small plain to the neighbouring grove of underwood. Among those who pursued them most boldly, was Körner; and here it was he met with that glorious death which he had so often anticipated, and celebrated with so much enthusiasm in his poems!

"The tirailleurs, who had quickly found a rallying point in the low wood, sent from thence on the pursuing cavalry a shower of balls. One of these struck Körner in the abdomen: after having passed through his horse's neck, it wounded the liver and spine, and immediately deprived him of speech and consciousness. His countenance remained unchanged, and evinced no trace of any sensation of pain. Nothing was neglected that could tend to save him; his friends immediately raised him up; and of the two who hastened to assist him through the continued fire on this point, one followed him about half a year after, who may be placed among the most noble and accomplishad youths who were inspired, and who have inspired others on the sacred cause—the noble Tricesen. Körner was carefully carried to a neighbouring wood, and was delivered to the care of a skilful surgeon, but all human help was vain!"

"Körner was interred under an oak, near a mile-stone, on the road from Lubelow to Dreiknegg, near the village of Wobbelin, which is about a mile from Ludwyshest. He was buried with all the honours of war, and with all the marks of esteem and love of his deeply-affected brethren in arms.

"This place, together with the oak and a surrounding space, Körner's father received as a present from the noble-minded Prince, his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenberg Schwerin. The grave is now enclosed with a wall, is planted, and distinguished also by a monument of cast-iron. Here now repose, also, the earthly remains of the equally patriotic sister of Körner, Emma-Sophia-Louisa. A silent grief for the loss of her brother, whom she tenderly loved, preyed on her life, and she survived him long enough to paint his portrait, and to make a drawing of the burial place.

"Among those friends who covered his tomb with turf, there was one man named Von Barenhorst, a noble and accomplished youth, who found it impossible to survive such a death; and a few days after, being placed on a dangerous post in the battle of the Goehade, he threw himself on the enemy with these words: Körner, I follow thee (Korner, Ich folge dir); and fell pierced with many balls!"

Of the monument and overshadowing oak, we are presented with a beautifully engraved representation, and the volumes are further illustrated by a portrait of Körner in military costume, copied from the one executed by the sister who so soon followed him to the grave.

We have made such lengthened extracts relative to the final end of the *hero*, that we have no room to speak of the talents, or to present a specimen of the beauties of the *poet*.

By this translation, Mr. Richardson, whose poetry we have frequently had occasion to admire, has added an acceptable, as well as valuable and interesting addition to our Literature, and is justly entitled to the thanks of the public.

54. *The Fire Side Book; or the Account of a Christmas spent at* Old Court. *By the Author of "May You Like It." Small* 8*vo.* J. A. Hessey.

IF we may be permitted a metaphor, though perhaps ours is trite, we should say that this little volume is as a row of pearls strung upon a thread of gold. It has an elegant simplicity pervading it, which is very pleasing, and a stirling value in its pure Christian morality that gives it a still higher claim to praise.

We would observe, that it is by no means overlaid, as many other works of fiction we could name are with Religion. It is not a dramatic sermon, but speaks of occurrences in which we all can sympathize in an easy and graceful manner. The vital and influential principle is there, and is shewn as compatible with all that is elegant in woman, or noble-minded and disinterested in man. As the volume is in every respect both an entertaining and an impressing one, we should recommend it as an appropriate present for the young, even if the motives for its publication were less disinterested than they are.

55. Mr. Barker, of Thetford, has just published a new edition of *Lemprière's Classical Dictionary*, enriched throughout by the valuable additions of Professor Anthon, of New York, as well as by many important emendations of his own. Six editions of that popular work have been published in America under the superintendance of the scholar above named; yet, strange to say, the London Booksellers have never availed themselves of the improvements Professor Anthon has made on each occasion. Under these circumstances, we consider Mr. Barker's courage and public spirit in having placed this improved work within the reach of the British scholar, very commendable and praiseworthy, and we think that, backed by his truly respectable publisher, he will enjoy, as he deserves, a great share of patronage and approval.

56. *A Manual of Heraldry for Amateurs* has been privately printed by Mrs. Dallaway, wife to the accomplished Secretary of the Heralds' College. It is dedicated to Miss Henrietta Howard Molyneux; and is a well compiled treatise, elegantly embellished, and particularly adapted for those of the fair sex who engage in that delightful study. Happy may we call the amateurs who can command the interest to procure themselves a copy.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the University of Cambridge, Parts I & II.

The name of Storer in works of topography, and illustrative literature, has been so eminently familiar with those who aspire to taste, that any work, or series of works, announced by these able artists, is sure to excite attention, attention will produce approbation, and success and patronage must follow. This they have already experienced in their numerous undertakings. Their industry too is surprising, for we are no sooner presented with the last number of one undertaking—than we are called upon to give our opinion upon the first of another. It was only in our Supplement to the second part of the year 1827, that we noticed with deserved commendation the completion of their delineations of Gloucestershire, a work accompanied with letter-press; and we are now reminded by the receipt of a second number of the *Illustrations of the University of Cambridge*, that they are again solicitous for our opinion of another beautiful series of engravings executed by themselves, from their own drawings, unaccompanied, however, by any descriptive or historic notices. The great variety and richness of the architectural features of this University, and the extensive and generally judicious alterations and improvement which have lately taken place, are calculated to draw the attention of the architect, professional and amateur, and the distinguished scholars who claim it for their Alma Mater. We are very glad to find that the new edifices are particularly to be engraved. Accordingly, out of the eight plates which form the two first parts, we are presented with five, exhibiting specimens of the architectural powers of Mr. Wilkins, whose best specimen as here depicted is the grand entrance to the King's College; but the character of the ornaments are even here greatly inferior to those remaining at the gateway old court of the same college.

This series of plates in size and appearances are well calculated to illustrate Mr. Dyer's "History of the University of Cambridge," and we have no doubt that they will be thus honorably employed.

Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves, successors to Hurst and Co., have just published a large interesting print, being portraits of the three amiable daughters of Lord Maryborough, viz. Lady Bagot, the Vicountess of Burghersh, and Lady Henry Fitzroy Somerset. The countenances are pleasing, and the figures very curiously grouped. They are copied from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and superiorly engraved in imitation, by Thomson. There is a great defect in the centre figure; every limb is too large, too disproportionate to the beautiful head, to be exact. We are, at all times, loth to cavil with nature, but in this case we are sure it would be unjust. She could not have so disturbed the harmony of the whole figure by such elongated limbs, masculine hands, and awkward feet. The fault, and a great one it is, must therefore lie in Sir Thomas's drawing — an off-hand sketch without much attention. If the figure was erect, she would vie in height with any giantess. But the heads, which have engaged the full powers of the great artist, amply compensate for this defect. They have been spiritedly touched. The three different expressions of steady contemplation, amiable gaiety, and meekness, are beautifully pourtrayed, and the eyes of the Vicountess speak volumes.

The Dancing Bear. Moon and Co.

Pictures of real life are the more interesting, the nearer they approach to the originals. Wilkie's productions are universally

admired; every character sustains its part, and contributes to the unity of the whole. Mr. Witherington is of the same school, and though an inferior artist, is very clever; yet his figures want that intelligence, that archness and simplicity, which the other so strikingly pourtrays. In the outward man, we see the inward workings and convulsions of the spirit. In this picture of Witherington's, there is a good contrast—the modest surprised lass, the delighted child, the timid and mischievous boy, &c. are all good. We do not like the dressed monkey in the foreground; it has not a good face, and the position is bad. The engraving is executed by that excellent artist, Henry Meyer, whose works have long contributed to delight the collector of prints.

The Spoilt Child. Moon and Co.

This print, beautifully executed in mezzotinto, from a painting by Sharp, is a most gorgeous and rich piece. The head of the old nurse is peculiarly fine, and the papa is far from being unpleasing. The closed eyes of the mamma have too great an affinity with those of a sulky miss. We think it would have been more in nature to have pourtrayed her lovely face, beaming with half-angry smiles, turned towards the little object of the mischief, who, in scrambling for an apple, has produced—as Eve did that of man—the downfall of a decanter of madeira, and made his knees perform the duty of sabots, in pressing out the juice of the vine. With the engraving it would be difficult to find fault; it is a master-piece of its kind.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Feb. 1.—Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Chas. Perry, of Trinity College, and Mr. John Baily, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

Feb. 22.—The Norrisian prize is adjudged to the Rev. W. M. Mayers, of Catharine Hall; the subject, "The proofs of a General Judgment to come, and the advantages of the knowledge revealed to mankind concerning it." The Hulsean prize for last year was adjudged to this gentleman for his essay on the Divinity of Christ. This young gentleman is of Jewish parentage, and has not been a convert to the Christian religion more than four years.

Ready for Publication.

The 41st and last part of Encyclopædia Heraldica, or complete Dictionary of the whole Science of Heraldry. By Wm. Berry, late and for 15 years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms. The whole forms 3 volumes, 4to, with above 140 engraved descriptive Plates, including 60 Plates of the Stars, Collars, and Badges of the various Orders of Knighthood, foreign and domestic, with an Account of the Arms of the Peers and Baronets, and more than 60,000 private families.

Conciones Sacræ Viginti-quinque, nunquam antea in lucem prolatæ, de rebus ad vitam pie sancteque agendam pertinentibus, arte lithographica nitidissime impressæ.

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, translated from the original Sanscrit; together with an Account of the Dramatic System of the Hindus, &c. &c. By H. H. Wilson, Esq. Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The 19th No. of Leybourn's Mathematical Repository.

Mechanical Problems, adapted to the Course of Reading pursued in the University of Cambridge.

The Works of the English and Scottish Reformers. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Russell.

Sermons on various Subjects. By the late Rev. John Hyatt.

Part XI. of Engraved Specimens of Arms and Armour. By J. Skelton.

No. VII. of Foreign Topography. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A.

Preparing for Publication.

Notices of old Inns and Hostelries, in Bristol. By W. Tyson.

Researches in South Africa. By the Rev. John Philip, D. D. Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, &c.

The Americans as they Are, exemplified in a Tour through the Valley of the Mississippi; embracing Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. By the Author of "Austria as it Is."

Private Journal of a Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and a residence in the Sandwich Islands, during the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825. By C. S. Stewart, late American Missionary at the Sandwich Islands. With an Introduction, and occasional Notes. By the Rev. W. Ellis.

A brief Inquiry into the Prospects of the Christian Church, in connection with the Second Advent of Jesus Christ. By the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel.

Sermons. By the Rev. James Proctor

Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. By the late Rev. Dr. Gerrard.

Second Series of Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. J. Rose.

The Marquis of Londonderry's Personal Narrative of the late War in Spain and Portugal.

Memoirs of the Life and Travels of John Ledyard, from his Journals and Correspondence.

Mr. D'Israeli is engaged on Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I. King of England.

The Missionary Cabinet, comprising a Gazetteer of all the places occupied by Christian Missionaries, with a brief Geographical Description, &c. By the Rev. C. Williams.

The Vocabulary of East Anglia; an Attempt to record the Vulgar Tongue of the Twin Sister Counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it still exists. By the late late Rev. Robert Forby, M.A. Edited by the Rev. George Turner, M.A. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Annotations on the Apocalypse. By J. C. Woodhouse, D.D. Dean of Lichfield and Coventry.

The Impious Feast, a Poem in ten Books. By Robert Landor, M.A. Author of Count Arezzi, a tragedy.

Conversations, chiefly on the religious sentiments expressed in Madame de Staël's Germany. By Mary Ann Kelly, Author of Religious Thoughts.

Memoirs of the Lord Treasurer Burghley. By the Rev. Dr. Nares.

The Manual of Rank and Nobility, containing the origin and history of all the various Titles, Orders and Dignities, Armorial Bearings, Heraldic Emblems, Rights of Inheritance, Degrees of Precedence, Court Etiquette, &c. of the British Nobility.

Magyar Nemzeti Dallok, or Hungarian popular Songs, with Critical and Historical Notices of the Magyar Literature and Language, as spoken in Hungary and Transylvania. By John Bowring.

A Series of Volumes, under the title of The Anniversary; or, Poetry and Prose for 1829. By Allan Cunningham.

Specimens of the Lyrical, Descriptive, and Narrative Poets of Great Britain, from Chaucer to the present day; with a Preliminary Sketch of the Early History of English Poetry, and Biographical and Critical Notices. By John Johnstone.

The Pleasant History of Frier Rush, to form the twelfth Part of Mr. W. J. Thom's Series of Early Prose Romances.

London University.

Mr. Hurwitz has presented to the University of London a very valuable ancient Hebrew manuscript of the Pentateuch. It contains 220 columns, written upon 47 skins. It was purchased about a year ago from the heirs of a Mr. Samuel Chai Ricco, a descendant of a Jewish family which flourished in Italy some centuries ago, and gave birth to several learned men, whose works are still esteemed amongst the Jews. The form of the letters is evidently in the African and Spanish style, and the material on which it is written is African skin, peculiarly prepared, being the substance denominated *gevil* in Rabbinical Hebrew, and on which only, according to the Talmud and Maimonides, was the law allowed to be written in ancient times. This circumstance proves the high antiquity of this manuscript, for almost all modern copies are written on *kelaf* (parchment).—Mr. Hurwitz is of opinion that it was written in the 11th or 12th century, if not earlier.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street.

Jan. 25.—The members of this Society held their first evening meeting, or *conversazione*. It was most numerously attended, and some foreigners of distinction, among whom was the Baron Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister, were present. The library and theatre were lighted, for the first time, with gas made from resin. Upon the library tables was a profusion of new and interesting foreign publications; a specimen of the newly-discovered element called bromine; a new philosophical experiment; and some artificial flowers, made from the scales of fish and the shards of beetles, by the natives of Brazil. At nine o'clock the company assembled in the theatre, where Mr. Brande gave an interesting and clear account of the very important aids Medicine has received in the new vegetable principle discovered in the different species of Cinchona, which he proposes in future to call "Quinia" and "Cinchonia," instead of Quinine, &c.

London Institution.

The following Lectures will be delivered in the Theatre of the London Institution, during the present season.—On the Motive Forces of the Arts. Illustrated by models of machines, steam-engines, &c.; by Norton Webster, Esq.

On the Phænomena and History of Igneous Meteors and Meteorites. Illustrated by a series of transparent paintings of Meteors and specimens, by E. W. Brayley, jun. Esq. A.L.S. and M. Zool. Soc.

On Music, particularly as to Vocal Music, (illustrated by voices), by Samuel Wesley, Esq.

On Poetry and the Drama in general, and on Milton and Shakspeare in particular, by John Thelwall, Esq.

Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.

At a Special Meeting of this Society, an Address of Congratulation was voted to Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. on his election to the office of President of the Royal Society.

The Geological Society, which acknowledges its deep sense of the zeal and ability of Mr. Gilbert, in its origin and advancement, congratulate themselves on their countryman "being chosen to fill that Chair, which, having been the seat of Newton, may be deemed the throne of intellectual eminence. That two of their countrymen, almost from the same spot, should have been raised in succession to this dignity, is to them a source of pleasure and of pride."

Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society.

Analysis of a Paper, read Feb. 7, by Dr. Prichard, entitled "An Historical Account of the most remarkable Pestilences which have afflicted Mankind in different Ages."

In a former part of this Essay Dr. P. had given an account of the Pestilences, recorded in history, prior to the age of Justinian, when the true plague is recognised in the descriptions given by Procopius and Euagrius. From that period it was observed, that epidemic diseases appear to have been neither so fatal, nor so widely spread as in former ages; at least we find no instances of such extensive mortality, until we come to the remarkable history of the fourteenth century. The middle of that century was the æra of the most fatal pestilence recorded in the history of mankind. This, in England, was termed the Great Plague; and in the North of Europe, where it raged with great severity, the Black Death. It is described by many historians and chronicle-writers, as Mezeray, Walsingham, Knighton, Stowe, and others, from whose works the most striking passages referring to the subject were cited. Guido de Cauliaco, a physician of Avignon, who witnessed the phenomena of this disease, is the only writer from whom we obtain accurate information as to its real character. In his description of it, we find proof that it was the plague, though apparently of greater than usual malignity. This distemper is said to have arisen in Cathay, or Chinese Tartary, in 1346. Its origin was attended, according to Villani and Mezeray, with meteoric phenomena of a remarkable kind. It proceeded through Asia and Europe, and in three years arrived at the south coast of England. "It passed (says Stowe) even unto Bristow, and raged in such sort, that the Gloucestershire men would not suffer the Bristow men to have accesse to them, nor into their country by any meanes." It passed into Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, where, however, it is said scarcely to have touched such as were "right Irishmen borne." The historians of the north describe its ravages in Germany and Denmark, where the cattle, and even vegetation, are said to have perished under the noxious influence.

During the next century and half, there were four periods of extensive pestilence, viz. 1361, 1382, 1450, and 1475; but none of these epidemics were remarkable in the extent of mortality to the Great Plague.

Most of the preceding epidemics are said to have originated in the southern and eastern parts of the world. A new distemper now made its appearance, which, according to all the best accounts, began in our own country, and was hence, and from its most remarkable symptoms, termed the English Plague, *Sudor Anglicus*, or the Sweating Sickness. It commenced in 1483, and repeatedly returned between that era and 1551, when it disappeared. We find, after this time, frequent accounts of the occurrence of the old Plague in England, as well as in other parts of Europe.

Some phenomena, of a remarkable kind, were noticed in the history of epidemic diseases during the following century, particularly the accounts of the Black Assize, at Oxford, and the Plague of Trent and Verona, described by Thuanus.

The accounts of the several epidemics of 1593, 1603, 1625, 1636, and 1665, were taken up in one review, as mutually illustrating each other. Dr. Hancock, in his "Researches into the Laws and Phenomena of Pestilence: a work in which the theory of epidemic diseases has been successfully elucidated, has clearly shewn, from the Bills of Mortality, which were regularly kept from the year 1603, and from the history of diseases in London during the 17th century, that plague, more or less active, was an almost constant inmate of our metropolis, as it is now said to be of some Turkish cities; there being only three years, from 1603 to 1680, in which some death by plague does not appear in the Bills. At those periods, when it broke out as an epidemic, the increase of mortality was marked by such circumstances as, when carefully considered, are sufficient to refute the prevalent notion, that it arose from infected fomites.

It is impossible to analyse, in a short compass, that part of Dr. Prichard's Paper which referred to the History of the Plague in London, or the general reflections which followed, on the Nature of Epidemic Diseases, on the laws of Quarantine, and in proof of the opinion that, although the Plague is, under particular circumstances, a disease extremely contagious, yet the extensive spread of pestilence is not chiefly dependant on contagion.

The author concluded by saying, "On the whole, when we consider the great extent, the almost unlimited sway of those morbific causes, which formerly spread destructive plagues over half the globe, advancing, with irresistible progress, from China to Greenland, or from the centre of Africa to the Baltic, sparing neither mountaineers, nor the inhabitants of vallies, cut

off from intercourse with men—involving in murrain and decay the inferior race of animals, and even the vegetation of countries—we are forced to admit, that such phenomena display the operation of agencies placed far beyond the art of men to controul or prevent, and at present beyond the scrutiny of philosophical research. Whether we shall ever again be afflicted with similar calamities, must depend upon circumstances, out of the reach of human power, and alone on the counsels of the supreme arbiter, in whose hands are the destinies of men now and for ever."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries.

Jan. 10, 1828. W. Hamilton, Esq. V. P., in the Chair. The President and Council exhibited to the Society some drawings by Mr. Nash, of Architectural Antiquities, lately discovered in Yorkshire. Mr. Nash is to draw these in lithography for the Vetusta Monumenta.

The reading of Mr. Ellis's communication respecting the attempt of Col. Blood, to carry off the Regalia, in the reign of Charles II., was concluded.

Mr. Britton communicated a paper, with an illustrative drawing, of Choon Castle, in Cornwall, by a gentleman who has recently surveyed that ancient fortress.

Feb. 7. This evening, were read several passages of English History, communicated by W. A. Miles, Esq. from a MS. of the historian Stowe, preserved in the British Museum. They consisted of contemporary narratives of the death of John of Gaunt, his contest with the Bishop of London respecting Wickliff, the death of king Edward III., &c.—Four beautifully accurate fac-similes of fresco paintings, lately discovered in Westminster Abbey, were exhibited to the Society. They are executed by Mr. Stephanoff.

Feb. 14. Mr. Ellis communicated a letter, written from Dunkirk in the time of Charles II., and describing that town as it then appeared, when in the hands of the English.

Feb. 21. Mr. Ellis read an interesting letter, communicated by himself, from the British Museum, written from Rome by an Englishman of quality in 1721. It was addressed by the writer to his father, excusing himself for the intercourse which, contrary to his paternal instructions, he had contracted with the Pretender, Charles Stuart. He expresses himself so charmed with the courtesy, intelligence, and liberality of sentiment evinced by that illustrious individual, as, notwithstanding his Hanoverian party, to have become a great admirer of the Chevalier's person, if not of his cause; and indeed, it appears as if he had already become more than half a jacobite. From the intimate acquaintance with which the Pretender is described to have possessed of the writer's family and connections, he must have been a man of considerable rank; and it would add to the value and interest of the document, if the name (which was not affixed for obvious reasons) could be discovered.

Antiquarian Society of Perth.

Nov. 22, 1827. A curious paper was read by Mr. Grierson, the subject of which was some footsteps of quadrupeds discovered in a red sandstone quarry, about two miles to the north of the town of Lochmaben, in the county of Dumfries. Professor Buckland having received casts of some of the most distinct impressions, together with a fragment of the sandstone itself, expressed his full conviction (though the fact was at variance with his general opinions respecting the geological formation), that the rock, while in a soft state, had been traversed by living quadrupeds. The impressions of one of these tracts, Dr. Buckland thinks, have been produced by the feet of a tortoise or crocodile.—One of the deepest and most distinct impressions was found at the base of the stratum in the lower part of the quarry, perhaps sixty or seventy feet beneath the surface of the earth. In what manner the facts and phenomena described may affect some interesting questions in geology, Mr. Grierson says he shall not presume to inquire; "but," adds that gentleman, "I think I may be permitted to remark in conclusion, that we have now specimens of the new red sandstone, containing impressions of quadrupeds,—impressions, which, to say the least, may be denominated, Footsteps before the Flood."

Roman Coins.

Feb. 1. As a gardener was at work within a few yards only of the road, where it separates Bocking from Braintree in Essex, he found a great quantity of Roman coins. There had been many times before single ones dug up near the spot, which had induced Mrs. Tabor to request, if any more were found, she might be apprised of it; in consequence of which the gardener, on discovering the coins, got a half-peck measure which he filled by spades' full at a time, and carried the whole to her, and sold them for three guineas, having first, in a joke, asked 50*l.* On hearing of the circumstance (says our correspondent) I repaired to the gardener, and secured 26 of the coins, and the bottom of the pot which had contained them; this was in the evening, and the

next morning I caled again, and went to the spot where they had been found, and in a minute or two the gardener's boy picked up six more, which I purchased; and a number of other people in the town have, by some means or other, got some. They were at first supposed to have been all copper, but there are many silver ones amongst them, and altogether must have amounted to nearly or perhaps more than 3000, Mrs. Tabor having got upwards of 2,200. The following are the only letters which appear legible in the inscriptions:

. . . VALERIANVS P F AVG
DIV . . MARINIANA
GALLIENVS AVG
IMP GALLIENVS AVG
COL SALONINA AVG
IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG
.... VICTORINVS P F AVG (left side face)
IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG
IMP MARIVS P F AVG
IMP CLAVDIVS
IMP MACI QVINTILLVS
IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG
IMP FVL QVIETVS P F AVG
IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG
.....TETRICVS C AVG

The coin or medal of Mariniana is a beautiful silver one, in a high state of preservation; she was the second wife of the Emperor Valerian, and it appears to have been struck on the occasion of her marriage—the obverse bears the head of the Empress, the reverse (as we suppose) a peacock with a cupid—legend CONSECRATIO.

Braintree is a small market town, situate on the Roman road, leading from Verulam (St. Alban's) to Camulodunum (Colchester), and is about 16 miles from the latter place; the road dissects it in one place, and further on from Colchester divides us from the village of Bocking. About two or three years ago there were found near the confines of Bocking, and where it adjoins Braintree, three or four urns which are said to have been Roman; the largest of them contained a small black vessel which the workmen who found them declared had no aperture; their curiosity induced them to break it open, but it did not appear to contain any thing; the urns were all broken by the workmen, but their fragments were collected, and are preserved by Mrs. J. Tabor of Bocking: those of the largest are capable of being placed, and tied together, so as to exhibit the original form. There were found in the urns fragments of bones, apparently human, the most perfect specimen of which seems to have been part of a scull. Since that time there have been discovered at Stisted (which adjoins both Bocking and Braintree, and is still nearer to Colchester, being situate about a mile from the road before mentioned,) several urns which are stated to have been decidedly Roman.

A silver Roman coin of the Emperor Carausius, of great rarity, has recently been found in a state of high preservation in the neighbourhood of *Debenham*, in Suffolk. It bears on one side the effigies of the Emperor, crowned with laurel, circumscribed IMP: CARAUSIUS P:F:A. On the reverse, the Emperor extending his right hand towards a female figure, (Britannia) both holding a standard, circumscribed EXPECTATE VENI.—Carausius reigned in Britain anno 294. The coin is now in the collection of a gentleman at Woodbridge.—Some few weeks since a labourer employed in removing soil and rubbish, which had been thrown out of the deep well discovered about two years ago on the top of Mount Surrey Mousehold, near Northampton, found a Roman coin, which proves to be a large brass of JVLIA. DOMNA. (Pia. Felix. Aug.) wife of the Emperor Septimus Severus, who died at York, A.D. Feb. 4, 211.—A small brass of the Third Gordian (IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. PIVS. AVG. proclaimed Emperor of Rome by the Pretorians, Feb. 15, 237,) was lately taken out of the foundation-wall of an old building in the parish of St. Margaret, Ipswich. The reverse of this coin has the figure of the Emperor standing, with spear and shield, and the legend VIRTVS. AVG. S. C.

Statue of Apollo.

A short time ago a man at Littlebonne, in Normandy, the Julia Bona of the Romans, struck into what he conceived to be a mass of gold: but, on its complete exhumation, proved to be an androgynous statue of Apollo, above six feet high, of bronze strongly gilt. It was sent to Paris, and publicly exhibited, at a livre each person; when the French Government, anxious to deposit so unique a curiosity and beautiful specimen of art in their national museum, offered to purchase it for about 1,200*l.* As the owner wanted, in addition, the office of a postmaster, the negociation either broke off or became suspended; when our public-spirited conntryman, Mr. Woodburn, of St. Martin's-lane, stepped in, and paying for it near 2000*l.* brought it safe to London. Should any individual wish to become the possessor, Mr. Woodburn expects to make a profit; but, with a laudable feeling of patriotism, he would resign this statue to the Brisish Museum, on the mere repayment of his expences. There is a wonderful resemblance in the face to that of the bronze head formerly dug up at Bath, and engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.

SELECT POETRY.

THE SECRETS OF THE HEART.

By W. Hersee.

WE see "the human face divine,"
Clothed in a living smile,
Or mark in every languid line,
The wreck of care and toil.
Expression's silent mirror shews
What Sorrow would impart;
'Tis in the face—but ah! who knows
The secrets of the heart?

Perhaps, while outward pleasure speaks,
Affection's smile to win;
'Tis but the mask that Caution seeks
To hide the grief within.
We hear what language may express,
We see the tear-drop start;
Yet know not all—for who can guess
The secrets of the heart?

The timid maiden pines and weeps,
Unseen by those she loves;
And still her soul the secret keeps,
O'erwhelming as it proves.
The anxious parent knows too well
What daily cares impart;
But ah! no parent e'er can tell
The secrets of the heart!

THE DEATH-SONG OF KORNER.*

By H. Brandreth, Jun.

ON to the fight, proud spirits, on,
'Tis Lutnow's banner waves;
Is Freedom's torch for ever gone?
Is this a land of slaves?
Shall we obey a foreign lord,
To tyrants bend the knee?
Forbid it Lutnow's, Korner's sword,
Forbid it Liberty!

By thee, thou glorious Sun, I swear,
By Him who gave me birth;
By all a warrior hopes to share
In heaven, e'en as on earth,
By all that's past, by all that is,
I swear, or yet may be,
No peace of mind shall e'er be his
Who hails not Liberty.

Throbs there one coward bosom here,
Where caves and rocks surround?
Hush! lest some mountain-echo near
Receive the accursed sound.
For if there be a sight, a word,
That mountain maid should fly,
'Tis when the coward sheathes his sword,
Nor strikes for Liberty.

Then, father, by thine honour'd name,
Withhold not Freedom's spear;
Then, mother, by thy son's fair fame,
Oh! weep not o'er my bier.
And thou, the sister of my love,
Check thou the rising sigh;
For live they not, in realms above,
Who die for Liberty?

Thou too—but hark! what hear I now?
'Tis hostile bands that clash;
Down from the mountain's misty brow
Gaul's eagled banners dash.
Well—band and banner, let them come;
Who fears their eagled cry?
Yon torrent-tide shall be their tomb
Who war 'gainst Liberty.

Then to the fight, proud spirits, on,
'Tis Lutnow's banner waves;
Is Freedom's torch for ever gone?
Is this a land of slaves?
But ah!—'tis o'er—that winged ball—
Yet one shout ere I die,
One shout befitting warrior's fall—
Lutnow and Liberty!

Temple, Jan. 18.

* See our Review, p. 157.

TO THOMAS GENT, ESQ.

ON HIS POEMS.

By John Taylor, Esq.

"Gifted alike with Fancy's train to sport,
And tread light measures in her elfin court;
Or pierce the height where grandeur sits alone,
Girt by the tempest on his mountain-throne."
Gent's Poems.

DEAR Gent, thy numbers smoothly flow;
Truth, pathos, humour they impart,
And o'er the varied volume shew
A cultur'd mind, a feeling heart.

Thy Muse through Fancy's region winds;
Genius attends her on the way,
Virtue approves, for all she finds
Tender, or innocently gay.

Nor this alone thy Muse's pow'r;
O'er steeps Parnassian she can climb,
And to the lofty summit tow'r,
Where dwells in state the dread sublime.

Ah! hapless Bard, if verse could tell
The loss * that thou wast doom'd to see,
Too mournfully would sound thy shell,
For none can know that loss like thee.

* The death of Mrs. Gent. See vol. xcvii. ii. p. 474.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 1.

The Marquis of *Londonderry* called the attention of the House to the following incendiary resolution, passed at a late meeting of the Roman Catholic Association: viz. "That we feel it a duty we owe to the Irish people to declare, that we shall consider every Irish Member of Parliament an enemy to the freedom, peace, and happiness of Ireland, who will support, either directly or indirectly, any administration of which the Duke of Wellington, or any individual professing his principles, is the head or contriver; and we call on all counties, cities, towns, and parishes in Ireland, to act upon the spirit of this resolution." This resolution, Lord *Londonderry* said, though impotent with respect to the illustrious individual against whom it was directed, could not fail to have an injurious effect in Ireland. For himself, he declared that any approach to intimidation would alienate him, as it would alienate every rational friend of the Roman Catholic question. Lord *Clifden* offered twenty-seven years of disappointment in excuse for the intemperance of the Roman Catholics, and contended that the question of their claims was a great national question, which it was unjust to decide with reference to the temper of the parties concerned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 4.

Petitions in favour of the demands of the ROMAN CATHOLICS were presented from various places in Ireland, by Messrs. *J. Grattan* and *S. Rice*, Sir *H. Parnell*, and Sir *John Newport*, Mr. *Hume* and Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*. Mr. *Hume* said the Irish Roman Catholics were as much oppressed as the Greeks were by the Turks; and Mr. *V. Fitzgerald* commended the conduct of the Roman Catholics at the simultaneous meetings.

Mr. *J. Smith*, on presenting a petition against the TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS from the Unitarians of Hackney, took the opportunity to deny that the Dissenters had made common cause with the Roman Catholics; protesting at the same time, that the great body of Dissenters were favourable to the Roman Catholic claims.

Mr. *G. Bankes* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the ROMAN CATHOLICS so far from the double land-tax to which they are now subject, as to place them on a level with their Protestant fellow-subjects. Leave was granted, and the Bill was read the first time.

Feb. 5. Messrs. *Dawson*, *Lamb*, and *Villiers* presented several petitions in favour of the CATHOLIC CLAIMS. Mr. *Stewart* declared that he would ever be guided in his support of any Cabinet by its conduct on the Catholic question, as their neglect of that question disqualified them for managing the affairs of a free country. Mr. *D. W. Harvey* expressed his opinion, that the Emancipation of the Catholics would by no means tranquillize Ireland, or remedy its evils, and that it was only by a rigid economy that either could be effected. He was determined to support any Ministers who advocated economy. Mr. *S. Rice* contended, that economy and the Catholic Claims were intimately connected; that to grant it would enable Ministers to dispense with the large body of troops at present necessary to the tranquillization of Ireland, and thus to economise on a large scale.

Feb. 6. Mr. *A. Ellis* and Gen. *King* presented petitions in favour of the CATHOLIC CLAIMS. Gen. *King* declared himself decidedly hostile to the question, although, in the course of his parliamentary duty, he had been called on to present a petition in its favour. He animadverted with severity on the threatening declaration of the former evening, made by Mr. A. Dawson, that there were a million of Roman Catholics fit to bear arms. Mr. *Leicester* was of opinion that by opposing Catholic Emancipation the Ministry were bringing down on this country the intolerable burthen of a poor Irish population to devour its prosperity. Sir *T. Lethbridge* declared his conviction that the present Ministry was in all respects the most auspicious that the country could possess, and that its internal and external policy would be equally beneficial. Mr. *S. Rice* defended the legality of the Roman Catholic Association, while he deprecated its violence. He considered the concession of the Roman Catholic Claims unattended with any hazard.

Several petitions were presented for the repeal of the TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

In a Committee of Supply, after some conversation, 22,800,000*l.* were granted in payment of Exchequer bills, for the services of 1826 and 1827; 734,200*l.* for the same purpose for carrying on public works; and 5,000,000*l.* for the same purpose, for the services of 1823, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Feb. 7. Mr. *Brougham* brought forward a motion of which he had given notice,

"touching the state of the law, and its administration in the Courts of Justice, with a view to such reform as time may have rendered necessary, and experience may have shewn to be expedient." The Hon. and Learned Gentleman made a most elaborate speech on the occasion, which occupied six hours in the delivery; and such was the interest with which he invested the subject, that the House paid a continuous attention to the Learned Gentleman. He detailed the usages and practices of all the Courts of the land, high and low, forming numerous objections to each, and suggesting remedies for the alleged evils of the whole—one of which was to increase the number of Judges from twelve to fourteen. Such, however, was the immensity of matter contained in the Hon. Gentleman's *exposé*, that the *Solicitor-General*, in order to be afforded the necessary time to give due consideration to the statement of the Learned Gentleman, proposed an adjournment of the question, which proposal, after a few general observations of approval from Mr. Secretary *Peel*, was agreed to by the House, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed to the 25th of Feb. when we shall enter more fully into the discussion.

Feb. 8. Mr. *Hume* called the attention of the House to the SAVING BANKS INSTITUTION, by which, as he undertook to demonstrate, the poor gained little, most of the depositors being persons in easy circumstances, while the nation, he calculated, had lost nearly half a million in eleven years. Up to the 5th of January 1827, the amount repaid to the depositors over and above their deposits was 452,088*l.* From the accounts he ascertained that government had received for interest from the fund, since 1817, 2,250,000*l.* in round numbers, and had paid the depositors for the same, 2,703,000*l.* If the House wished to pay 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* a-year, let them do so after a deliberate inquiry, and let the Government, instead of separate directors, take the whole organization of these saving banks upon their own hands. At present there was no uniformity of practice among the directors; some charged a per centage, others charged none, for management. Upon the Hon. Member's motion, the Saving Banks accounts, up to the present year, were ordered to be made out.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 11.

The Earl of *Darnley* asked the Duke of Wellington whether he proposed to bring forward any measures for the relief of the population of Ireland, and avowed an opinion that a Committee of Inquiry as to the number and state of the Irish people would be productive of advantage.—The Duke of *Wellington* intimated that measures, having for their object the relief of the Irish peasantry, would be proposed in the other House of Parliament; observing, by the way, that no measures like that suggested by the Earl of Darnley were in contemplation.

The Earl of *Carnarvon* moved for certain papers connected with the Treaty of the 6th of July, and the result of that Treaty at Navarino. His Lordship enforced his motion by remarking that the production of the papers in question was necessary for the defence of Sir Edward Codrington. He then entered at some length into a vindication of the treaty of the 6th of July, referring to various precedents which he conceived to be applicable; and having animadverted upon the recent changes in the Cabinet, inquired whether the policy marked out by that Treaty would be adhered to by the present Administration, more particularly addressing his question to those of its members, who were also members of Lord Goderich's and Mr. Canning's Cabinets.—The Earl of *Dudley* objected to the production of the papers moved for, as these papers would be incomplete and unintelligible without others which could not be made public, without betraying the confidence of the two Governments, in concert with which were carried on the negociations of which these documents were a part. He contended that they were not necessary to the defence of Sir Edward Codrington, whom no one thought of accusing, and who, on the other hand, had received honours and rewards for his gallant service.

Lord *Goderich* availed himself of this occasion to explain the circumstances which led to and attended the dissolution of the late Ministry.

The Earl of *Eldon* denied that the Treaty of July could be in any sense regarded as a corollary, from the articles signed by the Duke of Wellington, and sanctioned by the Government of which he (Lord Eldon) had been a member. The Treaty he regarded as utterly repugnant to the law of nations, and ridiculed the pretence that that law had not been practically violated, because Sir Edward Codrington, when ordered to sail into the port, and through the fleet of an independent government, for the purpose of taking possession of one or both, was directed to avoid any collision.

The Duke of *Wellington* denied that the proper policy of Great Britain dictated constant interference in the affairs of independent states; such interference might be admitted, in a particular case, be commanded by over-ruling necessity, but he laid down non-interference as the rule, interference as the exception. The policy which the Cabinet of 1826 contemplated with respect to Turkey and Greece, and in furtherance of which he had signed the protocol alluded to, was essentially pacific. His Grace having

declared that it was his intention to carry the Treaty of July into execution according to its letter and its spirit, and in good faith, addressed himself to the observations that had been thrown out respecting the late change in the Cabinet. He denied that he had listened to any stipulation, or given any guarantee, treating both as the members of a corrrupt contract.

The Marquis of *Clanricarde* taunted the members of Mr. Canning's Cabinet, who are now in office, with having violated pledges solemnly given, never to co-operate with those whom he described as that gentleman's enemies.

Earl *Dudley* cited Mr. Canning's own cordial coalition with the late Marquis of Londonderry as a precedent in favour of forgetting pledges angrily given in seasons of violent political conflict.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* gave a rather long version of the dissolution of the late Cabinet. He defended the attack upon the Egyptian fleet at Navarino, on the ground that the island of Sphacteria, which extends across the mouth of that harbour, is an appendage to the sovereignty of the Ionian Islands, and therefore a British possession.

Lords *Ellenborough* and *Wharncliffe* spoke at some length, and ultimately the Earl of Carnarvon withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons the same day, on the motion for a Committee of Supply, Sir *G. Cockburn* stated, that in consequence of the contemplated committee of Finance, it was not at present the intention of government to move for more than six months' supply, though the estimates have been made out for a year. Mr. *Maberly* objected to the course proposed, as the Finance Committee was not appointed, and would consent to no more than a three months' vote.—Mr. Secretary *Peel* answered the objection by showing that the present act of 1817 was faithfully observed. After several other members had delivered their sentiments, the proposed vote was passed by a majority of 48 to 15.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 12.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* brought forward his motion respecting the Delays in Chancery. The Hon. Member spoke at considerable length, and concluded by moving for an account of the number of re-hearings and appeals that stood for hearing at Hilary Term, 1828; a similar account of the number of causes on exceptions and further directions, pleas, and demurrers; together with a like account of the business before the Master of the Rolls. After a discussion, in which the Solicitor General, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Mr. Bankes joined, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Sir *John Newport*, after complaining of the mode in which the business of the Admiralty Court in Ireland was managed, moved for certain returns connected with that Court. After a few words from Mr. W. Lamb the motion was agreed to, as was another motion of Sir John's respecting the Vestries holden under the recent church and parochial rates act.

Feb. 13. Several petitions were presented from the Protestant Dissenters against the Test and Corporation Acts.

Feb. 14. Mr. *Hobhouse* brought forward a motion for a vote of thanks to Admiral Sir E. Codrington for his conduct in the battle of Navarin; to the commanders, and seamen, and marines of the vessels engaged: and to the French and Russian Admirals. The Hon. Member supported his motion by an appeal to the precedents of Copenhagen and Algiers, which, especially the latter, he contended, were cases strictly in point with that of Navarin.—Mr. *Huskisson* opposed the motion, on the ground that no analogy existed between the cases cited and that of Navarin; but, in doing so, begged clearly to be understood as not wishing in the slightest degree to detract from the merit of Sir E. Codrington.—Mr. *Peel* also objected to the motion, and maintained that the precedents alluded to were irrelevant. He could not consent to the motion, as there had been no previous declaration of war against Turkey. The motion was then withdrawn.

Feb. 15. Mr. *Peel*, in accordance with a previous notice of a motion for a Finance Committee, entered into a general outline of the state of the revenue and expenditure of the country. In 1816, that is to say the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1816, he observed, the Funded Debt was 816,310,000*l.*; in 1822, 796,530,000*l.*; 1828, 777,470,000*l.* He then stated the charges upon the debt funded and unredeemed:

The charge in 1816 was	£28,278,000
1822 . .	26,419,000
1828 . .	25,500,000

Of course this statement did not comprise the whole, for there were certain annuities not comprised in it; therefore the whole of the unredeemed debt and annuities might be taken thus:—

The interest, &c. in 1816 was	£30,488,000
1822 . .	28,596,000
1828 . .	28,381,000

The total decrease of the unfunded debt amounted to 38,835,000*l.* to which must be added a sum of 9,770,000*l.* which together make a grand total of 48,605,000*l.* The total decrease in the charges upon the debt since 1815, amounted to 4,424,000*l.* This decrease was occasioned by the falling in of terminable annuities.—The expenditure in 1823 was 47,692,000*l.*; this consisted

of the interest of the debt, the ordinary services of the state, such as the army and navy, &c. But the expenditure was—

In 1823 .	£47,692,000
1824 . .	49,527,000
1825 . .	48,061,000
1826 . .	49,585,000
1827 . .	49,719,000

If from these sums be deducted the amount of the fixed sums paid for annuities, &c. in which was included sums advanced for public works, the net expenditure would be thus—

In 1823 .	£18,477,000
1824 . .	20,461,000
1825 . .	20,000,000
1826 . .	21,590,000
1827 . .	21,529,000

The next point which he would bring under consideration was the amount of the issues for the five years to the Commissioners for redeeming the National Debt. The total sum issued for that purpose was 29,414,600*l.* The total surplus of income during that period was 21,092,000*l.* consequently the amount of the issues to the Commissioners exceeded the actual receipt of the revenue by about 8,320,000*l.* which sum was made up by monies raised by means of Exchequer Bills, viz. 4,617,000*l.*; and partly by reducing the balances in the Exchequer. The total revenue of the country for the last two years was as follows:—

In 1826 .	£49,625,000
In 1827 . .	49,581,000

Excluding the naval and military pensions, the advances for public works, &c. the total expenditure would be 49,487,000*l.* leaving an excess of revenue of 94,000*l.* Divested of these weights, the expenditure in 1826 was 49,513,000*l.* In 1827, 49,487,000*l.* which was rather less than the preceding year. It possibly was expected that he should say something respecting the estimates for the current year; without pledging himself for its correctness, though he believed it was nearly so, he would state it:—

The Army, &c. . . .	£6,586,000
Extraordinaries of ditto .	810,000
Militia	292,000
Commissariat	374,000
Navy	5,995,000
Ordnance	1,574,000
Miscellaneous	1,946,000
Making a total of	£17,577,000

The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the income and expenditure of the country, to report the most effectual means of securing an economical receipt, custody, and application of the public money, without detriment to the public service. The motion for a Committee was agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The evacuation of Spain has commenced, and it has been already the signal for tumult. Symptoms of discontent had broken out in Granada; and the roads and mountains of Catalonia are infested by bands of robbers as formidable as the old guerilla parties. The influence and money of the clergy are still working from one end to the other; and formidable bands are prowling about in the mountains.

AUSTRIA.

By a decree of the 18th Nov. the Emperor of Austria encourages the establishment of the Jesuits in his dominions. His Majesty grants them the faculty to communicate freely with their General concerning the internal government of their houses, the direction of the schools which are intrusted to them, the choice of books of instruction, and permission to devote themselves to the labours of the missions. The Emperor terminates his decree by announcing that the Jesuits will contribute in his dominions to the good education of youth; that they will labour to form Christians and faithful subjects; and that they will thus put a check to the ravages of incredulity and corruption!

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A proclamation has been addressed by the Ottoman Porte (says the *Augsburg Gazette*) to all the functionaries of the Empire, conceived in terms the most offensive to the cabinets and all Christendom. It calls the Mussulmen to arms, and declares plainly that the Porte wanted to gain time in order to prepare for a sanguinary struggle; and that having obtained that object, it will rather be overpowered than consent to recognize the independence of the Greeks in the Morea and the islands, which would encourage the other Rayas to revolt, and soon reduce Islamism under the dominion of the infidels. The Porte has not been content with this proclamation, but has also drawn up a list of proscriptions, which includes 1500 French, English, and Russian subjects, and makes all the individuals of the three nations who remain apprehensive of a similar or a worse fate. These measures have obliged the Chargés des Affaires of the neutral powers to interfere, and to observe to the Porte that this conduct was not conformable to the promise which it had made to take under its own protection all the Franks who had no immediate representative; that it was only preparing for itself

the most dreadful catastrophe; that it was even acting contrary to the treaty of Akerman, and that it was going to throw all Europe into alarm. Their remonstrances seem to have made no impression, and the orders of proscription have been executed notwithstanding, under the pretext that the individuals on the list could not account for their means of subsistence, though most of them belong to the most respectable commercial houses. The Bosphorus is closed. No vessel under a foreign flag can leave the port with a cargo, but must unload at the great Custom-house. Immense chains were preparing to close the entrance of the Dardanelles; 13 ships of the line, and some frigates, were fitting out in the arsenal; two ships of the line and one frigate were already in the port, between Tophara and the Seraglio, and a squadron of large and small vessels was in the Dardanelles.

Lord Cochrane considers the effect of the battle of Navarino upon all the belligerent parties to have been such, that whatever remains to be done may be accomplished by negotiation and amicable arrangement. The Egyptians were retiring from the contest in the Morea, with as much celerity as the difficulty of procuring the means of transport for them would permit; after the battle of Navarino, they commenced collecting together all the vessels they could, both Egyptian and Turkish, and by the last accounts 15,000 of them had embarked at Navarino, and had set sail for Alexandria, taking with them all the Turkish and Greek women whom they could persuade to share their fortunes. About 8,000 Egyptian troops were of necessity left in the Morea, through the want of conveyance for them, and these had taken post in the best manner they could in different fortified places; but they are represented to be in the most wretched, destitute condition, with only the choice of evils before them, of starvation, or of surrender to the Greeks. The Greeks on their part, finding the enemy either quitting their soil, or no longer in a situation to annoy them by warlike operations, were beginning to reap the advantages of the new prospects which opened upon them. Lord Cochrane, as might be anticipated, gives a most deplorable account of the state of the country, but speaks with confidence of its future prospects, and its complete emancipation from Turkey.

Accounts from Corfu state, that the Greeks have now 60,000 men under arms, viz. 7,000 at Chios, 8,000 in Candia, 15,000 in the Peloponnesus, 10,500 in West Greece, 12,000 in East Greece, and 7,500 in Samos, Spezzia, and Hydra.—The Greek ships actually in service, are fifty: viz., seven at Chios, five at Candia, eleven at Volo and Trichieri, five in the vicinity of Navarin, seven at Dragomestre, and fifteen cruizing.

AMERICA.

The following remarkable phenomena is recorded in the last volume of the Transactions of the Philosophical Society at New York. In boring for salt at Rocky Hill, in Ohio, about a mile and a half from Lake Erie, after proceeding to the depth of 197 feet, the auger fell, and salt water spouted out for several hours. After the exhaustion of this water, great volumes of inflammable air issued through the aperture for a long time, and formed a cloud; and by ignition by the fire in the shops of the workmen, consumed and destroyed every thing in the vicinity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Triumphal Arch to be erected before the entrance of the New Palace, will be built entirely of marble. For this purpose eleven immense blocks have been imported from Leghorn, and brought up the river in common barges to Freeman's Wharf, Milbank, Westminster, whence they are conveyed on strong trucks, the same that were used to carry the columns to the British Museum, in single pieces, weighing from 18 to 22 tons each piece, and drawn by from 18 to 23 horses.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer lately pronounced judgment in an important literary question, *The British Museum* v. *Payne and Foss*, booksellers and publishers, which had been elaborately argued for some days in that Court. The Trustees of the British Museum claimed a copy of a Number of a splendid publication, entitled *Flora Græca*, got up entirely by subscription, and no more copies printed than those subscribed for. The claim was resisted on the ground that a publication for private circulation did not come under the operation of the Act giving a copy of every work to the library of that national establishment. The Court pronounced unanimously against the claim of the Trustees, on the ground of its being only a portion of the work, and not a complete volume.

Feb. 7. In the King's Bench the Rev. Robert Taylor, who had been convicted of blasphemy, (see vol. xcvii. ii. 363) was sentenced to be imprisoned in Oakham gaol, co. Rutland, for one year; and at the expiration of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour for the space of five years, in 500*l.* and two sufficient persons in 250*l.* each.

Feb. 15. Dr. Birkbeck, when lecturing at the London Mechanics' Institution, on the physiology of the organs of sense, introduced three boys from the Asylum for the Deaf

and Dumb in the Kent-road, in order to illustrate, by living examples, the manner in which one sense can supply the place of another lost or defective sense. Dr. Watson, who conducts the Seminary in the Kent-road, has carried the art of teaching the dumb to speak to great perfection. Showing the deaf boy the thing he wishes him to name, he uncovers his throat, and pronounces the word slowly; the boy watches his lips and feels his throat, and then makes an effort to pronounce the word; and Dr. Watson finds that the boy, after two or three examinations of the throat, and two or three efforts, succeeds. Without hearing a sound, he learns by his eyes to speak—and speaks with emphasis and considerable correctness. The three youths recited four verses of Gray's Elegy, with very appropriate gestures, and voices that wanted nothing but a little modulation.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A quantity of ancient family plate has been found in sinking the floor of a potato cave in the grounds of Thomas Splatt, esq. of *Brixton*, Devon; the plate has been exhibited at the Heralds' College to identify the arms, which are very perfect in all the pieces (30 in number), and prove to be those of Sir Christopher Harris, an ancestor of the Harris family of Radford, quartered with those of his wives, of whom he had three. This gentleman, according to Prince's Worthies of Devon, lived at Radford, which has been the seat of this family uninterruptedly for nearly 400 years, and he represented Plymouth in parliament in the 26th of Elizabeth. The inquest in behalf of the Crown has been suspended by orders from the Treasury, and Mr. Splatt has handsomely ceded his claim to the property as owner of the land. The plate is richly chased in the old style, gilded at the edges: it was, no doubt, buried nearly 200 years since, during the disturbed period of the civil war, Major-gen. Harris, great nephew of Sir Christopher Harris above alluded to, having had a command in the royal army at the siege of Plymouth.

The *Conventual Church of Tewkesbury* has long been known as one of the most ancient and magnificent religious edifices in the kingdom; and being nearly the only remnant of a rich Benedictine Abbey, as well as the repository of the dust of numerous royal and noble personages, is an object in the highest degree interesting to the antiquary. It is supposed to have been built by Fitz-Haimon, a Norman nobleman, in the reign of King Henry the First; and was attached to the abbey until its dissolution in the year 1539, when it was rescued from demolition by the inhabitants of the town, who purchased it from the King's Commissioners, since which period it has regularly been used as the Parish Church. For almost two centuries subsequent to the reign of Henry the Eighth, it is probable that no effort whatever was made to preserve this venerable pile from dilapidation; and during the civil commotions in the seventeenth century it suffered much havoc from the fury of the Parliamentarians throughout its whole interior. In the year 1720 a brief was obtained for the purpose of erecting a new roof, the old one being in so ruinous a state as to endanger the lives of all who ventured beneath it; and from that time to the present, the whole expense of keeping this immense pile of building in repair has been borne solely by the parishioners.

From the year 1727, when the altar-piece was erected and the choir paved, few repairs or improvements were made until it was new pewed in 1796; since which period, however, scarcely a year has elapsed in which very considerable sums of money have not been expended in preserving the edifice from destruction; and although the parishioners have been burthened extremely with poor's rates, and with several other oppressive local assessments, they have, within the last four years, disbursed a sum of little less than 2000*l.* in the improvement of their venerable Church. This sum has been principally expended in repairing the exterior of the tower, the transepts, and the roof; in rebuilding and restoring the pinnacles on the central tower and over the western portal; in adding, for the first time, lead spouts on the south side, and in making capacious drains for the purpose of carrying off the great body of water, which in rainy weather falls from the roof, and which had previously been suffered to soak into and sap the foundation. A considerable cost has also been incurred in renewing portions of the large windows on the north side, and in other parts of the building; and in renovating the north porch, &c.

Still, notwithstanding so much has already been accomplished, there is yet a far greater sum of money required for the completion of the projected necessary improvements than the inhabitants of Tewkesbury have the ability to raise among themselves; they therefore respectfully and earnestly solicit the voluntary contributions of their benevolent and public-spirited countrymen, towards the reparation and embellishment of an ancient and splendid ecclesiastical structure, which has been for many generations a magnificent monument to the pious zeal and architectural skill of their forefathers. —The expense of the contemplated repairs and improvements is estimated to be upwards of 1,700*l.*

One of the town lands of the parish of *Carndonagh*, has been for time immemorial

called *Knocnaclug*. No person knew why it had been so called till within a very few years back, a handsome church-bell, so weighty as to require a tolerably strong man to raise it from the ground, was discovered on the top of a hill in this townland, among loose stones and bushes. Round the rim of it, in raised letters, is the following inscription:—

ORA PRO ME SANCTA MARIA. M. POTTER ME FECIT.

It is in complete preservation; even the iron tongue of it was but slightly injured by rust. It is preserved in the parish church, in the steeple of which a place is now in preparation for it.

The Commissioners for building New Churches have granted 2000*l.* towards erecting a Chapel of Ease for the populous suburb of *Frankwell*, in the parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, 2000*l.* having been previously subscribed by private individuals.

Human skeletons are not unfrequently found in the vale of Gloucestershire, on the banks of the river Severn. They are generally discovered after an irruption of that turbid river, embedded in the alluvial deposits on the side exposed to the action of the current. Two have recently been exposed to view, a few feet only below the surface of the ground in which they were deposited; one in an erect, the other in a reclining position. The bones of both were rendered completely carious and black by time; and near to these remains of, probably, some of the aborigines of this island was found a spear, headed with a small portion of decayed wood, on which it was fixed, two or three blue beads, and a coarse substance perfectly rotten, that appeared like the impression from a piece of matting.

SPRING CIRCUITS, 1828.

HOME—Lord Ch. Justice Best and Justice Burrough: Hertford, March 5. Chelmsford, March 10. Maidstone, March 17. Horsham, March 24. Kingston, Mar. 31.

NORTHERN—Justice Bailey and Baron Hullock: Durham, Feb. 26. Appleby, Feb. 29. Carlisle, March 3. Newcastle, Mar. 3. Northumberland, March 4. Lancaster, March 8. York and City, March 22.

WESTERN—Justice Littledale and Justice Gaselee: Winchester, March 3. New Sarum, March 8. Dorchester, March 14. Exeter and City, March 18. Launceston, March 25. Taunton, 29.

OXFORD—Justice Park and Baron Vaughan: Reading, Feb. 29. Oxford, March 4. Worcester and City, March 8. Stafford, March 13. Shrewsbury, March 20. Hereford, March 25. Monmouth, March 29. Gloucester and City, April 2.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Baron and Justice Holroyd: Northampton, March 1. Oakham, March 7. Lincoln and City, March 8. Nottingham and Town, March 14. Derby, March 19. Leicester and Borough, March 24. Coventry and Warwick, March 29.

NORFOLK—Lord Tenterden and Baron Garrow: Aylesbury, Feb. 28. Bedford, March 5. Huntingdon, March 8. Cambridge, March 11. Thetford, March 15. Bury St. Edmunds, March 21.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1828.

Bedfordshire — G. Musgrave, of Shitlington, esq.

Berkshire—T. Bowles, of Milton-hill, esq.

Buckinghamshire—R. Harvey, of Langley-park, esq.

Cambridgeshire and *Huntingdonshire*—John Peter Allix, of Swaffham-Prior, esq.

Cheshire—Richard Massey, of Moston, esq.

Cornwall—J. W. Buller, of Shillingham, esq.

Cumberland—Tho. Parker, of Warwick-hall, esq.

Derbyshire—Sir G. Sitwell, of Renishaw, bart.

Devonshire—Wm. Langmead, of Elford-Leigh, esq.

Dorsetshire—W. Gill Paxson, of Coombe-Almer, esq.

Essex—Sir C. J. Smith, of Suttons, Bart.

Gloucestershire—F. Trotman, of Siston-court, esq.

Herefordshire—Edm. Higginson, of Saltmarsh, esq.

Hertfordshire—Sir C. Smith, of Bedwell-park, bart.

Kent—Sir T. M. Wilson, of Charlton, bart.

Leicestershire—G. Pochin, of Barkby, esq.

Lincolnshire—C. Winn, of Appleby, esq.

Monmouthshire—W. Morgan, of Panty Goytre, esq.

Norfolk—Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, of Hillington, esq.

Northamptonshire—H. H. H. Hungerford, of Maidwell, esq.

Northumberland—C. Bosanquet, of Rock, esq.

Nottinghamshire—John E. Wescombe, of Thrumpton, esq.

Oxfordshire—Charles C. Dormer, of Rousham, esq.

Rutlandshire—T. Walker, of Liddington, esq.

Shropshire—W. L. Childe, of Kinlet-hall, esq.

Somersetshire—J. H. S. Pygott, of Brockley, esq.

Staffordshire — John Atkinson, of Maple Hayes, esq.

County of Southampton—W. S. Stanley, of Paultons, esq.

Suffolk—H. Logan, of Kentwell-hall, esq.

Surrey—T. Hope, of Deepdene, esq.

Sussex—R. Aldridge, of New-lodge, esq.

Warwickshire—Sir G. Chetwynd, of Grendon-hall, bart.

Wiltshire—G. W. Wroughton, of Wilcot-house, esq.

Worcestershire—George Meredith, of Berington, esq.
Yorkshire—Sir T. Sykes, of Sledmere, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—Wm. Chambers, of Llanelly, esq.
Pembrokeshire—T. Meyrick, of Bush, esq.
Cardiganshire—J. Griffiths, of Llwyndurries, esq.
Glamorganshire—R. F. Jenner, of Wenvoe-castle, esq.
Breconshire—F. Price, of Tyn-y-coed, esq.
Radnorshire—David Thomas, of Wellfield-house, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—J. Panton, of Llanddyfnan, esq.
Carnarvonshire—R. W. Price, of Bronygader, esq.
Merionethshire—T. Casson, of Blaenddol, esq.
Montgomeryshire—J. J. Turner, of Pentrehellin, esq.
Denbighshire—L. H. B. Hesketh, of Gwyrch-castle, esq.
Flintshire—G. W. Kenrick, of Mertyn, esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 28. An historical play, called *Edward the Black Prince*, from the pen of Mr. T. Reynolds, was produced; but it was destitute of interest, and met with much opposition.

Jan. 31. A new Farce, written by Mr. Peake, called the *Haunted Inn*, was brought forward. It was full of humour, and the characters were admirably supported by Liston, Jones, Matthews, and Mrs. Orger.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 5. A Comedy, intitled, the *Merchant's Wedding*, or *London Frolics* in 1638, founded principally on *Jasper Maynes' City-Match*, and *Rowley's Match at Midnight*, was produced, and met with complete success. It is from the pen of Mr. Planché.

Feb. 19. An Afterpiece, called *Somnambulism*, or *The White Phantom of the Village*, was presented. It was full of broad humour, and met with universal applause.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign Office, Jan. 25.—Mr. J. W. May, to be Consul-Gen. in Great Britain for the King of the Netherlands.—Mr. E. H. Campbell, Consul, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. W. Stuart Day to be Consul in the Isle of Wight.

Feb. 4.—29th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Byng, 2d W. I. Reg. to be Colonel.—2d W. I. Reg. Gen. Francis Fuller to be Colonel.—Brevet. Capt. Thos. Seward, Royal Marines, to be Major.

Feb. 5.—Duke of Gordon, G.C.B. to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Visc. Melville, Right Hon. R. Peel, the Earl of Dudley, Right Hon. W. Huskisson, the Duke of Wellington, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Ashley, Right Hon. Baron Wallace, the Marquis of Graham, and Lawrence Peel, Esq. to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India; also Vice-Admirals Sir W. J. Hope and Sir G. Cockburn, Sir Geo. Clerk, Bart. and the Earl of Brecknock, to be Members of the Council of his R. H. the Lord High Admiral; and Col. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

Feb. 8.—C. Koch, esq. to be Consul in Frankfort.

War-Office, Feb. 11.—2d Life Guards, Capt. Fred. Evelyn, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.—5th Foot, Major Geo. Tovey to be Major.—6th ditto, Brevet Col. Chas. Bruce to be Lieut.-Col.—9th ditto, Capt. W. Towers St. Clair to be Major.—19th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Hardy to be Lieut.-Col.—49th ditto, Major Tobias Kirkwood to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Peter Bishop to be Major.—57th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Geo. Cathcart to be Lieut.-Col.—62d ditto, Major Eyre Smith to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. John Singleton to be Major.—80th ditto, Major Fred. W. Culling Smith to be Major.—82d ditto, Lieut.-Col. W. Balfour to be Lieut.-Col.—95th ditto, Major Arch. M. Maxwell to be Major. Unattached, to be Majors of Inf. Capt. Ronald Macdonald, 92d Foot; Capt. Plomer Young, 89th.—Staff. Brevet Col. Octavius Carey, 57th Foot, to be inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

Feb. 12.—Lord Ponsonby to be Envoy Extraord. to the Emperor of Brazil.—W. Chad, esq. to be Envoy Extraord. to the Republic of Colombia.—W. Mich. Ward, esq. to be Minister Plenip. to the King of Saxony.—H. S. Fox, esq. to be Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna.—The Hon. W. T. Horner Fox Strangways to be Sec. to the Legation at Naples.—Lord Albert Conyngham to be Sec. to the Legation at Florence.—Geo. Jackson, esq. to be Commissary Judge to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone for the prevention of illegal traffic in Slaves.

Feb. 14.—Royal Art. Major-Gen. Wiltshire Wilson to be Col. Comm.

Feb. 14. Dr. Herbert Jenner to be Advocate-General, *vice* Robinson, promoted.

Feb. 15.—Gen. Lord Hill to be on the Staff of his Majesty's Army, and all matters respecting the Military Service to pass through his hands.

Feb. 15.—H. U. Addington, esq. to be Minister Plen. to the Diet at Frankfort.

Feb. 18.—The Duke of Montrose to be Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

To be Baronets:—F. Freeling, of the

General Post-office; Joseph de Courcy Laffan, of Cobham, Kent, M.D.; Patrick Macgregor, of Saville-row, Middlesex, esq. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty.

Feb. 18. Sir Christopher Robinson, Knt. to be Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

War-Office, Feb. 13.—22d Foot, Lieut.-Col. James Fleming to be Lieut.-Col.—28th Ditto, Major Hon. Henry Dundas to be Major.—57th ditto, Capt. H. R. Hartley to be Major.—74th ditto, Capt. Eyre John Crabb to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Armagh.—Right Hon. H. Goulburn.
Ashburton.—Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne.
Bath.—The Earl of Brecknock.
Cambridge (Town).—Right Hon. James Graham.
Carlisle.—J. L. Lushington, esq.
Corfe Castle.—N. W. Peach, esq.
Cork (County).—Hon. John Boyle.
Dover.—W. H. Trant, esq. *vice* E. B. Wilbraham, esq. now Baron Skelmersdale.
Durham (County).—William Russell, of Brancepath Castle, esq. *vice* J. G. Lambton, now Baron Durham.
Durham (City).—Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.
Edinburghsh.—Sir Geo. Clerk, bt.
Ennis.—Right Hon. T. F. Lewis.
Enniskillen.—Hon. A. H. Cole.
Harwich.—Right Hon. J. C. Herries.
Haslemere.—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett.
Kerry.—Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald.
King's Lynn.—Lord Geo. Bentinck.
Knaresborough.—Rt. Hon. G. Tierney.
Liverpool.—Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson.
Lymington.—Thos. Divett, esq.
Milborne Port. J. N. North, esq.
Monmouth (County).—Lord G. C. H. Somerset.
Newport (Hants).—Hon. W. H. J. Scott.
New Sarum—Hon. D. P. Bouverie.
Oxford University.—Right Hon. R. Peel.
Plympton Earle.—Sir Chas. Wetherell.
Richmond.—Hon. Sir R. Lawrence Dundas.
Ripon.—Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.
Seaford—Hon. A. T. Ellis.
Woodstock.—Lord Ashley.
Weymouth and Melcomb Regis.—C. B. Sugden, esq. *vice* Right Hon. T. Wallace, now Baron Wallace.
Yarmouth (Hants).—Thos. Wallace, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. R. Ponsonby to be Bp. of Killaloe.
Rev. Mr. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's.
Rev. E. Bather to be Archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.
Rev. Mr. Butterfield, a Minor Canon of Windsor.
Rev. W. D. Harrison, a Minor Canon of Winchester Cath.
Rev. S. Smith, to a Preb. in Bristol Cath.
Rev. W. Bowen, Ewias Harold V. Heref.
Rev. J. Bush, Butleigh cum Baltonsborough V. Somerset.
Rev. J. H. Charleton, Elberton V. Glouc.
Rev. W. Churchill, Winterborne Strickland R. Dorset.
Rev. C. J. F. Clinton, Cromwell R. Notts.
Rev. H. S. Cocks, Leigh R. with Bransford Chapel annexed, co. Worcester.
Rev. C. Collyer, Cley R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. H. T. Coulson, Landewednart R. Cornwall.
Rev. R. S. Dixon, Great Tey R. Essex.
Rev. W. M'Douall, Luton R. co. Bedford.
Rev. H. G. Evans, Freystrop R. co. Pemb.
Rev. W. Heath, Calne V. Wilts.
Rev. J. J. Hodson, Yelvertoft R. Northpn.
Rev. T. L. Hughes, St. Penegoes R. co. Montgomery.
Rev. L. Iremonger, Warnborough V. Wilts.
Rev. A. B. Lechmere, Welland V. Worc.
Rev. S. Lonsdale, St. George's R. Bloomsbury.
Rev. W. B. Pole, Upper Swell R. Glouc.
Rev. J. Robinson, Mariner's Church, Hull.
Rev. W. S. Robinson, Dyrham R. Glouc.
Rev. W. G. Rowland, St. Mary's P. C. Shrewsbury.
Rev. M. Taylor, Winnall R. Hants.
Rev. J. Torriano, Stanstead Mountfichet V. Essex.
Rev. C. Townley, Little Abington V. Camb.
Rev. E. Walter, Woodhall V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. W. Watkins, Rumbold's Wyke R. Sussex.
Rev. W. Wilson, Arthingworth R. Npnsh.
Rev. G. Wood, Dorchester Holy Trinity R. with Frome Whitfield, Somerset.
Rev. J. Wood, Leysdown V. Kent.

Chaplains.

Rev. J. Aspinall, Chap. to Ld. Clonbrock.
Rev. W. C. Bartlett, Chap. to Earl Gower.
Rev. G. O. Townshend, Chap. to the King.

Civil Preferments.

Stephen Lushington, D. C. L. to be Judge of the Consistory Court of London, and Chancellor of the Diocese.
Rev. J. H. Bright, second Master of Falmouth School.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At Bogota, the wife of James Henderson, esq. Consul-gen. for Colombia, a dau.

1828. *Jan.* 17. The lady of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. a son.——20. At Rattenstall, co. Lanc. Mrs. Cunliffe, of three boys and two girls at one birth! They were all born alive, but died in a few hours afterwards.

——24. At Stapleton, the wife of H. C. Harford, esq. a dau.——27. At the Ryes Lodge, near Sudbury, the wife of Nashe Clarke Barnardiston, esq. a dau.——28. On Clapham Common, Surrey, the wife of Wm. Hughes Hughes, esq. barrister-at-law, of Belle-Vue House, Ryde, a dau.——29. The wife of Harry E. Waller, esq. of Farmington Lodge, a son and heir.

Lately. At Gloucester-place, the lady of Sir John Powlett Orde, Bart. a dau.——At Colchester, the wife of Archd. Parry, a dau.

Feb. 2. At York, the wife of Dr. Camidge, a son.——At Cholmondeley-house, Piccadilly, Lady Henry Cholmondeley, a dau.——6. At Christchurch Barracks, the wife of H. Collingwood, esq. 4th Royal Irish Drag. Guards, a dau.——7. At West Ham Abbey, the wife of J. Barclay, esq. of Devonshire-place, a dau.——11. At Woodlands, Chigwell, Essex, the lady of Sir J. Urmston, a son.——13. In Berkeley-square, Lady Gordon Cumming, a dau.——14. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of H. Goode, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.——16. Lady Ellenborough, a son.——19. At Old Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Nevile Reid, a dau.——24. In Welbeck-st. the wife of Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Thomas, eldest son of Alderman Bennett, of Shaftesbury, to Miss Hannah Hutchings, niece to Col. Williams, of Liverpool, and to Major Skinner, R. A.——18. At Bangor Cathedral, Abraham John Creighton, esq. of Kilcremin Lodge, King's County, to Jane Matilda, second dau. of the late Rev. L. K. Conyngham, Ratoath, co. Meath.——22. At Handsworth, R. C. Hamilton Gordon, Lieut. 95th reg. to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Freer, esq. of the Friary, Handsworth.——23. At Paris, Edw. Sherlock Gooch, esq. eldest son of sir T. S. Gooch, Bart. M.P. of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, to Louisa, second dau. of Sir Geo. Beeston Prescott, Bart. of Theobalds Park, Herts.——24. At Denton, co. Durham, the Rev. James Raine, M.A. Rector of Meldon in Northumberland, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Rev. Thos. Peacock, Perpetual Curate of Denton.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. W. Scott, of Rotherfield Park, Hants, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. Sir Sam. Clarke Jervoise, Bart. of Idsworth Park.——25. At Staplehurst, Kent, Thos. Lloyd, esq. 4th Light Drag. to Maria, eldest dau. of W. R. James, esq. of Staplehurst.——28. At Broom Hall, R. A. Dundas, esq. M. P. for Ipswich, to Lady Mary Bruce, eldest dau. of the Earl of Elgin.——The Rev. T. Halford, of Piccadilly, to Mary, only dau. of J. B. Creswell, esq. of New Court, Devon. ——29. At Puriton, near Bridgewater, Jervis Cooke, esq. of Portchester, Hants, son of Rear-Adm. Cooke, to Harriet, dau. of the late John Bignall, esq. of Rawleigh House, near Barnstaple.——At Great Baddow, Essex, Ric. J. Jenney, esq. barrister-at-law, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Latham Brickwood, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's. ——At Watford, Northamptonsh. Joseph Hawksworth, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Middlemore Clerke Pilkington, esq.——At Avesham, Notts, the Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, Rector of Screveton, to Sophia Georgiana, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Chaplin, Rector of Avesham and Ketham.

Lately. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, John Eames, esq. to Mary, only dau. of Thomas Cantrell, esq.——Rev. Edw. Woodhouse, to Cath. Anne, dau. of Ald. Smith, M. P.

Feb. 6. At St. Marylebone church, Capt. Molesworth, R.N. brother of Visc. Molesworth, to Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Tomkyns, of Buckenhill Park, co. Hereford. ——6. At Fetcham, W. Holme Sumner, esq. to Mary Barnard, dau. of J. B. Hankey, esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey.——7. At Alford, H. Wilson, esq. solicitor, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Joseph Lister, Rector of Cranoe and Caunton.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edw. Bolton King, Esq. of Umberside, co. Warwick, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of Robert Knight, esq. M.P. of Barrells.——12. The Rev. Wm. Scott Robinson, Rector of Dyrham, co. Glouc. to Matilda Maxwell, dau. of John Innes, esq. of Broad-street-buildings.—— At Brighton, R. W. Fletcher, esq. of Great Barr, Staff. to Mary, youngest dau. of late J. Green, esq. of Highbury Park.——14. J. Wellington, jun. esq. of Bristol, to Harriet-Esther, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley.——15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Rich. Leonard Adams, of Grosvenor-place, to the Hon. Eliza-Atherton Powys, fourth dau. of the late Lord Lilford.——16. At St. Peter's in the Tower, Wm. Vincent, esq. of the Ordnance, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Valentine James Lloyd, esq. of the Tower.——18. At Kensington, Prince Hohenlohe of Laugenbourg, to the Princess Feodore, eldest dau. of the Duchess of Kent; the bride was given away by the Duke of Clarence; the Princess is in her 20th year; the Prince is in his 32d year.——19. At Bristol, the Rev. Caddell Holder, to Anne Tierney, fourth dau. of Jacob Elton, esq. of Bristol.——At Cirencester, H. E. Rutherford, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope, to Emma, third dau. of John Masters, esq. of Cirencester.

OBITUARY.

Duchess of Buccleuch.

Nov. 21. At Richmond, aged 84, the Most Noble Elizabeth Scott, Duchess dowager of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

This highly descended and allianced noblewoman was born June 9, 1743, the only child of George Brudenel, Duke of Montagu, K.G. by Mary only child of John Duke of Montagu, K.G., by Mary youngest daughter and coheir of John, the great Duke of Marlborough, K.G. At the age of 24, "Lady Betty Montagu" was married to Henry Duke of Buccleuch, then a minor, but afterwards also Duke of Queensberry, K.T. and K.G. He died in 1812, (see vol. LXXXII. i. 92,) having had by her Grace, three sons and four daughters, viz. 1. George Earl of Dalkeith, who died young; 2. Lady Mary, now Countess of Courtown; 3. Lady Elizabeth, now Countess of Horne: 4. Charles-William, late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; 5. Lady Caroline, now Marchioness of Queensberry; 6. Lord Henry-James, now Lord Montagu of Boughton; 7. Lady Harriet, now Marchioness dowager of Lothian. Through these connections her Grace has had forty-three grand-children, of which thirty-five survive.

No female in this kingdom, out of the Royal family, concentrated such claims of rank as the late Duchess of Buccleuch; none possessed equal patronage, wealth, and power. These circumstances have a decided tendency to divide the possessors from their lowlier fellow-creatures, as much by deficient sympathies as situation; and hence it often happens that when the rich give liberally, they do not therefore give considerately, for they cannot comprehend, in many cases, the distress they may be willing to relieve. This lady, on the contrary, entered into every one's feelings, understood every one's wants, for it was the great business of her life to examine and relieve. She was called, emphatically, 'the good Duchess,' and understood to be always easy of access, always willing to help, yet solicitous to discriminate the character of all cases, and at once noble and prudent in her donations. Was there a respectable tradesman in the middle ranks of life borne down by a large family and adverse circumstances, she was aware that no petty boon would meet the exigencies of the case, and by large sums has she many a time averted the horrors of bankruptcy, and so supported the family in their appearance, that suspicion of poverty has never glanced towards them. As it was always her injunction to keep her gifts secret, many have been thus helped who have never spoken; but there have also been many hearts that could not contain the swelling gratitude which compelled them to thank the hand which helped them—to bless 'the good Duchess' who had rescued them from ruin.

To every description of the poor, she was so constant a refuge, that it was well known numbers came to dwell in the vicinity of her seats, for the sake of partaking her bounty. Had a poor man an accident, the Duchess paid the surgeon for attending him, and sent to his family every Saturday his usual wages. Was the mother of a family or her children sick? every day the father had restorative food given for them till the last was well. The widow's children were educated and apprenticed, industry was encouraged and rewarded, disease and infirmity provided for. Her hand, though aged and tremulous, could always write orders for relieving the distant object not less than that which pressed upon her sight, and never did a severe season set in, for which she did not provide coals and blankets, bread and meat, as for the great families at her various estates, which God had committed to her charge, and which were always present to her memory, with all their ailments and necessities, their infants and their aged. 'Give all of them help, ask for rent from none of them,' were words I once read myself, in a hurried note written to her man of business, when he was sent by her on an errand of mercy. Macneil, in his Skaithe of Scotland, in relating the affecting story of a deserted wife and her babes restored to happiness and virtue by charitable aid, said almost fifty years ago,

'Wha's the angel but Buccleuch?'

from whom we learn, that her youth was employed in the same manner as her age has been, that the sympathy of her disposition, the affability of her manners, and the nobility of her heart were equally apparent. It is said, that during the life-time of the duke her husband, they jointly gave away no less than thirty thousand a-year in charities, and since her widowhood it has been but little less, which she has devoted to the same purpose, although frequently to her own

serious inconvenience. For a year or two, latterly, it has been apprehended that personal weakness, accompanied by partial loss of memory, has rendered her liable to imposition, but as the habit of giving had become a pleasure, as much as it was formerly a principle, her family most amiably forbore all interference on the subject, and thus spared her the pain of conscious inability, which, to a person long blest with wonderful health and activity, must have been a source of mortification, notwithstanding her truly Christian submission and resignation.

She sunk at a patriarchial age, surrounded by the descendants who lived and honoured her, and by old and venerating servants, for whom she has provided in three distinct classes, according to the length of their servitude. The day of her funeral will be remembered by the young as one in which the old wept, and the manly were bowed down with sorrow. Every inhabitant of Richmond, who could by any means procure a horse and black cloak, followed the mournful procession, as the only means he now possessed of proving his gratitude or evincing his admiration. All the shops were shut up, business and pleasure alike suspended, and the whole of the remaining population, long after the funeral had gone by, stood in groups talking of the 'good Duchess,' and in many cases weeping for their benefactress.

Nor amongst the praises of the poor let the warm esteem and admiration of all the higher ranks be forgotten, for it has rarely happened that one whose virtues had won such universal praise, could have been so entirely beloved. To this may be added, that the Duchess united to a strong and cultivated mind, a fine taste in works of art, especially music and painting, and that she was in every respect as great an ornament to the high station in which she moved, as a blessing to those below her. Her example had a happy influence during her life, for it was well known that her daughter-in-law (the young Duchess, as she was called formerly) was in every respect like-minded, and it can hardly be doubted, that even generations unborn will be influenced by the treasured memorials of her good deeds, noble qualities, and endearing virtues. The remains of the Duchess dowager were deposited in the vault of the Montagu family, at Warkton church, near Kettering. During Sunday the body lay in state in one of the principal apartments of Boughton-house, and on Monday was conveyed to the church with the solemnity and decorum becoming the mournful occasion. After the usual attendants, at the head of the melancholy procession were 30 of the tenants of the deceased Duchess on horseback. The hearse, upon which the armorial insignia of her Grace were displayed, was preceded by a carriage, in which were the clergymen of the neighbouring parishes, and followed by three mourning coaches, the carriage of the late Duchess, and those of Lord Montagu, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Hon. Captain Cust, and Henry Oddie, Esq. The body was followed to the grave by Lord Montagu, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Dunglass, the Hon. Robert Stopford, the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, the Hon. Captain Cust, Mr. Oddie, her Grace's solicitor, and Mr. Edwards, steward of the Boughton estates.

LORD DOUGLAS.

Dec. 26. At Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Archibald Douglas, Lord Douglas of Douglas in Lanarkshire, Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the County of Forfar.

He was born at Paris, July 10, 1748, a twin, but only surviving son by his second marriage, of Sir John Stewart, third Baronet of Grandtully, in Perthshire, and grandfather of Sir George, the present and fifth Baronet. His Lordship's descent from the family of Douglas, was maternal; his mother having been Jane, only daughter of James, second Marquis of Douglas,* by his second wife, Lady Mary Ker, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Lothian. On the death of his uncle the third Marquis and only Duke of Douglas, Mr. Stewart was served nearest and lawful heir of entail and provision in general to his Grace, and consequently succeeded to the real and personal property, and took the name of Douglas. In the following March a petition was presented in his name to his Majesty, claiming the title and dignity of Earl of Angus, in virtue of a charter of Queen Anne, which was alleged to have regranted the dignity to the heirs of tailzie in the estate of Douglas and Angus. The claim was

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* He was born in 1646;—a most extraordinary case that the grandfather of an individual dying in 1827, should have been living before the death of Charles the First;—that the lives of three generations should occupy so nearly two centuries! The mother of Lord Douglas, when she gave birth to him, had completed her fiftieth year; her father at her birth was in his fifty-second.

however, met (or rather anticipated) by a counter petition in the names of the then Duke of Hamilton, (a minor like his competitor,) who, on the death of the Duke of Douglas, had by male descent become chief of that princely house. Both petitions were referred to the House of Peers; where no decision appears to have been made on their merits, but the Earldom of Angus, as well as the Marquisate of Douglas, have ever since been attributed to the Dukes of Hamilton. The family of Hamilton, however, carried their opposition to Mr. Douglas to a more serious extent, and at the latter end of 1762 raised a reduction of the service of Mr. Hamilton, on the allegation of his not being the child of Lady Jane Douglas; but a most voluminous proof was taken both in Britain and France, and the important "Douglas Cause" was finally determined in favour of the subject of the present memoir, by the House of Lords, Feb. 27, 1771.

In February 1782, Mr. Douglas was elected M.P. for the County of Forfar, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Penmure; an objection was taken to his election, on the ground of his being a Peer, and evidence was laid before a committee of the House of Commons of his right to the Earldom of Angus, but the objection was overruled. He was rechosen at the general election in 1784; but, on the dissolution of that parliament in 1790, was created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Douglas, of Douglas Castle. His Lordship was constituted Colonel of the Forfarshire militia in 1798.

Lord Douglas was twice married; firstly at London, June 13, 1771, to Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of William, second Duke of Montrose, and sister to the present Duke; by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Archibald, now Lord Douglas, born in 1773, and yet unmarried; 2. the Hon. Charles, also unmarried; 3. William, who died young; and 4. the Right Hon. Jane-Margaret, married in 1804 to Lord Montagu of Boughton.* Having lost his first wife in 1779, Lord Douglas married secondly, May 13, 1783, Lady Frances Scott, dau. of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, and sister to Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. By this lady he had five sons, and three daughters; 5. the Hon. Caroline-Lucy, married in 1810, to Capt. now Vice-Adm. George Scott, R.N. 6. the Hon. Sholto, who was in the army, and died unmarried in 1821; 7. the Hon. and Rev. James, who married in 1813, Miss Wilhelmina Murray, cousin to Lord Elibank, but we believe has no children; 8. the Hon. George, a Captain R.N. unmarried; 9. the Hon. Frances-Elizabeth, married in 1826, to William Moray-Stirling, esq.; 10 and 11. the Hons. Henry and John, who died young; and 12. the Hon. Mary-Sydney, married in 1821 to Robert Douglas, esq.

Throughout his long life, Lord Douglas manifested himself a sound constitutional statesman, always avoiding those that were given to change. In private life, he set an example of rational piety and virtuous conduct, every way worthy of a good man. His Lordship resided mostly in Scotland, and kept up an establishment suitable to his rank and opulence, without embarrassing himself, displaying true dignity and splendour, void of ostentation. To such of his tenants and servants as acted with propriety, he was kind and indulgent, but always turned off such as acted incorrectly; and his Lordship and family seemed as if they vied with each other in acts of charity and benevolence.

* Nephew to her then stepmother, immediately after mentioned. In Lord Douglas and the Duchess of Buccleuch Lord and Lady Montagu have each lost, nearly at the same time, a parent who had lived to a very advanced age.

DR. ARBUTHNOT, BP. OF KILLALOE.

Jan. 9. At his palace, at Clansford, of apoplexy, the Right Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, D.D. Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

This excellent Prelate was brother to Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. who commands a British brigade in Portugal, and to the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, late Chief Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods and Forests. From the Deanery of Cloyne he was appointed to succeed Dr. Mant, now Bishop of Down, in the see of Killaloe in 1823. In Dr. Arbuthnot, the clergy of his diocese will have to regret a generous and impartial patron, and a kind protector; the numerous poor of his neighbourhood a benefactor, an advocate, and a friend. Ever anxious to promote the interests of religion, and secure the comforts of his clergy, the number of churches and glebe-houses was increased by his exertion. A constant resident in his diocese, his attention was never diverted from the high and important charge confided to his care, and the humble and deserving curate had not to complain of neglect or discouragement from this exemplary pre-

late. A perfect gentleman, to every class of persons his manners were courteous and affable, while his deportment was ever consistent with the dignity of his station. His lordship's remains were interred in the Cathedral of Killaloe, attended by a vast concourse of persons.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR THOS. MUNRO.

July 6. At Puttercoodah, near Gootz, of cholera morbus, after only two hours' illness, Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Baronet, and K.C.B. Governor of Madras.

This distinguished and meritorious public servant proceeded to India in the year 1778, as an infantry cadet, in the service of the East India Company. After attracting by his services the notice of Government during Lord Cornwallis's Mysore war, he was nominated by that nobleman to be one of the assistants to Col. Read in settling and governing the provinces conquered from Tippoo. After the fall of Seringapatam he was appointed, jointly with Captain, now Sir John Malcolm, Secretary to the Commissioners to whom was confided the adjustment of the affairs, and division of the territories of Mysore, and the investment of the young Rajah with the government of that country.

He was present at the fall of Seringapatam, in the month of May 1799, and after that event was selected by Lord Wellesley, to whom he was personally unknown, to administer the government of Canara, to which the province of Malabar was afterwards annexed. After rendering important services in this situation, he was appointed by the same illustrious statesman to a similar office in the extensive and valuable provinces ceded by the Nizam in 1801, in commutation of his subsidy; and his conduct in that situation not only gained general applause, but was equally beneficial to the inhabitants and to the company. He obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1804. In 1808 he returned to England, and, on the renewal of the Company's charter was for many days consecutively examined for several hours before the House of Commons, where his evidence excited the surprise and even the admiration of all parties. He was next sent to Madras, by the Court of Directors, on an important duty connected with the permanant settlement of the revenues of that presidency. For the performance of this duty he was singularly qualified by his habits of laborious research, and the clearness with which he stated, and the success with which he applied to practical purposes the information he had elicited. His official writings are consulted, and in the highest esteem all over India. They are described by a high authority in the following terms, "every writing of Col. Munro is entitled to attention. His vigorous and comprehensive understanding, the range which his mind takes through the whole range of political economy, the simplicity and clearness with which all his ideas are unfolded, his long and extensive experience, and his uniform success, rank him high as an authority in all matters relating to the revenues of India." In 1813 he attained the rank of Colonel. In 1817 Colonel Munro being in the neighbourhood of Soondoor, where he had been sent as commissioner to take charge of the districts ceded to the East India Company by the Peishwa, he was appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop to undertake the reduction of the rebellious feudatory of Soondoor, and he was shortly after vested with a separate command of the reserve, and the rank of Brigadier-General, under orders from the Marquis of Hastings. The place was surrendered on this officer's approach, towards the end of October. That illustrious and eloquent statesman, Mr. Canning, on the 4th of March 1819, in moving the thanks of the House of Commons to the noble Marquis of Hastings and the army in India for their splendid services in the Pindarry and Mahratta war, thus describes the conduct of this officer: "To give some notion of the extent of country over which these actions were distributed, the distance between the most northern and most southern of the captured fortresses is not less than 700 miles. At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze, and without opportunities of early and special notice, was employed a man whose name I should have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Col. Thomas Munro, a gentleman whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging, when he was examined at their bar, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter; and than whom England never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some time past have been rather of a civil and administrative than of a military nature, was called early in the war to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than 500 or 600 men, of whom a very small proportion were Eu-

ropeans, and marched into the Mahratta territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. The population which he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him or taken by assault on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving every thing secure and tranquil behind him."

In the general orders of the Governor-general in council, dated 29th Aug. 1818, the Marquis of Hastings makes these observations:

"Brigadier-General Munro has splendidly exhibited how a force apparently insufficient may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy. His subjugation of fortress after fortress, and his securing every acquisition with numbers so unproportioned to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents." And in the same general order his Lordship further observes: "The approaching retirement from active duty of Brig.-Gen. Munro, is a subject of deep regret to the Governor-General in council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services through a long and distinguished career."

The retirement alluded to by his Lordship, was the nomination of this officer to the high office of Governor of Madras, and which is the first instance of a Company's military officer being so exalted. Sir Thomas Munro took his seat as Governor on the 10th of June 1820. He wished to have retired in the year 1823, but was induced to continue in his post at the particular request of the Court of Directors.

On the extension of the Order of the Bath to the service of the East India Company, this officer was appointed a Commander; and in 1819 he received the dignity of a Knight Companion. As a further reward for his distinguished services, he was created a Baronet, June 30, 1825; but we are not aware whether or not he has left a successor to the title.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras, held at the Banqueting Room, pursuant to public notice, on the 21st of July, 1827, the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, Chief Justice, in the chair, it was resolved, That this Meeting largely participates in the affliction of all classes of the community, Native as well as European, at the calamity which has occurred in the death of our late revered Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Thos. Munro, Bart., K.C.B., in the province where he had long been known by the appellation of Father of the People, and at a time when he was on the eve of returning to his native country, after a public career extending to upwards of 47 years, and growing in success and honour up to its close. That this meeting, many of whom were members of the same profession, many fellow-labourers in the same field, and all eye-witnesses of his conduct, take pride in the fame which this most honoured servant of the East India Company first acquired in duties and scenes that are familiar to them, and which during the last seven years he consummated by the most eminent and approved public services, at the head of the Government of this Presidency. That his justice, benevolence, frankness, and hospitality were no less conspicuous than the extraordinary faculties of mind with which he was endowed, and the admirable purposes to which he incessantly applied them; and that he commanded, in a singular degree, the veneration of all persons by whom he was known. That to perpetuate the remembrance of his public and private virtues, a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of erecting a statue to his memory." The subscriptions collected at Madras, at the end of August, amounted to upwards of 70,000 rupees.

At a Court of Directors of the East India Company, held the 28th of November, it was "Resolved unanimously, That the Court has learned with feelings of the deepest concern, the decease of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., late Governor of Fort St. George, and its regret is peculiarly excited by the lamented event having occurred at a moment when that distinguished officer was on the point of returning to his native land in the enjoyment of his well-earned honours, after a long and valuable life, which has been devoted to the interest of the Company and his country.

"That this Court cannot fail to bear in mind the zeal and devotion manifested by Sir Thomas Munro, in retaining charge of the Government of Madras, after he had intimated his wish to retire therefrom, and at a period when the political state of India rendered the discharge of the duties of that high and honourable station peculiarly arduous and important; and this Court desires to record this expression of its warmest regard for the memory of its late valuable servant, and to assure his surviving

family, that it deeply sympathizes in the grief which so unexpected an event must have occasioned to them."

REV. JOHN HELLINS, F.R.S.

March, 1827. The Rev. John Hellins, B.D. F.R.S., Vicar of Potterspury, in Northamptonshire.

This distinguished member of the scientific world, was, to use the words lately addressed to the Royal Society, by their President, Mr. Davies Gilbert, "one of those extraordinary men, who, deprived of early advantages, have elevated themselves, by the force of genius and of industry, to a level above most persons blessed with regular education." In 1787, he edited "The Young Algebraist's Companion." The first paper from his pen in the Philosophical Transactions, appears in 1788, being a "Theorem for computing Logarithms." In 1788, he published a quarto volume of "Mathematical Essays, on several subjects;" and in 1802 in two vols. 4to. "Analytical Institutions, originally written in Italian, by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi." [Translated from the Italian by Mr. Colson.]

Having adopted the clerical profession, Mr. Hellins was for some time curate of Constantine in Cornwall; and afterwards of Greens Norton, Northamptonshire; but in 1790 he was presented by Earl Bathurst to the vicarage of Potterspury in Northamptonshire. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1796, and in 1800 took the degree of B.D. at Trinity college, Cambridge.

Mr. Hellins, continues the eulogium before quoted, "at one time computed for the Nautical Almanac. He afterwards assisted at Greenwich. And, what is now perhaps almost unknown, he furnished the late Mr. Windham with all the calculations and tables on which that gentleman brought forward his new military system, as Minister of War, in 1806. Mr. Hellins applied himself with great industry to some of the most useful branches of pure mathematics. No less than nine communications from him appear in our 'Transactions;' —'On the summation of series.'—'On the conversion of slowly-converging series into others of swifter convergency.'—'On their application to computing of logarithms, and to the rectifying of circular areas.'—'On the roots of equations.' And in 1798, 'On a method of computing with increased facility the planetary perturbations:' for the last he was honoured with your Copley medal.

"Retired to a small living in Northamptonshire, Mr. Hellins became a pattern of philosophical calmness and content.

> Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
> His sober wishes never learn'd to stray.

He seems to have said—

> Curtatis decimis, modicoque beatus agello,
> Vitam secretè in rure quietus agam.

"I have known Mr. Hellins for above forty years, and I can testify to his virtues. It once happened that, through the late Dr. Maskelyne, I had nearly obtained for him the Observatory at Dublin. The failure cannot, however, be lamented, since Brinkley was appointed in his stead." Mr. Hellins also occasionally furnished Mathematical articles to the British Critic, from the year 1795, to 1814. The most remarkable of these are those on Mr. Wales's Method of finding the Longitude, Vol. 6. p. 413. On Bishop Horsley's Mathematical Treatises, Vol. 21. p. 272. On Donna Agnesi's Analytical Institutions, of which he superintended the publication, Vol. 23. p. 143; Vol. 24. p. 653; and 25. p. 141. On Keith's Trigonometry, Vol. 31. p. 489. On F. Baily's work, on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities, Vol. 38. p. 622, and Vol. 43. p. 502. When the first series of the British Critic closed, the connection of Mr. Hellins with the work is supposed to have ceased. Several minor articles, on scientific subjects, were written by him, which are not here specified.

He married Miss Brock, a Devonshire lady, who survived him but a short time, and by whom he has left an only son.

WILLIAM HARRIS, ESQ.

Feb. 1. In Brompton Crescent, aged 76, William Harris, esq. lately librarian to the Royal Institution.

Mr. Harris was a native of Oxford, which he left at an early period of life; and came to London on the recommendation of Mr. Alderman Fletcher, (of whose literary and antiquarian taste we gave a due memorial in our last year's volume, i. 179. Mr. Harris was first engaged for many years with Mr. White, of Fleet-street, and afterwards with Mr. Egerton at Whitehall, each of whom are well known as booksellers of eminence and respectability. With the latter he had a view to a future establishment in business; but before any arrangement was finally concluded another prospect was presented to him. He had so far availed himself of the advantages afforded him in the great metropolitan school of bibliography, and by unwearied industry and diligence had acquired so complete a knowledge of books, such as probably falls to the lot of few in the subordinate ranks of that

useful and respectable department of literature, that upon the establishment of the Royal Institution in the year 1803, Mr. Harris was appointed to the office of librarian; a situation for which he was eminently qualified, and which he continued to hold for upwards of twenty years, with equal advantage to the Institution, and credit to himself. To the truth of this assertion, the *Catalogue* of that library bears ample testimony. It cannot fail to be duly appreciated by the lover of literature, as a valuable addition to the bibliography of this country, and may be justly considered as the model of a *Catalogue Raisonnée.* It was first printed in 1809, and came to a second edition in 1821; and, although at Mr. Harris's own expense, it is understood that he was fully indemnified by the liberal encouragement this spirited undertaking received from the public. It is frequently referred to as competent authority, and in terms of high commendation, by a celebrated bibliographer of the present day, who, with a singular tact and happy facility, has applied himself to the development of the various merits of those scientific or classical productions for which we are indebted to the labours of the learned. *See Dr. Dibdin's Library Companion, 2nd edition.*

It is also due to Mr. Harris to state, that in the original formation of the valuable and extensive library of the Institution, the selection and arrangement are principally to be attributed to his care, discrimination, and judgment, with the occasional assistance of a few gentlemen amongst the proprietors, who had liesure or inclination to pay attention, from time to time, to this interesting object. Mr. Harris's knowledge of books was neither superficial nor merely technical; it was not confined to editions, dates, and sizes, their rarity or pecuniary value; he likewise possessed a very general acquaintance with the instrinsic merit of works of established reputation and celebrity, both ancient and modern. He had read much, and with attention; was endowed with a strong understanding, and a retentive memory; and, by turning these advantages to good account, had acquired a considerable store of general and useful information upon many important subjects.

It reflects no little credit on his literary character, that he revised and corrected for the press the variorum edition of Shakspeare, published in 1813, in 21 vols, 8vo, designated by Dr. Dibdin the *Editio Optima*, a work founded on the joint labours of Dr. Johnson, and George Steevens, esq., who spared no pains in exploring the rich mines of erudition which were opened to their view, as the reward of their indefatigable zeal and elaborate investigation. These eminent critics and distinguished commentators have acquired a well-earned fame for judicious and lucid interpretation; and in the opinion of all competent judges, they are entitled to the highest praise for the penetration, taste, and talent which they have displayed in correcting the text, and illustrating the sentiments of our great national dramatist; while they led the way to further elucidations and improvements, achieved by subsequent and successful labourers in this fertile field of philological inquiry and research. To Mr. Harris was entrusted by the proprietors, the task of putting a finishing stroke to this important undertaking. And it must be observed, that it was executed by him *con amore*, with his habitual accuracy and precision, with a correct and discriminating eye, with a steady and a skilful hand. And, it is but justice to him to mention, that although he did not aspire to class himself with those great names which have already been specified, to which may be added those of Reed, Malone, and Boswell, who have since appeared; yet he modestly contributed his mite to this treasury of literature, by inserting many just remarks and pertinent illustrations; several of which are interspersed through various parts of the work, under his own name, and others are appended under the general title of "ADDENDA;" see this edition, of 1813, vol. 21. pp. 421—423.

In his intercourse with the world, Mr. Harris was conscientious, just, upright, and candid; his mind was well-directed, and well regulated, by natural good sense, an inflexible integrity, and a straight-forward undeviating principle of rectitude and benevolence. His moral worth was justly valued by those who were most nearly acquainted with his plain, manly, unobtrusive character. In the higher concerns of religion, he was intelligent, rational, consistent, and sincere; a strenuous advocate for unqualified liberty of conscience, and the right of every man to worship God according to his own interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures. He was educated in the doctrines of the church of England, but in after-life, separated himself from her communion, and joined the Unitarian Dissenters; but, although himself a seceder, he never censured or impugned the sentiments or conduct of those who differed from him on theological subjects.

Mr. Harris bore the external indications of a hale and robust constitution,

whose stamina were not likely soon to fail; yet towards the latter part of life it became gradually impaired by repeated and severe attacks of indisposition. These symptoms were perhaps more apparent after the close of his services, as librarian at the Royal Instituton. Having by that means lost his long-accustomed stimulus to exercise and exertion, he probably gave way to the habits of a sedentary life, which had an unfavourable effect upon his health, and the circumstances by which it was accompanied, very sensibly affected his spirits.* By medical skill, and domestic kindness and attention, however, he rallied again and again, so far as, at times, to flatter himself with the hope of ultimate recovery. But he was at length compelled to yield to the undermining influence of complicated maladies. For a fortnight previous to his decease he was confined to a sick bed, from which he never rose. In the awful prospect of approaching dissolution, he sustained the depressing effects of increasing debility and pain, with christian patience, and resignation to the will of providence, in whose appointed time he was released from a state of suffering; and finished the course of an useful and unostentatious life in peace, in the exercise of trust and holy reliance, of christian consolation and hope.

REV. JOHN BARWIS, M.A.

Jan. 15. At Wandsworth, in the house of his early and highly respected friend, William Borradaile, esq. aged 83, the Rev. John Barwis, M.A. of Langugg Hall, Cumberland, Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight, and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Cumberland and Hants.

Mr. Barwis was second son of John Barwis, esq. on whose death in 1800, his elder brother Thomas having previously lost his life by an accident, he inherited the small estate at Langugg, belonging to his family. He was educated at the school of St. Bees, and at the usual period removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he was elected scholar and afterwards fellow on the old foundation, and attained the degree of M.A. in the year 1800. On the death of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Barwis, he succeeded to the school in Soho-square, originally established by Mr. Martin Clare. This he soon afterwards relinquished to the care of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, now Prebendary of Southwell; and retired for some time to Moulsey in Surrey. In 1786 he was presented by the Provost and Fellows of his college, to the living of Niton. When his present Majesty was Prince of Wales, he was appointed one of his chaplains, but was advanced to no higher distinction in the church. At length finding age advancing, about four years ago, with the permission of his diocesan, he retired to his paternal property; but being obliged by the want of a curate to return to the Isle of Wight at the latter end of last autumn, he resumed his clerical duties; and in administering the sacrament at Christmas in a damp church to a large number of communicants, after having performed the morning and evening services, caught a cold, attended with fever, and died on his way home to Cumberland, as before stated; thus surviving less than a year, one of his oldest and most valued contemporaries, the Rev. Dr. Collinson, the late Provost of his college.

To the last he was *mindful* of his *flock*, and a short time ago he invested a sum of money in the hands of trustees to add to the endowment of the Parish school of Niton, which, thus assisted, he conceived would be fully adequate to the instruction of all the poor children in the neighbourhood.

Strongly embued with a taste for learning and polite literature, he devoted a large portion of his leisure to their cultivation. Within a very few years of his death, after again reading through most of the Greek and Latin classics, he added to his knowledge of other languages, a complete acquaintance with the best *Italian* authors. Although too much engaged by the active duties of his station to become a professed writer, he was author of several minor compositions in prose and verse, which evinced both fancy and judgment, and his epistolary style was remarkable for ease and felicity of expression.

In politics Mr. Barwis, like his family before him, was a whig, and having become acquainted with Mr. Fox, during his contests for Westminster, whom he

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* At the close of the year 1823, Mr. Harris received notice from the Managers of the Royal Institution, for which he was wholly unprepared, that his services as librarian would no longer be required; and accordingly in the ensuing year, 1824, those official duties which he had faithfully discharged during a period of more than twenty years, were brought to a termination, and he retired without further notice. Since that time, Mr. H. has been succeeded in this office by the ingenious Mr. Singer, a gentleman in high estimation, and well known in the literary world.

greatly admired as a scholar, as well as a statesman, he ever afterwards supported the whig interest, both in Cumberland and Hampshire, and at the last general election seconded the nomination of Mr. Curwen, for the former county. In religion he was a temperate but firm supporter of the Church of England. For many years he favoured what he considered the just claims of the Catholics; and while on their part securities were offered to the Establishment, he was their strenuous advocate; on that principle he took an active part in the election of Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of Oxford; but when unconditional emancipation was demanded, he became decidedly averse to any further concessions.

He passed through a long and useful life, conspicuous for beneficence, integrity and independence, and although he attained the advanced age of more than fourscore years, his friends have to regret that it was not extended to a still later period; as few men at any age, more completely possessed the "mens sana in corpore sano."

JOSEPH COLLYER, ESQ.

Dec. 24. In his 80th year, retaining his faculties to the last, Joseph Collyer, esq. Senior Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

He was born in London, Sep. 14, 1748, and was the son of parents who made a considerable figure in the literary world, as translators from the German of Gesner and Bodmer, at a time when the German language was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Collyer, whose maiden name was Mitchell, was principally known as the translator of Gesner's "Death of Abel," published in 1762. This work was received with so much favour, as immediately to become a work of great popularity; it went through numerous editions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and still remains on the list of books intended as presents for young persons. She had, however, before this, published, in 1750, in two vols. "Letters from Felicia to Charlotte," which appear to have recommended her to the notice of Mrs. Montague, Miss Talbot, and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Carter, in a letter dated 1761, speaks of her to Mrs. Montague as "writing for the support of her family; which," she adds, "is a laudable employment." Mrs. Collyer afterwards translated part of Klopstock's Messiah; but dying in 1763, before it was completed, the remainder was translated and published by her husband, about the end of that year, in two vols. The third did not appear until 1772, when a taste for this species of poetry, or mixture of poetry and prose, was beginning to decline. Mr. Collyer afterwards translated the "Noah" of Bodmer, in 1767, and compiled some other works, held in estimation in his day, particularly "A Geographical Dictionary, or History of the World," in two vols. fol.; a "History of England," in 14 vols. 12mo, 1774; and "The History of Sophia Sternheim," from the German, published some time after his death, which took place Feb. 20, 1776. It may here be noticed, that there was a Joseph Collyer, a bookseller, who died in 1724, and had been for twenty-two years Treasurer of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. It is not improbable that he was father of the author whose memoirs we have just given, and who was a freeman of that Company; and grandfather of the artist whose death we now record, and who was both freeman and liveryman, and served the office of Master of the Company of Stationers in 1815.

This gentleman, who had early displayed a taste for his art, was apprenticed to Mr. Anthony Walker, an engraver of considerable eminence in his day, who executed some of the large plates in the Houghton Collection; but this instructor he lost when only in his sixteenth year. Mr. Collyer might then have served the rest of his apprenticeship with Mr. Walker's brother, likewise an engraver of eminence, who died in 1793. This is the more probable, as the Flemish Wake, in the Houghton Collection, said by Strutt to be William Walker's, has been given by an intelligent correspondent of ours to Mr. Collyer.

In early life Mr. Collyer was admitted a student at the Royal Academy, and, with a laudable ambition, applied for permission to make engravings from the portraits in the Council Chamber: of the late Dr. William Hunter, painted by Mason Chamberlain, R.A. and of Sir Joshua Reynolds, President, and Sir Wm. Chambers, Architect, both painted by Sir Joshua. The taste and accuracy he displayed in these portraits introduced him to the favourable notice of Sir Joshua; and about the same time he formed a very close and friendly intimacy with the late J. Russell, R.A. many of whose beautiful crayon pictures were engraved by Mr. Collyer. Sir Joshua likewise conceived such an opinion of Mr. Collyer's skill, as to permit him to make an engraving from his highly esteemed picture of Venus; and it appears to have been in consequence of the ability he displayed on this piece, that in Nov. 1786 he was elected an

Associate Engraver of the Academy. He died the senior of that rank of members, having next to him that very eminent artist James Heath, esq. who had been his apprentice.

The specimens Mr. Collyer afforded of superior talents in the stipled style of engraving, are very numerous, and much admired for delicacy, high finishing, and accuracy. His numerous portraits in that style, unquestionably stand unrivalled, and among them are particularly distinguished the portraits of his present Majesty, of the late Queen Charlotte, and of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, which last was engraved by Mr. Collyer when in his 73d year. But probably the most exquisite specimen of his skill is a private plate, a circular engraving of the late Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and M.P. from a pencil drawing by J. Brown, in the year 1788. Of the line engraving he has left sufficient proofs of excellence, in the Flemish Wake of Teniers, the Review of the Irish Volunteers, after Wheatley, and the portrait of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S.

Mr. Collyer was a man of great regularity of habits, and punctual in all his dealings, even to the last, as, a few hours before he died, he sent for a person to adjust an account which might have been misunderstood after his death. He was, indeed, conscientious in all his dealings, and proved that this conduct had its solid foundation in uniform piety.

MR. JOHN MOLE.

"A shepheard's boy, no better doe him call."—SPENSER.

Sept. 27. At Nacton, in Suffolk, in the 85th year of his age, Mr. John Mole, eminent for his skill and knowledge in the science of Algebra.

Mr. Mole was descended from poor, yet respectable parents, and was born at Old Newton, near Stowmarket, on the 10th of March 1743, O. S. His father was bailiff to John Meadows, gent. of that parish; and, having a numerous family of children, was unable to give them the benefit of a school education. Fortunately, however, the mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Martin, had it in her power to remedy in some measure this disadvantage. During her intervals of leisure she taught them their letters, as well as to read a few easy lessons, and thus unconsciously laid the foundation of her son's future celebrity. At thirteen years of age young Mole was placed with Mr. John Cooper, a farmer in his native village, where he remained two years. He then resided with Mr. Thomas Riches, of the same place; and from thence removed to Mr. William Harper's, of Dunham-Bridge farm, in the vicinity of Ipswich. Here it was that Mole, who had now attained his twenty-seventh year, first evinced a predilection for his favourite pursuit. One of those accidents occurred which, as Dr. Johnson observes in his Life of Cowley, produce that particular designation of mind and propensity for some certain science, commonly called genius, and which Mole, in after-life, was very fond of relating. Having been sent with a waggon to the shop of a neighbouring carpenter for a load of timber to repair his master's premises, one of the workmen asked him if he could tell him how many cubical quarters of inches could be cut out of a solid foot of timber, when Mole replied, that he could inform him how many cubical quarters of inches could be cut out of ten thousand solid feet. The carpenter betted him a trifling wager that he could not; but Mole soon satisfied him of his mistake, and won the wager. Some other questions were then started; one of which was, how many farthings there were in a million of moidores, of the value of twenty-seven shillings each. These Mole as readily answered; and, in lieu of the wager he had won, asked the carpenter to teach him the method of multiplication. The carpenter asked him if he was acquainted with that of addition, which Mole told him he was not: he then shewed him how to multiply a small number by twelve, making two lines of the product, and the manner of adding them up. Our young arithmetician had previously made himself acquainted with numeration, by setting down figures with chalk, and then asking some one of his fellow-servants to read and decipher them to him. Having quickly mastered the rules of multiplication, and made a rapid progress in solving such questions as it would reach, he resolved to follow the bent of his inclination, and accordingly applied himself with diligence to figures. He soon acquired, by his own exertions, a thorough knowledge of the rule of three; and his residence being situated within a short distance of Ipswich, he applied to Mr. Carter, who at that time kept a school there, to teach him, during the summer evenings, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square and cube roots. In the science of Algebra he was not indebted to any instruction from others, but acquired his intimate knowledge of this difficult

branch of arithmetic solely from himself.

He now relinquished his occupation as a farmer's servant, and applied himself diligently to his studies; and in 1773, at the advice of some friends, who had kindly interested themselves in his behalf, he commenced the superintendence of a school at Nacton. In 1788, he published, in 8vo, his "Elements of Algebra; to which is prefixed, a choice collection of Arithmetical Questions, with their Solutions; including some new improvements worthy the attention of Mathematicians. London." A work which, as an introduction to that science, possesses considerable merit. It gives the notation and common rules with great ease and perspicuity, diffusely explains the several methods of solving affected equations, and comprises, in one view, all that is necessary to be known for solving infinite terms for quadratic, cubic, and biquadratic equations, where such solution is possible. The common rules likewise are given with the utmost clearness; and the principles on which they are founded plainly demonstrated. Both the Monthly and Critical Reviews of that period expatiate largely on the merits of this treatise, and speak of it in terms of the highest commendation. After the publication of this work, Mr. Mole was sent for to several schools in Ipswich to teach Algebra; and what is somewhat remarkable, he instructed in that science and the solution of astronomical problems, the then master and ushers of the very school in which he himself had first been taught the use of vulgar and decimal fractions. In 1793 he relinquished his school at Nacton, and removed to Witnesham, a few miles on the other side of Ipswich, where he again commenced the drudgery of tuition. In 1809 he published, in 8vo, "A Treatise on Algebra, for Schools." In 1811 he quitted Witnesham, and returned to his former residence, where he remained in the exercise of his profession until his decease, which occurred on the 20th of September 1827.

Mr. Mole was a contributor to the pages of the "Ipswich Magazine," the first number of which appeared in February 1799, and which was continued until that month in the following year. The following is a list of these contributions: "An Elegy on the Death of Charity Kent, who died of the Small Pox, at Nacton, in the 17th year of her age." "Thoughts on whether the Discovery of America had added to the sum of human happiness or not." Four Essays: "On the Vanity of Human Wishes;" "On Emulation;" "On Justice;" and "On Dissimulation:" and "A Description of the Consternation of a simple and inoffensive People, on descrying a formidable Fleet approaching their Coast with hostile intention; their imprecations for the confusion of the insulting Foe, &c." in verse. All of which have considerable merit.

Mr. Mole, like every other man, had his virtues, his failings, and his defects. He was, in the strictest sense of the term, a self-taught genius; and in the study and pursuit of his favourite science had deservedly attained considerable celebrity. At the commencement of the French revolution, he became an ardent admirer of its principles, and was by no means over sedulous in concealing his opinions. To the exercise of free inquiry he was strongly addicted; and, as it has been well observed and lamented that minds merely mathematical are apt to tend to scepticism and infidelity, because always accustomed to demonstrate proofs, and wholly engaged in a science which admits of them at every step, they will not readily acquiesce in a series of probabilities, where investigations of another kind are presented, and perhaps will not have patience to examine circumstances deeply enough to ascertain on which side there is a preponderancy of evidence, amounting to demonstration; in religious belief, Mr. Mole was far from orthodox. The writings of Woolston, Hobbes, and others of that school, he had perused with deep attention; and while narrating their heteredox opinions, would chuckle over them with much seeming delight; but at the same time he frankly admitted that Pope, Johnson, and more especially Montaigne, were his favourite authors; and these he would occasionally quote with much effect. Throughout a long life his conduct was strictly moral, virtuous, and correct; his manners mild and unassuming; and his habits frugal, temperate, and plain: like Emerson, indeed, for whose memory he entertained the highest veneration, he was fond of a mug of ale; but in the occasional indulgence of this, their favourite beverage, he seldom exceeded the bounds of sobriety. He possessed a firm independence of mind, and a genuine, nay, an ardent love of truth; his honesty and integrity were unimpeached; and it afforded him the greatest pleasure to promote, as far as his slender means would allow, the welfare and happiness of those around him.

Mr. Mole was twice married, but left no issue. His second wife, who survives him, was a person whom Mr. M. from motives of charity, had brought up and educated.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 1. At Teversal rectory, near Mansfield, aged 73, the Rev. *Wm. Rawlins*, incumbent of that parish. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1782, and was presented to his living in 1792, by Thos. Bury, esq. (formerly M.P. for Newport in Cornwall) in right of his wife Florence, and by her sister Diana, who were coheiresses of Francis eldest son of Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. the grandfather of the last Baronet of that family, who died Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Mr. Rawlins, for several years past, contributed the annual poetical Addresses to Mr. Urban. They were an epitome of the more striking events of the year, and at least evinced the versatility of his muse to subjects frequently unpoetical. As a divine he was orthodox, and as a preacher feeling and eloquent. In society he was cheerful, and his retentive memory greatly enlivened his circle by anecdotes of past times and characters. To his poorer parishioners and neighbours he was a constant and benevolent friend.

Jan. 7. At his mother's at Clifton, in his 30th year, the Rev. *Geo. Elliot Ranken.*

Jan. 10. At Dee Bank, Chester, the Rev. *Edw. Wm. Barnard*, of Brantinghamthorp, Yorkshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817, and was an accomplished scholar and an excellent man. His youngest daughter Emily died four days before him, aged 16 months.

Jan. 12. At the Warden-house, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 63, the Rev. *Geo. Coleridge*, Chaplain-Priest and formerly Schoolmaster of that Collegiate Establishment. He was son of the Rev. John Coleridge, who was Vicar of Ottery, Chaplain-Priest, and Master of the School; and who both at that place and previously at South Molton was preceptor to the eminent Judge Buller. On his death the School of Ottery declined under the two next succeeding masters; but its reputation was revived by his son, the now deceased, who conducted it for about sixteen years, and resigned it in 1811.

Jan. 13. At Salisbury, aged 72, the Rev. *John Henry Jacob*, Prebendary of that Cathedral. He was formerly a Fellow of King's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782. He was presented to the prebend of Ruscomb, by Dr. Douglas, then Bp. of Sarum, in 1805. His conduct was truly exemplary as a man, a magistrate, and a minister; and his character was uniformly marked by simplicity, integrity, and benevolence. His remains were deposited in Salisbury cathedral.

Jan. 20. At Macclesfield, aged 72, the Rev. *David Davies*, Head Master of the Grammar School in that town. He was a native of Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, and graduated at Jesus coll. Oxf. M.A. 1785, B. and D.D. 1810. Soon after his first arrival at Macclesfield in 1778 as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Ingles, then Head Master, he was unanimously chosen by the Governors of the School (fourteen gentlemen who are all resident in the parish of Prestbury) to be the Second Master in the place of the Rev. Thomas Jennings, who had resigned that situation. And in the year 1790, on the resignation of Dr. Ingles (who was afterwards elected Head Master of Rugby) Dr. Davies was, without competition, unanimously appointed to the vacant Head-Mastership, to his success in which honourable station the Universities and learned professions, and his pupils in other useful and respectable walks of life, bear ample testimony. An excellent portrait of Dr. Davies, engraved by Scriven, has been recently published by subscription.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

Dec. 24. At Pimlico, aged 73, Capt. John Yelland, R.N. He received a Lieutenant's commission in 1783, and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1801 for his gallant conduct as 1st Lieut. of the Monarch, 74, in the Battle of Copenhagen. He commanded the Fury bomb, off Boulogne, in the spring of 1805, and attained post rank Jan. 22, 1826. Capt. Y. had enjoyed the out-pension of Greenwich hospital from 1809.

Jan. 22. In Queen Ann-st. Lucy-Margaret, eldest and last surviving dau. of late Wm. Wheatley, esq. of Lesney House, Kent.

Jan. 27. In Charterhouse-st. aged 74, Sam. Peacock, esq.

Jan. 31. In Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, aged 18, Harry Ridley, third son of Joseph Terry Hone, esq. a Magistrate at Union Hall.

Feb. 2. At Tottenham, aged 76, Mrs. Haddan.

Robert Reeve Poole, esq. house-surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital.

Aged 70, the wife of Benj. Fayle, esq. of Aldermanbury.

Feb. 3. At Clapham, aged 80, Joseph Boggis, esq. late of Great Prescott-st.

At Clapham Common, the eldest dau. of Mr. Sedgfield, of Devizes.

Feb. 4. In Newman-st. aged 77, Mrs. Anne Pye, sister to the late Poet Laureat.

Feb. 6. Aged 68, the widow of Aug. Wm. Bode, esq. late of the Gen. Post Office.

Feb. 7. Aged 73, Geo. Vaughan, esq. of Gravel-lane, Southwark.

Feb 10. In Villiers-st. aged 53, David Carruthers, esq. formerly of Liverpool, and latterly of London, merchant.

Feb. 10. Aged 69, Mr. Rich. Finch, many years of the City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall.

Feb. 13. Thos. Bailey, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, and of Bethel House, Brixton.

Feb. 15. At Brixton, James Compigne, esq. in his 50th year.

At Kensington, aged 82, Mrs. Rosh. Jackson, aunt to late Sir John Jackson, bart.

Feb. 17. Patience-Ann, wife of Mr. C. Gregory, Regent-street.

Henry Whitfield Creswell, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Feb. 18. Aged 67, Wm. Parker, esq. of the Royal Mews, Chief Clerk of his Majesty's Stables.

Feb. 19. Aged 72, Geo. Bassil, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-square.

Feb. 20. In Commercial-place, aged 70, John Tilstone, esq. of the Customs, West India Docks.

BERKS.—*Jan.* 16. In her 64th year, Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. Hunter, of Stanford Park, and wife of Mr. Giles Brookes, of Lyford.

Jan. 18. At Newbury, aged 63; T. Lamb, M.D. and F.R.S. of that town, and brother of the late Mr. M. Lamb, of Reading.

Jan. 27. Walter Fry Skerrett, esq. formerly of Berners-street, and Heckfield Park.

Feb. 13. At Bisham Abbey, aged 62, Augustus Henry East, esq.

BUCKS.—*Feb.* 3. At Newton Longville, the relict of Henry Merewether, esq. of Calne.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Jan.* 16. At Cambridge, aged 80, Mr. Deighton, a most respectable bookseller of that University.

Feb. 1. Aged 87, Eben. Hollick, esq. of Whittlesford-lodge.

Feb. 14. At Hinxton, aged 82, Charles Raikes, esq.

DERBY.—*Jan.* 16. James Oakes, esq. Alderman of Derby.

Feb. 6. At Edensor, Miss Hyde, sister-in-law to the Rev. Rich. Smith, of Staveley.

DEVON.—Suddenly, at Plymouth, as he was about to join the procession at the funeral of Capt. Bathurst (slain at Navarino) Capt. W. H. Snow, 94th reg.

From the loss of his right leg in the battle of Navarin, Lieut. M. Lyons, 1st Lieut. of H. M. ship Rose.

At Stonehouse, Margaret, widow of Capt. Cotgrave, R.N.

At Ilfracombe, J.R. Drew, esq. late Capt. 3d Vet. Batt.

Eliz. Elliott Collyns, dau. of Rev. C. E. Walker, Rector of Clist St. Lawrence.

At Budleigh Salterton, Wm. Wylly, esq. late Chief Justice of St. Vincent.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan.* 17. Aged 26, John Benyon, only surviving son of the late Wm. Benyon, gent. of Bristol.

Jan. 22. At Ham-green, Bristol, aged 49, John Russ Grant, esq.

Lately. At Cirencester, in his 66th year, Stephen Wilkins, esq.

Jan. 27. At Clifton, the wife of Ross Thomson, esq. late of Laurencetown-house, co. Down.

Jan. 29. At Westbury, aged 72, Mary, last surviving dau. of George Poulson, esq. of that place.

Jan. 31. In her 35th year, Miss Mary Hinton, sister of the Messrs. Hinton, merchants, of Naples, and niece of the Messrs. Hellicar, of Bristol.

Feb. 3. At Clifton, aged 76, Mrs. Newcome, widow of the late Primate of Ireland.

At Tortworth, aged 107, Mr. Francis Walker. He served in the army during the reigns of George II. and III. and was also a servant to the present Lord Ducie, his father and grandfather.

HANTS.—*Jan.* 21. At Ringwood, Caroline-Ursula Galley, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Galley.

Lately. Com. John Price, R.N. formerly Flag Lieut. to Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, at Portsmouth.

At Southsea, aged 104, John Agnew.

Feb. 5. At Froyle, Eliz. wife of the Rev. Sainsbury Langford Sainsbury.

Feb. 14. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mary-Ann, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Pare, and dau. of the late Edw. Younge, of Durnford-house, Wilts.

HERTS.—*Jan.* 29. Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Hawtayne, Rector of Elstree.

Jan. 29. Judith, widow of John Brome, esq. of the Parsonage, Bishop's Stortford.

Feb. 7. At Hertingfordbury, aged 69, Nicholas Segar Parry, esq. Sheriff for Hertfordshire in 1814.

KENT.—*Jan.* 25. At Hamsell, aged 67, Jane, wife of H. Thwaites, esq. of Euston-sq.

Jan. 27. At Lewisham, aged 67, Jane, wife of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of that place.

Jan. 30. At Greenwich, aged 80, John Nicholson Inglefield, esq.

Feb. 13. At Queenborough, aged 82, Thos. L. Pennal, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Feb.* 13. At the Rectory, Narborough, the wife of the Rev. Isaac Crouch.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan.* 17. At Ham, in his 90th year, General Gordon Forbes, for 30 years colonel of the 29th regiment. This veteran officer entered the army as Ensign in the 33d, 1756; was promoted Lieut. 72d, 1753; Capt. 1765; Major 9th foot, 1775; Lt.-Col. 102d, 1781; Colonel, 1791; Major-Gen. 1794; Colonel, 81st, 1797; of the 29th, in the same year; Lieut.-General, 1801; and General 1812. He served in the Havannah in the American war; in the East Indies for four years; and commanded, for two years, the troops in St. Domingo. In 1777, he raised the 74th regiment.

Lately. At Ealing, advanced in years, the Right Hon. Henrietta Porter, Dowager Countess Grosvenor. She was daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton Park, in Staffordshire, by Lady Henrietta Wentworth, dau.

of Thomas, Earl of Strafford. She was first married, July 19, 1764, to Richard Lord (and afterwards Earl) Grosvenor, and by him was mother to an only child, the present Earl. After the Earl's death, in August, 1802, she was married, secondly, in the following month, to Lieut.-Gen. George Porter. Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the family vault of the Grosvenors, at Shareshill in Cheshire.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 30. At Yarmouth, aged 60, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Richard Turner, Minister of Great Yarmouth.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan.* 28. At Newcastle, within a few hours of each other, Mr. John Anderson and his wife. They were both interred in one grave, attended by a large number of friends.

"John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had with ane anither.
Now we maun totter down, John,
Bur hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my Jo."

NOTTS.—*Lately.* Aged 53, Mr. H. Wells, solicitor.

Jan. 23. At the Grove, Market Drayton, aged 95, Dame Sarah Markham, sister to the great Lord Clive, and aunt to Earl Powis. She was the 2d dau. of Rich. Clyve, of Styche, esq. by Rebecca, dau. and coh. of Nath. Gaskell, of Manchester, esq. and was married, Aug. 29, 1755, to Sir John James Markham, fifth Bart. of Sedgbroke, Notts.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan.* 19. At Bampton, aged 84, Martha, relict of Mr. R. Kent, late of Kent's Wier, which has been rented by Mr. Kent and his progenitors for upwards of two centuries without intermission.

SALOP.—*Jan.* 10. At Bridgnorth, Thos. Bill, M.D. formerly Physician to the Stafford Infirmary.

Feb. 13. At Witney, in his 74th year, John Clinch, esq. banker.

SOMERSET.—*Feb.* 8. At Claverton Parsonage, near Bath, Emily, wife of the Rev. Henry Withy.

Feb. 13. At Wells, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Clement Tudway, for more than 50 years Member for that city, and aunt to Gen. Lord Hill. She was the only surviving dau. of Sir Rowland Hill, the fourth Bart. by Jane, eldest dau. of Sir Brian Broughton, third Bart. of Broughton, Staffordshire, and was married June 7, 1762.

Feb. 15. At Bath, in his 69th year, Dr. Robert Hope, Senior Physician of the Royal Navy.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb.* 20. In his 42d year, Thomas Green Simcox, esq. of Harborne House.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan.* 9. At Eriswell, aged 67, Thos. Manning, gent. Chief Constable of the Hundred of Lackford.

Feb. 3. At Owsden Hall, aged 71, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. T. Hand, Rector of Cheveley, co. Cambridge.

SURREY.—*Jan.* 27. At Carshalton, aged 78, R. Houstoun, esq.

Feb. 9. At Ashley Park, Dame Frances Sophia Fletcher. She was the 4th dau. of Thomas Vaughan, of Woodstone, Linc. esq. and was mar. March 19, 1801, to Sir Henry Fletcher, 2d Bart. of Clea-hall, Cumberland, by whom she was mother of Sir Henry, the present Bart. one other son, and two daughters, both deceased. Sir Henry died Aug. 10, 1821.

SUSSEX.—*Jan.* 29. At Hastings, aged 26, Jas. Martineau Lee, esq. of Norwich.

At Brighton, T. G. Vander Gucht, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, and Lancaster-place, Strand.

Jan. 30. At Frant, Katharine, eldest da. of the late Major John Wolseley, and niece of the Rev. Sir Rich. Wolseley, of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow, Bart.

Feb. 6. Drowned at Worthing, aged 21, James Henry Lamotte, esq. Commoner of Wadham Coll. 2d son of late Capt. James Lamotte, 1st Drag. and nephew to Lord Tenterden. He was upset in a boat when duck-shooting.

WARWICK.—*Feb.* 7. At Leamington, aged 75, Henry Smyth, esq. of Charlton, Northamp. formerly Fellow of New Coll. Oxford.

Feb. 10. At Handsworth, Mr. E. Napper, surgeon, son of the late Mr. T. Napper, of Frome.

WILTS.—*Jan.* 21. Aged 88, the widow of Dr. Rolleston, of Salisbury.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan.* 23. Gregory Elsley, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the North York Militia, of Mount St. John, near Thirsk, York.

Jan. 20. At Crosby, near Brigg, aged 70, John Chatterton, esq.

Jan. 26. At Market Weighton, aged 68, the relict of Rev. Edw. Breary, Rector of Middleton-on-the-Wolds.

Aged 69, Anna Maria, wife of Rev. Rich. Fawcett, Vicar of Leeds, and dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Bainbridge, Vicar of Harewood.

Jan. 30. At Yarm, aged 92, D. B. Fowler, esq. First Secondary of the King's Remembrancer's Office.

At Welton Grange, in her 79th year, Eliz. wife of Alderman Carrick, of Hull.

Jan. 31. At Scarbro, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thos. Irvin.

At Nun-Appleton, the seat of her brother Sir Wm. Milner, Bart. Diana Elizabeth, wife of Lt.-Col. Francis Hastings Doyle, nephew to Gen. Sir John Doyle, bart. K.C. She was the only dau. of Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, the 3d Bart. by Diana, dau. of Humphrey Sturt, of Critchill House, co. Dorset, esq.

Feb. 3. At Lotherton Hall, near Aberford, in her 25th year, Beatrix, wife of Major Norcliffe, cousin to Sir Wm. Foulis

and Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. She was the third dau. of John Robinson Foulis, esq. (of whom see a brief memoir in vol. XCVI. i. p. 479) by Decima-Hester-Beatrix, eldest dau. of Sir Christopher Sykes, 2d bart. of Sledmere.

Feb. 5. At Silk, aged 18, Lucy, eldest dau. of Rev. Joseph Jowett, Rector.

WALES.—*Jan.* 13. At Caer-Howell, co. Montgomery, aged 68, Frances, relict of W. Pugh, esq.

Jan. 23. At Llanblethian, Glamorgan, David Williams, esq. proprietor of Languian, near Cowbridge.

Feb. 5. At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, aged 75, William Nicholl, esq. Mayor of that Borough, Recorder of Cardiff, and one of the Senior Benchers of the Middle Temple. Mr. N. was for some years the leading Counsel on the Brecon Circuit, and, after his retirement from the Bar, he filled the office of Chairman of the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions. His attainments as a scholar and mathematician were highly respectable, and he had a thorough knowledge of music. Attention to these pursuits abstracted him from a closer application to the study of the law, and obstructed his elevation to the highest honours of his profession. He married the only daughter of the eminent Physician, Dr. Cadogan, and enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Garrick and other eminent characters of the day. It would be unjust to close this brief notice without stating that Mr. Nicholl was always ready to offer his disinterested advice in cases of litigation, and his purse open to relieve the distresses of the poor.

IRELAND.—*Feb.* 1. At the seat of her son-in-law, T. Ryder Pepper, esq. Loughton, co. Tipperary, aged 88, Mrs. Bloomfield, mother of Lord Bloomfield.

At the Black Rock, Dundalk, aged 67, the Honourable Anne, wife of Thomas Craven, esq. of Drumcashel, co. Louth, and aunt to Visc. Boyne. She was the youngest dau. of Richard, the 5th Viscount, by Georgiana, second dau. of W. Bury, esq. grandfather of the Earl of Charleville.

At the family seat, Churchtown, co. Kerry, Rosanna, wife of Sir Rob. Blennerhassett. She was only dau. of his uncle, Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. of Fortfield, co. Kerry.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* 1827. At Madras, Lt.-Col. Wm. Read, Deputy-Quarter-master-gen. of the King's Forces at that Presidency. He was appointed Ensign of the Royal Staff Corps in 1800, Lieut. 1801, Capt. 1803, Brevet-Major and Permanent-Assistant-Quarter-master-gen. 1813, and Lt.-Col. 1824.

Aug. 3. At Assurburgh, Bombay, Wm. F. Barlow, esq. Lieut. and Adj. of the 23d Native Inf., and second son of the Rev. G. F. Barlow, Rector of Burgh, Suffolk.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 23, to February 26, 1828.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males - 1196	2327	Males - 1082	2088
Females - 1131		Females - 1006	
Whereof have died under two years old			623

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	187	50 and 60	162
5 and 10	72	60 and 70	232
10 and 20	79	70 and 80	157
20 and 30	138	80 and 90	72
30 and 40	169	90 and 100	6
40 and 50	190	107	1

Prices of Grain per Quarter, Feb. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
62 0	34 0	30 0	34 0	42 0	42 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 4*l.* 16*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 25:	
Veal	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts 2,464	Calves 110
Pork	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep 19,330	Pigs 130

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 72*s.* Mottled 78*s.* 0*d.* Curd 82*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, February 18, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	300 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	—	6 0
Coventry	1200 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2 10	—
Derby	170	7 0
Dudley	69 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	112 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	306 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	52½ 0	3 0
Grand Union	26 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	18 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29 0	1 5
Lancaster	25 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	392½ 0	16 0
Leicester	315 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	90	4 0
Loughborough	3850 0	180 0
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	225 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	320 0	15 0
Oxford	—	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	110 0	4 0
Regent's	25 0	—
Rochdale	100 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0
Stratford-on-Avon	44	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	280 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	23 0	1 5
Thames and Medway	12 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	820 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	265 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	205 0	12 10
Wilts and Berks	5⅛	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	54½ 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	3 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	88½ 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	210 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	91 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	82 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	28 0	1 2 8
—— Ann. of 7l.	24 0	0 19 10
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	20½ pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	124½ 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	—	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	67 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	¼ dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	58 0	2 10
Atlas	9¼ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4⅜ 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	42	2 10
Eagle	4 0	0 5
Globe	150 0	7 0
Guardian	20¾ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	95 0	5 0
Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 2 6	0 1 4
Provident Life	18¼ 0	0 18
Rock Life	3⅛ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	256 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	57½ dis.	—
Bolanos	—	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	52 pm.	—
British Iron	32½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	2 0	—
General	10 pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	16s.	—
Real Del Monte	310	—
Tlalpuxahua	140 dis.	—
United Mexican	20 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22½ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chartd.	53 0	3 0
Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
City	167½	9 0
Ditto, New	92½	5 0
Imperial	6 dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	2¼ pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	18½ dis.	4 p.ct.
British	14 dis.	—
Bath	13¾ 0	0 16
Birmingham	67 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	—	—
Brighton	8 dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult.)	5 pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	15 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	¼ pm.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	89½ 0	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	19 0	1 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From January 26, to February 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°			*Feb.*	°	°	°		
26	48	51	46	30, 48	fair	11	31	32	29	29, 56	snow
27	48	51	41	, 46	fair	12	29	32	29	, 94	snow
28	38	42	38	, 68	fair	13	30	32	32	30, 10	cloudy
29	32	35	31	, 50	foggy	14	32	32	34	29, 50	snow
30	38	41	34	, 34	cloudy	15	35	35	32	, 69	cloudy
31	40	44	45	29, 86	cloudy	16	32	37	33	, 86	cloudy
Feb. 1	51	53	47	30, 00	fair	17	35	39	33	, 70	fair
2	47	49	41	, 10	fair	18	35	37	37	30, 40	showers
3	40	47	41	, 46	fine	19	38	42	38	, 37	fair
4	46	49	50	, 25	cloudy	20	39	46	43	, 25	fair
5	48	52	49	, 20	fair	21	44	48	42	28, 99	rain
6	49	52	46	, 01	cloudy	22	43	46	42	29, 01	cloudy
7	44	50	49	30, 00	cloudy	23	42	52	41	, 38	cloudy
8	42	45	41	29, 89	cloudy	24	48	52	48	, 68	fair
9	40	41	39	, 65	rain	25	49	54	52	, 84	rain
10	34	37	31	79	snow						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 29, to February 27, 1828, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
29	Hol.											
30	Hol.											
31	209½	86¼ ⅜	85½ ¾	93½	93⅛	101 ⅛	103	19½	——	91 93 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
1	208¾	86½ ¼	85¾ ½	93⅜	93⅛	100¾	102¾	19½	249	93 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
2	Hol.											
4	208¼	86 ¾	85¼ 5	——	92¾	100¾ ½	102½	19⅜	——	91 93 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 63 pm.
5	208¼	86 ⅛	85⅛ ⅜	93⅛	92⅞	100⅞ ¾	102⅝	19½	——	93 94 pm.	62 64 pm.	61 64 pm.
6	207¾	86 ⅛	85¼ ⅜	93⅛	93	100⅞ ¾	102⅞	19⅝	249	94 95 pm.	64 63 pm.	64 63 pm.
7	——	85¾ ⅞	84⅞ 5⅛	92¾	92⅞	100⅝ ⅞	102⅞	19½	249	94 pm.	63 61 pm.	63 61 pm.
8	208½	86 ⅛	85⅛ ⅜	93⅜	93¼	100¾ 1	102⅞	19¾	——	93 92 pm.	62 61 pm.	62 61 pm.
9	208	86 ¼	85¼ ½	——	93⅜	100⅞ 1⅛	——	19⅞	249½	——	62 60 pm.	61 62 pm.
11	——	86⅛ ¼	85⅜ ½	——	93½	101¼	——	19¾	250	93 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
12	209	86¼ ½	85⅞ ½	93⅝	93⅝	101½ ¼	103⅜	19⅞	250	92 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
13	208¼	86⅛ ¼	85½ ⅜	93½	93⅝	101⅛ ⅜	103⅜	19¾	——	94 93 pm.	61 pm.	61 pm.
14	208½	86¼ ⅜	85⅝ ¾	93¾	93⅝	101¼ ⅜	103⅜	19⅞	250	93 94 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
15	208¾	86¼ 5⅞	85½ ¼	93½	93⅝	101⅛ ¼	103	19¾	——	93 94 pm.	61 62 pm.	62 61 pm.
16	——	86¼	85½ ⅝	——	94	101⅛ ⅜	103⅜	19⅞	——	93 pm.	61 60 pm.	61 62 pm.
18	209	86¼ ⅛	85⅝ ⅜	——	93¾	101⅛ ⅜	103⅜	19⅞	——	93 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
19	209	86⅛ ¼	85⅜ ½	93⅞	93⅞	101¼ ⅛	103⅜	19⅞	——	94 95 pm.	62 60 pm.	61 62 pm.
20	Hol.											
21	208½	86 ⅝	85¾ 4¾	93⅜	93¼	101¼ 1	103	19¾	249	94 95 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
22	208½	85⅛ ⅜	84⅜ ⅝	93	93	100¾ 1	103	19¾	——	92 pm.	61 59 pm.	61 60 pm.
23	208	85¼ ⅜	84⅜ ⅝	——	93	100⅞ 1⅛	103	19⅞	——	——	59 60 pm.	60 pm.
25	207	84½ 3⅝	83⅞ 2¾	——	91½	100¾	102	19½	——	88 85 pm.	59 56 pm.	59 57 pm.
26	206¼	83⅞ 4⅛	83⅛ ⅜	91¾	91⅞	100¼	102⅛	19⅝	245	81 85 pm.	57 55 pm.	57 55 pm.
27	206½	84⅛ ⅜	83⅜ ⅝	91⅞	91¾	100⅛	102¼	19⅝	244	85 86 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.

South Sea Stock, Feb. 1, 93¼.—

Old South Sea Ann. Feb. 6, 85¾.—8, 86.—22, 85.—25, 83¾.

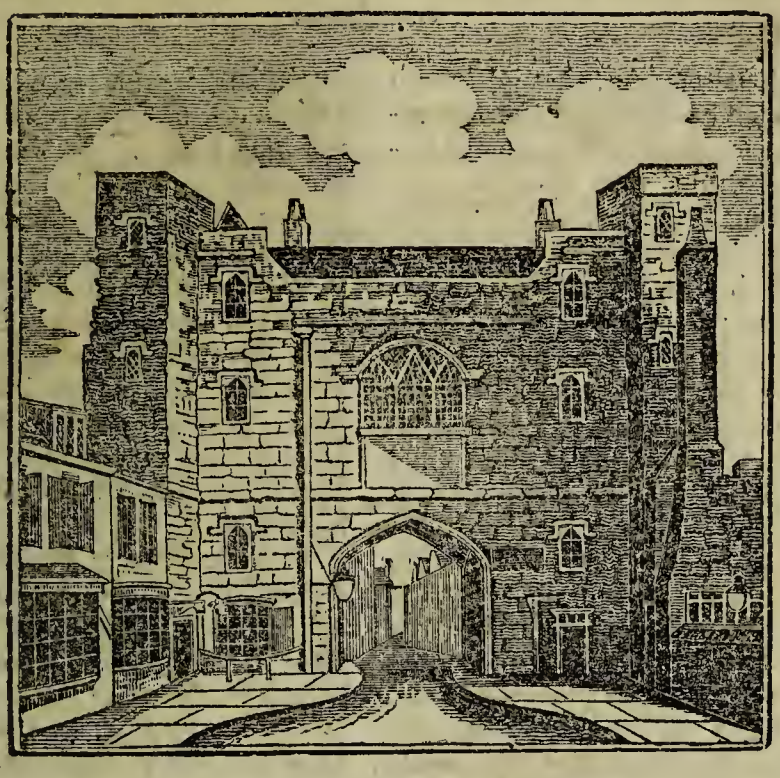
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J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times---New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet---Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn---Bolton 2
Boston---Brighton 2
Bristol 4---Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
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Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
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Derby 2 --Devon 2
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Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfi.Maidst.
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Newcastle on Tyne 3
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N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
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Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
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Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
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MARCH, 1828.

[PUBLISHED APRIL 1, 1828.]

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Embellished with a PORTRAIT of the late BISHOP of WINCHESTER;
And with Representations of TWO MONUMENTS in the Chapel of MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Oxford.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A Correspondent remarks, that, although much has been said respecting the late restorations and ornaments in Winchester Cathedral (sanctioned by that excellent and learned dignitary the Dean, aided by the Chapter), and justice at length rendered to Mr. Garbett for his architectural and mechanical abilities, yet it has apparently escaped observation, that if, among the minor improvements in this majestic structure, the dimensions of the gilt frame, inclosing that fine painting at the altar, were made more appropriate to the magnitude of the edifice, it would harmonize better. The new curtains appended to certain stalls are scarlet, and, to make use of a pictorial phrase, *not in keeping* with the other embellishments; they have too fiery an appearance, a rich crimson would perhaps have been preferable. If the large rings of the curtains were muffled, it would prevent that discordant sound when drawn along the brass rods for the ingress and egress of the Clergy; and this is sometimes done by the Verger or his attendants in very irreverent haste for so solemn a place, and even before the concluding prayer in secret can well be pronounced. This truly grand Christian temple has bad approaches to it, particularly on the west. Admirers of our Ecclesiastical Antiquities have been led to exclaim that they would gladly sacrifice a hecatomb on the occasion of their being made correspondent with so noble a building."

D. would feel obliged to any of our Ecclesiastical or other learned Correspondents, for their sentiments on the following singular passage in p. 194 of Bale's Scriptores illustres Britanniæ, under the article for Radulphus de Sancto Albano: "Non video certè quod salutaris sit ille Deus Maozim *quis vel osculo vel gustu Amicum interimit.*" See Daniel xi. 38, where, in our translation, this deity of the Babylonians is called Mauzzim. The above property is not noticed by Selden, Vossius, and many other authorities that have been consulted; and it is just possible that Bale might have met with it in some Talmudical work.

F. W. observes, "that the earthquake which was felt at Brussels on the 23d of February last, at a few minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning, the shock of which was felt throughout the Low Countries, was likewise very sensibly felt at the same time in a Vicarage-house, Boughton Blean, near Faversham."

A Constant Reader says, "The exact style of a Marquess seems to be a doubtful point according to late authorities. Debrett states it to be 'Most Noble,' Burke 'Most Honourable.' By other authorities, 'Most Honourable' is stated to be peculiar to titular Marquesses, viz. the eldest sons of Dukes. Burke is wrong in his account of the May family. Sir James, first Bart. was succeeded by his *eldest son* Sir *Edward*, who (dying without legitimate issue) was succeeded by his next brother, Sir Humphry, third Bart. who also died issueless; by whom the latter was succeeded I cannot say. The first Baronet had a third and fourth son, according to the pedigree. Sir Stephen May, Knt. eldest son of Sir Edward the second Bart. received the honour of Knighthood, which is the only dignity to which he is entitled."

Qui observes, "Dr. Gataker, one of the Assembly of Divines, an eminent Biblical critic, and distinguished Grecian, is said to have written the Life of P. Martyr and others in Fuller's 'Abel Redivivus.' There is some confusion in the accounts of Mr. Dyer and others respecting Thomas Gataker and Charles. Both were much celebrated. It is presumed that not Thomas, as seems to have been supposed by Mr. Dyer (see Hist. of Camb. vol. ii. p. 428), but Charles, was the editor of Antoninus, which has the date 1652, twenty-two years before Thos. Gataker was A. M. But any of your Correspondents who have access to the splendid edition of the works of Gataker, printed at Utrecht in 1698, will very much oblige the writer by a more particular account of these eminent men, and their respective publications."

Clericus "requests information on the following point: What are the proper habiliments required by Statute, for an officiating Clergyman, according to the various degrees in our two Universities? And what offices in the Church create a further distinction in his canonical dress?" For his other queries Clericus is referred to Britton's Architectural Antiquities, and Fosbroke's British Monachism.

An Old Subscriber enquires for any particulars relative to Chatfield, co. Gloucester, its present and ancient proprietors, &c. It is believed it once belonged to the family of Poole. All the Peerages and Baronetages agree in stating the following, if correct, singular facts; viz. that Sir Thomas Parkyns, second Baronet, outlived his grandson Thomas Parkyns, and that the daughter of the latter (who was of course Sir Thomas's great-granddaughter) married her great uncle Sir Thomas Parkyns, third Bart.?"

The Memoirs of Sir James E. Smith, and Dr. Marlow, shall be inserted in our next.

Errata.—Vol. xcvii. ii. b. 2 *for* dau. *read* son.—xcviii. i. p. 174, a. 11 from bottom, *read* E. B. Sugden; b. 15 from bottom, *read* Rev. T. Wood.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The March of Intellect.

MUCH has been said of late upon the subject of "the March of Intellect" in this country; and assuredly if the people be not intellectually improved, the failure does not arise from a want of accessible sources whence such improvement might be drawn. In addition to our ancient nurseries of learning, from the Parish, Charity, or Free School (to say nothing of the numerous Sunday Schools) up to Eton, Westminster, and the Universities, we have the Lancasterian system, the Bell system, the Hamiltonian system, and every conceivable system fraught with novelty and professed improvement in the art and mystery of teaching. These have risen into popularity, and have been followed by many excellent establishments for the instruction of lisping infants at the earliest dawn of reason, and by others for adults, who have grown up without having conquered the alphabet of their native tongue. Thus the art of reading—aye, and of *writing* too—may be said to have become so universal as to have extended through all the various classes of the community; and this fact is indeed a striking contrast with those barbarous times in which even a Bishop was unable to write his name! But are these the only means by which instruction is now conveyed to the people? Certainly not. Within the last few years—even within the last few months—various Institutions have been established, Societies formed, and cheap works published, for the exclusive purpose of disseminating knowledge, literary and scientific, "among the lower orders." We have Quarterly and Monthly Periodicals for the higher and the middling classes, and Weekly for every class. These various publications are adapted for all ranks, ages, tastes, professions, and circumstances, and are sold at prices from six shillings down to two pence! We have also Newspapers out of number, not only daily, morning and evening, during the week, but even for the Sabbath—and several of the latter are expressly and peculiarly suited to the tastes and propensities of the lowest of the lower orders? Such are the numerous means by which the English people may acquire knowledge. If "knowledge is power," we are indeed becoming a powerful people! By "knowledge," however, the great Bacon probably meant *intellectual improvement*; and I presume it would not be difficult to prove that general knowledge, or rather general information, does not always bring with it improvement to the mind. On the contrary, I fear it too often leads to consequences of an opposite character. The truth is, that Nature will predominate over Reason; and the seeds of principle being sown in the heart, the germ will expand, and the fruit burst forth in the season of maturity, unsubdued and unchanged by education: if this principle be good, an increase of knowledge in its possessor will doubtless produce intellectual improvement to the individual, and consequent advantage to society—but if it be bad, it becomes a question, and a very painful one it is, whether the acquirement of knowledge may not be productive of evil, inasmuch as the principle implanted by Nature will grow with the expansion of mind, and thus be prepared for future action in a more extensive field, by the very means which are intended for the honourable and praiseworthy purpose of promoting the best interests of the State, and the general benefit of the people.

I make these observations without any intention to depreciate the value of

our modern Institutions, the general advantages of education, or the just claims of native intellect; for indeed I respect and admire that national philanthropy which has given to England the popular and noble character of an enlightened nation:—but I will candidly admit that I cannot hear the common boast of "the March of Intellect," without being the more forcibly reminded of *the march of crime!* However painful, or however inexplicable it may be, it is nevertheless notoriously true, that the latter has increased in proportion with the former. Allowing, therefore, that it would be both unjust and uncharitable to impute crime as the effect of increased education, it is much to be lamented that the fact of its increase is undeniable. It is a national disgrace so sadly calculated to lower us in the estimation of other nations, so fearfully mischievous to our character as a moral people, and so injurious to society, that I confess I would rather not hear so much of "the March of Intellect," until *Crime* shall have been outstripped by the march of *Virtue*. The newspapers of the present day furnish the most awful evidence of robberies, murders, and suicides, far more frightful and extensive than were ever known to our ignorant ancestors. Surely it is imperatively necessary that these melancholy "features of the times" should engage the serious attention of the legislative and judicial authorities of the realm; that the cause of our national degradation may be ascertained, and strenuous and effective measures pursued for arresting its alarming progress.

Such is the constitution of society, that it is impossible to know how far an extensive promotion of even the most benevolent views may lead to serious national evils. What can be more truly honourable to the character of a nation than the numerous establishments in England for the instruction of the poor? They are doubtless intended to promote the cause of religion, and to communicate universal good, by enabling the humblest members of the community to read the Scriptures; and if the human heart were naturally inclined to virtue, instead of being avowedly prone to vice, the mind invigorated by such instruction would be rendered more happy and more active in all the social duties of life: but it is to be remembered that the mind once set at liberty from the native darkness of ignorance cannot be restrained by any earthly power. He who has been taught to read may "long to follow to the field" some desperate youth who has deserted the Bible for the grand "March of Intellect," and then it is easy to perceive that *much evil may come out of original good.*

The first appearance of cheap Pamphlets was hailed as the best channel of improvement for "the lower orders"—and it was reasonably applauded, because it was then impossible to anticipate the pernicious trash that has followed. Through this very channel have the bitter dregs of political discontent, and the rank poison of obscenity, been disseminated over the country. If the middle classes of the people were more disposed to genuine intellectual pursuits than they generally appear to be at present, it might be the means of effecting much national benefit. They are in habits of constant intercourse with their poorer neighbours, and have therefore the most advantageous opportunities for rendering service by the influence of example. Let them openly and sincerely oppose the circulation of such disgusting works as occasionally degrade the Press, under the character of "Memoirs," from the fashionable warehouse of infamy in the purlieus of Piccadilly, and from the retail market, for the same description of trash, in High Holborn, Drury-lane, and St. Giles's — productions of which any man possessed of the very least degree of morality would be ashamed—which have covered the names of the publishers with the deepest stain of national disgrace, and marked them as destroyers of youthful virtue, as encouragers of every vicious propensity, and as mercenary panders to the numerous brothels of the metropolis. As the infamous agents in this diabolical traffic have increased, and become more undisguised in their public display, since the notorious flood of *Arcadean* profligacy, that burst forth, created a panic in every respectable domestic circle, and poured an overflowing supply of mental poison into all the secret haunts of vice in the kingdom (about three years ago), it is but natural to conclude that they have been encouraged by "an increase of patronage." Is this a specimen of our "March of

Intellect?" Is *this* "March of Intellect" the boast of the age in which we live—the vaunted distinction of "an *enlightened* people?" Then had we better halt, retrace our footsteps, and return, *if we can*, to the harmless simplicity—the darkest ignorance—of our dishonoured forefathers!

But let us hope the disgraceful existing evils have not so far become established as to set all remedy at defiance. If that portion of the community whose influence over the conduct of the lower orders is the most extensive—because, being engaged in the actual business of life, they are daily within the reach of general observation—would exercise that influence in pursuing, promoting, and encouraging, such a course of reading as would at once improve the understanding and correct the morals, they would indeed become the best friends of their country, and the laudable example would be gradually followed by the humbler classes. Then would be advanced that noble "March of Intellect," which would be crowned with imperishable honour—then would the people of England be justly entitled to a distinction above all other nations. Let them aspire to the attainment of such stores of knowledge as may be plentifully gleaned in the rich field of ancient and modern history—it is an exhaustless treasury of the most valuable "materials for thinking." It includes the progress of intellect and the arts; the origin and success of national institutions; the rise, prosperity, and decay of states; the wonderful revolutions that have produced not only the downfall of political power, but even the destruction of mighty empires, and all the various vicissitudes of mankind, from the remotest periods of the world. I am the more particularly induced to recommend this very interesting branch of literature, by the gratification I have myself received from the perusal of a singular work relating to which an interesting anecdote has lately appeared in several of the daily papers. It is a volume of which Buonaparte (who, notwithstanding our national prejudice against him, is allowed to have possessed the most astonishing powers of mind,) is known to have declared, with expressions of delight and astonishment, when he perused it for the first time in St. Helena, that "had he known this work at a more fortunate period of his life; every School and Lyceum in France should have been furnished with a copy." I have procured and examined the work thus highly distinguished by the most renowned character of modern times,—and I must confess I have been delighted with the ingenuity of its plan, and amazed at the immense treasure of information it contains. Having made the accustomed memorandum of my impression on its perusal, I shall now present to the reader a copy of my note, and thus close my humble attempt to forward the right "March of Intellect."

Le Sage's Historical Atlas.

In this volume is contained an astonishing collection of historical facts, so arranged as to give the reader an immediate view of every striking feature of history, both sacred and profane, from the creation down to the year 1815. It is divided into æras, empires, and classes, upon a very ingenious plan; and the manner in which the religious, political, and literary progress of every country is described, by placing the respective distinctions under appropriate heads in the same page, is extremely instructive and entertaining. In every way the work is admirably adapted for conveying the most important information by a mode that is equally simple and interesting. The whole is elucidated by excellent maps, tables, and pedigrees of patriarchal, royal, and noble families; and the student in ancient and modern history cannot possibly have a more valuable assistant in the pursuit of that very essential class of knowledge.

W. Hersee.

Mr. Urban, *March 2.*

IN replying to your Correspondent Ossiana, who, in your last Supplement, has made some observations upon a passage in my "Sketches in Surrey," I am actuated by a sense of polite attention rather than by any impression that the subject is in itself of any general importance.

With respect to the charge of my having imputed to a favourite living poet the origin of an expression which had been repeatedly used by the ancient "sons of song"—and particularly by the mysterious Bard of the North, over whose tomb the murmuring winds of centuries have waved the

moss and the heather grass, as if inspired by the melancholy "joy of grief"—I beg to assure OSSIANA that I had no such intention. There was a period in my life when I was seldom without a small volume of Ossian in my pocket—when I delighted to wander in the sweet summer evening walks of "Holmsdale" with Ossian as my only companion—when my mind dwelt with enthusiasm on the names of Fingal, of Oscar, and of the golden-haired Malvina—when my imagination luxuriated in the wild music of Ossian's harp, and I almost dared even to hope my own soul had caught inspiration from his sublimity. The impressions thus made upon the mind are not easily effaced from the memory; and therefore it cannot be supposed I had forgotten one of the most prominent sentiments in the lofty songs of Ossian. But to the point: in connecting the name of *Montgomery* with the quotation to which OSSIANA alludes, I merely intended to give credit to that amiable poet *for having justly applied the meaning* of Ossian's expression, when, in one of his beautiful poems, he says,

"Pensive memory then retraces
Scenes of bliss for ever fled—
Lives in former times and places—
Holds communion with the dead:"

And closes the plaintive little production with "it is the joy of grief," giving the words of Ossian *as a quotation.*

W. HERSEE.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 138.)

1807. ON the arrival of the Expedition against Monte Video, in February, a Spanish frigate of 28 guns was set on fire by her crew, and blew up, and also three gun-boats; and the following ships and vessels of war were taken, as well as many merchant ships, viz. one ship of 28, and one of 22 guns; one sloop of 26, two brigs of 20 and 14 guns, and two schooners.*

In consequence of circumstances which had occurred between England and Turkey, an expedition was sent against Constantinople in February, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, by Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. It consisted of seven ships of the line, besides frigates; but on the arrival of the squadron within a few miles of the city, the Admiral clearly saw the utter impracticability of making any impression with that force, the whole line of the coast presenting a chain of batteries, and there being in sight twelve Turkish ships of the line, two of them three-deckers, with nine frigates, all with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops; besides small craft and fire vessels. As, however, negociations between the English ambassador and the Porte for the preservation of peace, proved unsuccessful, the Admiral determined to repass the Dardanelles, and weighed with the squadron on the 1st of March; on the 3d he forced the passage, where the forts had been much strengthened subsequently to his going up, and the effects they had on our ships showed that they had been made doubly formidable*; but even then they had sustained a heavy fire from them in passing the narrow channel of Sestos and Abydos, being within point blank shot of each. Near to these castles Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, with his division, attacked a Turkish squadron at anchor there, on the 19th February; and such was the effect of the fire from the English ships, that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run ashore. The object of Sir Sidney was then to destroy them; and in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette and a gun-boat (which it was thought proper to preserve), viz. one ship of 64 guns, four frigates, three corvettes, a brig, and two gun-boats. One of the English ships (the Ajax of 74 guns) accidentally caught fire, and was burnt, on the 14th February, near the island of Tenedos. Captain Blackwood, and somewhat more than half of the ship's company, were saved.

In March, an expedition consisting of land and sea forces under the command of Major-General Fraser and Captain Hallowell, was sent from Sicily against Alexandria, which capitulated on the 20th of that month. The ships taken there were two Turkish

* See Extraordinary Gazette of 13th April.

* The main-mast of the Windsor Castle was more than three-fourths cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight.

frigates, one of 40 guns, carrying 18-pounders on her main-deck; the other of 32 guns, and a corvette of 16 guns. The guns of these ships were all brass.* The British were obliged to evacuate Alexandria in the Sept. following.

In Aug. the Comus of 22 guns, Capt. Edmund Heywood, after a smart action of forty-five minutes, boarded and carried the Frederickscoarn, a Danish frigate of 36 guns, 12-pounders, notwithstanding her superior force. This action happened off Marsliand; the cause of which act of hostility is accounted for by what follows.

The successes of the French armies on the Continent in 1806 and 1807, had given to France an uncontrouled power over Denmark, unless that Court could have been induced to co-operate with England in resisting the designs of the enemy, and maintaining her own independence; to effect which, both naval, military, and pecuniary aid, were proffered by his Majesty. This being refused, and Government having received positive information that the Emperor Buonaparte had determined to occupy Holstein with a military force, for the purpose of excluding England from her accustomed channels of communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against her; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish Navy for the invasion of England and Ireland; no alternative was left to his Majesty but to get possession of that Navy by force of arms. A very strong military and naval force was therefore despatched against Copenhagen in Aug. 1807, under the command of Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, with celerity equal at least to any former expedition of such magnitude; yet such was the extraordinary secresy observed on the occasion, that the armament had arrived off Copenhagen before it was publicly known with certainty in England what was its destination. The Danish court obstinately rejected the overtures made by the British commanders, and suffered the city to be much damaged by a bombardment, before it offered to capitulate. The terms of the capitulation were signed on the 7th September; according to which, the whole of the naval stores, and ships and vessels of war at Copenhagen were surrendered to the English, the latter consisting of the following, namely,

Ships of the line..	96 guns.....	1
	84	2
	74	12
	64	3
Frigates.....	44 to 20	15
Brigs.....	18 and under	6
Gun-boats.....		25
	In all.....	64

Exclusive of three ships on the stocks, two of which were taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third ship was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over. Two unserviceable ships of the line, and two frigates, part of the above-mentioned, as they could not be brought away, were destroyed.* Thus was Denmark indebted to France and her own bad policy for the loss of almost the whole of her navy, and of naval stores to a great amount.

Many persons have reflected on Government for this act of aggression against an old ally; but how much more would it have merited censure, for want of spirit and regard to the welfare of the nation, had it tamely suffered an unprincipled enemy to have carried his designs into effect, when it was so notorious that Denmark alone, however unwilling to submit to it, could not have prevented it.

It must not be omitted to mention, to the credit of British seamen upon this singular occasion, that upon very moderate terms being held out by advertisements from the Admiralty, to such protected men employed in the Greenland and British fisheries, &c. as should volunteer their services for the purpose of assisting to fit out, and navigate the Danish ships to the ports of this kingdom, 3000 men, most of them prime seamen, offered themselves in the course of a very few days, and were immediately embarked; and as no more were wanted, the offers made by the River Fencibles, ship-owners, and protected seamen of London, were handsomely declined by their Lordships.†

* See Gazette of 9th May. The Turks make no iron ordnance.

* See Extraordinary Gazette of 16th September, and Supplemental Gazette of 1st November.

† See Lord Mulgrave's letter to the Lord Mayor, dated 28th Sept. On the 7th Nov. the Lords of the Admiralty publicly

The Neptune, of 84 guns, one of the ships included in the foregoing statement, grounded on a sand-bank in going down the Sound, and was destroyed.

In December, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth), Commander in Chief in the East Indies, caused the following Dutch ships, which had been previously scuttled by their own crews, to be burnt at Griesse, in the island of Java, viz. two of 70 guns, one of 68 (a sheer hulk), and an East Indiaman of 1000 tons. Part of Sir Edward's squadron had captured at the same port, in August, a Dutch corvette of 24 guns, and a rich merchantman of 700 tons.

A French army having entered Portugal, the British minister at the Court of Lisbon (which port was blockaded by an English squadron on that account), who had quitted it but a few days*, and had returned thither on the arrival of the squadron, proposed to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition on which the blockade could cease, the alternative either of surrendering their fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent, and the rest of the Royal Family, to the Brazils, in order to prevent the former from falling into the hands of the enemy, and to save the latter from the effects of his tyranny. C. D.

(To be continued.)

Erratum.—P. 137, 11th line from the bottom, for 2 ships, read 4.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

ALLOW me to make the following remarks on the article on the New Peerages in your January Magazine:

Ranfurly, now written Ramphorlie, was formerly the estate of the principal branch of the Knox family, the last male heir of which line, Uchter Knox of Ranfurly (the seventh of those names), sold the ancient estate, including the lands of Knox, in 1665, to William Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald. Viscount Northland, now Baron Ranfurly, is the representative of Knox of Silvyland, co. Renfrew, the next in male succession to Knox of Knox and Ranfurly.

It has been stated that Mr. Lambton's original selection for his new title was Baron Durham, but as that dignity had been hitherto kept appropriate to the Bishops of the See, it was apprehended that opposition would be made to its bestowal on a layman, were the intention publicly divulged; D'Arcy was consequently blazoned in the newspapers as the new title, that of Durham being never mentioned until it had actually appeared in the Gazette.

Lord Skelmersdale's grandfather, Mr. Wilbraham, was an eminent lawyer employed on the trial of the attainted Lords in 1746; he was father of Richard Wilbraham, esq. who assumed the name of Bootle in addition, on marrying the rich Lancashire heiress of that name, and had issue Edward, now Lord Skelmersdale, and Anne Dorothea, dowager Baroness Alvanley.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, now Lord Wallace of Knaresdale, is the son of the celebrated lawyer who was Attorney-general in Lord North's administration, and the rival of Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, in the Court of King's Bench.

In the note in p. 4, for 1785, should be read 1789; and in p. 5, for 1827, 1627.

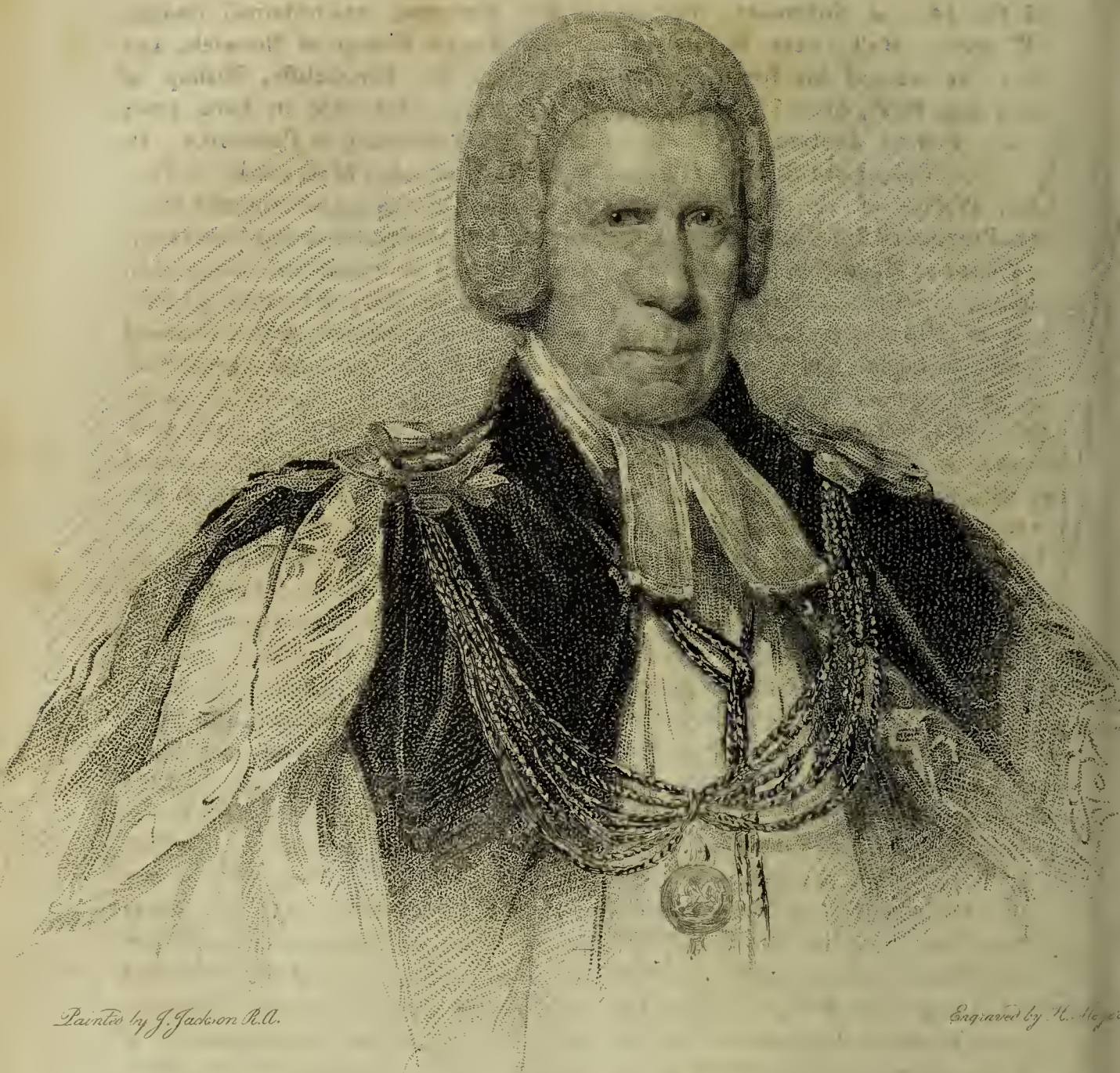
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

G. H. writes: "Observing the notice of the Hon. Francis H. Hutchinson in p. 81, and recollecting the interesting memoir you gave of his younger brother Christopher in your Number for October 1826, I was induced to refer to the Peerages to ascertain the present state of that celebrated family of brothers. The Earl of Donoughmore (formerly known as Lord Hutchinson), and the Hon. Abraham H. alone survive. Lorenzo, the youngest brother, who died in 1822, is stated to have been in holy orders, and I find him styled 'the Rev.' in your volume for that year, ii. 645. Who then was the Hon. Lorenzo Hely Hutchinson, who was a Lieut.-Colonel in the army in 1820, and is noticed in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. iv. p. 315?—I fear you were at the time of his death misled by the Peerages."

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testified their high approbation of the conduct of the officers and men who had volunteered their services.

* The Prince, owing to the menaces of the French Government, had recently made known his resolution, "to unite himself with the Continent of Europe," and had already committed some acts of hostility against England.



Painted by J. Jackson R.A.

Engraved by H. Meyer

Sir GEORGE PRETYMAN TOMLINE Bart.

D.D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Prelate of the Most noble order of the Garter.

Published March 31. 1828. by J.B. Nichols & Son.

MEMOIR OF DR. TOMLINE, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

(With a Portrait.)

ON the 14th of November, died at Kingston Hall, near Wimborne, Dorset, the seat of his friend Henry Bankes, esq. M.P., aged 77, the Right Rev. Sir George Pretyman Tomline, Bart. D.D. F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury, Visitor of Magdalen, New, Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, of Winchester College, and of St. Saviour's School, Southwark.

George Pretyman was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Oct. 9, 1753, the son of a tradesman in that town. He was educated with his brother John, (whom he afterwards made Archdeacon of Lincoln,) in Bury grammar-school, and at the age of 18 removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge.

Applying to the great branch of study in that University, on taking the degree of B. A. in 1772, he was Senior Wrangler, and obtained the first of Dr. Smith's two mathematical prizes. In 1773 he was elected Fellow, and immediately appointed Public Tutor of the College. It was in the same year that he fortunately became connected with the Hon. Wm. Pitt, and thus furnished with that future patron, without whom his merits might not ever, and certainly would not so early, have raised him to the distinguished rewards which were the consequence of this connection. He was not indebted for his introduction to any private interference, but, as he himself states in his Life of Pitt, "Lord Chatham wrote a letter to the Master, in which he expressed a desire that each of the two public tutors, which were then Mr. Turner (now Master of Pembroke-hall, and Dean of Norwich) and myself, would devote an hour in every day to his son. This plan was accordingly adopted: but after Mr. Pitt's first three visits to Cambridge, he was entirely under my care and tuition;" and here Mr. Pitt, who went to the University at the singularly early age of fourteen, continued for seven years.

Mr. Pretyman was ordained Deacon by Dr. Yonge, Bishop of Norwich, and Priest by Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, his title in both cases being his Fellowship at Pembroke. In 1775 he proceeded M.A.; and in 1781 he discharged the important and arduous office of Moderator in the University. He continued to reside in college until 1782, when Mr. Pitt, on becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, proved himself not unmindful of his former preceptor. Aware of his general talents for business, and especially of his great skill in calculation, the Chancellor appointed him his private Secretary; and Mr. Pretyman continued in that situation (his Patron in the following year attaining the post of First Lord of the Treasury,) until his elevation to the Bishopric of Lincoln in 1787.

In 1782 Mr. Pretyman was collated to the sinecure rectory of Corwen in Merionethshire, the patron being Dr. Shipley, then Bishop of St. Asaph; in 1784 he was appointed to a Prebend of Westminster, the first preferment of which Mr. Pitt had the disposal, and in the same year he proceeded D.D. *per literas Regias*. In 1785 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was presented by the King to the Rectory of Sudbourn with Orford, in his native county of Suffolk; and in January 1787 his grateful pupil took the very first opportunity of raising him to the Episcopal bench. The vacancy occurred by the death of Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Durham; Dr. Thurlow was translated to that see, and Dr. Pretyman succeeded Dr. Thurlow, both as Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of St. Paul's. An anecdote is related that when Mr. Pitt applied to the King on this occasion, the reply of his Majesty was, "Too young, too young—Can't have it, can't have it."—"Oh, but please your Majesty," observed Mr. Pitt, "had it not been for Dr. P. I should not have been in the office I now hold."—"He shall have it, Pitt—He shall have it, Pitt," was the King's immediate decision.

With the exception of Charges, and two Sermons, one preached in 1792 before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the other on the Thanksgiving-day in 1796 before the King and both Houses of Parliament in St. Paul's, Dr. Pretyman's first publication was his celebrated "Elements of Christian Theology," 2 vols. 8vo. 1799. This work, although professedly composed for the use of students in divinity, is also admirably adapted for general perusal. It is at once orthodox, liberal, and rational. An Abridgment for the use of families, by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, now Vicar of Christchurch in Hampshire, was printed by the University of Cambridge in 1803 (see vol. LXXIII. 258).

In 1811, appeared the Bishop's triumphant "Refutation of the charge of Calvinism against the Church of England," which is reviewed at some length in our vol. LXXXI. i. 345—351. He had given a foretaste of his powerful reasoning on the same subject, in a charge delivered at his Triennial Visitation of 1803. (See vol. LXXIII. p. 841.)

When the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge undertook to publish a Family Bible (now known as D'Oyley and Mant's), they applied to Dr. Pretyman as a Cambridge Bishop, and to Bishop Randolph as an Oxford Bishop, to revise the notes before they were sent to the press. Bishop Pretyman suggested a variety of alterations, which were adopted. It is not a little remarkable that the deceased Prelate recommended the first Bishop for the British possessions, both in the West and in the East; Dr. Mountain, as Bishop of Quebec, and Dr. Middleton, as Bishop of Calcutta; and all who know those two excellent men will attest the wisdom of the choice.

In 1813, on the death of Dr. Randolph, the bishopric of London was offered to Dr. Tomline, and declined; but, after having presided over that of Lincoln for thirty-two years and a half, he accepted Winchester, on the death of Bishop North, in 1820. By the profits of his lucrative ecclesiastical preferments, in addition to some private acquisitions, his property vastly accumulated in his latter years. In 1803, Marmaduke Tomline, esq. of Riby-grove in Lincolnshire, a gentleman with whom he had no relationship or connexion, had, on condition of his taking the name of Tomline, bequeathed to him a valuable estate, consisting of the manor, advowson, and whole parish of Riby, with a very handsome mansion-house; and in 1821, James Hayes, esq. left him several farms in Suffolk, which had formerly belonged to the family of Pretyman, and had been left by the widow of a great-uncle of the Bishop to a relation of her own, the mother of Mr. Hayes. To these superfluities of wealth was shortly after added for Mrs. Tomline's gratification (the Bishop himself was said to be indifferent to it), an accession of honour. On the 22d of March, 1823, at Haddington, in the presence of the Sheriff of the county, Bishop Tomline was, by a distinguished jury, of whom Lord Viscount Maitland was Chancellor, served heir male in general of Sir Thomas Pretyman, Baronet of Nova Scotia, who died about the middle of the last century; and his Lordship also established his right to the ancient Baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred by Charles the First on Sir John Pretyman, of Loddington, the male ancestor of Sir Thomas. The Bishop's eldest son now declines to assume this title.

In 1821 Bishop Tomline published, in two quarto volumes, a first portion of "Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt."—"Having had," says the Bishop in the preface, "the honour and happiness of superintending Mr. Pitt's education at the University; having for some time acted as his confidential secretary, and afterwards kept up a constant communication with him upon all matters connected with his official situation; having received from him the most decisive proofs of kindness and good opinion; having lived with him in the most unreserved and uninterrupted intimacy from the beginning of our acquaintance, to the hour of his death; and having access to all his papers, as one of his executors, I was emboldened by the consideration of these advantages,

and urged by the combined feelings of affection, gratitude, and duty, to endeavour to convey some idea of the character of one, in whom the talents of a great statesman, and the virtues and qualities of an amiable man, were so eminently united. The volumes now offered to the public reach to the declaration of war by France against Great Britain, in 1793; a remarkable epoch both in Mr. Pitt's political life, and in the history of the country. It is my intention, if it shall please God to indulge me with a continuance of life and health, to proceed in the work with all the expedition consistent with the discharge of more important duties. The remaining portion will, I hope, be comprised in one volume, for which I now reserve what relates to Mr. Pitt's private life." This announcement is dated April 1821; nothing further has yet appeared; but the Right Reverend author is said to have been, for the last two or three years, closely employed on the conclusion, which there is therefore some reason to hope will not be lost to the world. The printed portion, of which there has been more than one edition in three vols. 4to, received, as far as politics would allow, the highest approbation from the public; and has been correctly characterized as "candid, impartial, just; free from all acrimony; an honest, plain narration; displaying no more than a proper love for the object it illustrates; not made unfitly piquant, but grave, sedate, and worthy of the momentous events which fill its pages."

The Bishop married, in 1784, Elizabeth eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Maltby, of Germans, in the county of Buckingham; and by that lady, who died June 8, 1826, had three sons: William-Edward Tomline, esq. M.P. for Truro, the Rev. George-Thomas Pretyman, Chancellor of the church of Lincoln, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Wheathamstead cum Harpenden, Herts; and the Rev. Richard Pretyman, Precentor of Lincoln, Rector of Middleton Stoney in Oxfordshire, and Walgrave in Northamptonshire.

The loss of the companion of a long life had evidently preyed upon the Bishop's spirits; but until recently his appearance was remarkably hale and vigorous for his age. His fatal disorder was a sudden attack of apoplexy.

His funeral took place at Winchester, on the 20th of Nov. The procession to the Cathedral consisted of a hearse-and-six, three mourning coaches-and-four, the late prelate's own carriage, and two others. The procession moved up the centre aile in the following order:—

The Singing-men and Choristers, under the direction of Dr. Chard, chanting the first sentences of the funeral service.

The Minor Canons, and Officers of the Cathedral.

Two Prebendaries, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and the Dean.

THE BODY.

The three sons of the deceased, as chief mourners.

Other mourners and attendants.

The burial service was read in the choir, by the Dean, Dr. Rennell, and the body was then conveyed, with the same procession as before, to its last habitation, —a new vault near the western end of the south aisle. Here an anthem was performed over the remains, and the ceremony was concluded.

The Bishop's will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, and his personal effects sworn under £200,000. The will was made before Lady Tomline's decease; and in it he leaves to her his interest in the leasehold house in Great George-street, Westminster, together with all the furniture, pictures, &c. and also to his said wife, all the furniture, plate, pictures, carriages, &c. at Farnham; and 20,000*l.* sterling to be paid to her within seven months; together with (for her life) all the testator's lands, manors, and tithes in the parishes of Lymington, Boldre, Pennington, and Milford, in Hampshire; after her decease the said estates to descend to his eldest son, William Edward Tomline, and his heirs and assigns for ever. It also gives to Lady Tomline, an annuity or rent charge of 2500*l.* per annum on the Bishop's other estates. It gives the sum of 5000*l.* to the testator's se-

cond son, George Thomas Pretyman; and to his third son, Richard Pretyman, 5000*l.* A further sum of 2000*l.* is left in trust to George Thomas Pretyman and John Parkinson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the use of the lawfully begotten children of the said Richard Pretyman.—There is a gift of 100*l.* to the Bishop's sister, Mrs. Susan Hubbard, of Bury, and of 100*l.* to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harriet Maltby; also a gift to the Rev. Vincent Bayley of any set of Latin or Greek books which he may choose out of the testator's library. All the rest of his real and personal estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, is given to his eldest son, William Edward Tomline; and the said eldest son and the widow are appointed executor and executrix.

In his professional character, the conduct of Dr. Tomline was most exemplary, being vigilant, impartial, and compassionate. In ordinary intercourse, though extremely dignified, his Lordship was condescending, encouraging, and kind; and, though to the inferior clergy there was unquestionably something over-awing in his presence, arising from their consciousness of his superior attainments—his comprehensive intellect, and above all, his singular intuition and penetrating glance, yet it was impossible not to admire the courtliness of his manners, and the benevolence of his sentiments. He was never in the habit of speaking in the House of Lords; but no one can read his Lordship's masterly Life of Pitt, without being convinced that his principles were firm, manly, undeviating, and constitutional. His vote was always given in defence of the Protestant Church; and one of his Charges (that of 1803; see vol. LXXIII. 841) is particularly devoted to examining the claims of the Papists, and exposing the dangers to be apprehended from them. It is circulated by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and should be read by every statesman inclined to listen to what is by a strange misnomer termed Emancipation.

In literary composition, his Lordship's style is plain and perspicuous; his writings evince a clear judgment, strong sense, and close reasoning, conveyed in the best chosen, and most judiciously arranged expressions. In controversy he is never dogmatical; what he asserts he proves; and he admirably succeeds in that highly difficult point, the abstinence from all asperity.

A small portrait of the deceased Prelate was engraved in 1791, in a publication called the Senator, from a drawing taken from the life, by W. H. Brown, esq.; and one of a more handsome size was published in Cadell's British Gallery of Portraits. A beautiful picture, in the robes of the Garter, has more recently been painted by J. Jackson, R. A., and an engraving from it by H. Meyer, forms the frontispiece to the Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, just published by the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, and is also prefixed to the present article.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Feb. 25.*

THE triangle on the Irish coins of John, Henry III. and the three first Edwards, has by some writers been taken for the harp. Mr. Pinkerton, and some of the most accurate of those who have written on this subject, have justly rejected this opinion, but they have not given us any explanation of what it really meant; I shall therefore hazard a conjecture of my own, which I think at least as probable as that of those who have taken it for a harp.

It is very common on the coins of that period to find the King crowned, with the sword or sceptre in his hand. I think it therefore probable that they may also in many instances have intended to delineate the canopy of state under which he sat, as we find actually represented on some of the coins of the Conqueror; nor ought the difference between the canopy of the Conqueror, and the triangle on the Irish and other coins, to form an objection to my conjecture, as the triangle may be looked upon as only the top of the canopy, similar to those of the stalls and seats for dignitaries in many of our ancient cathedrals, which have their vertices of a triangular form, whilst on the Conqueror's coin we have also the sides of the canopy. It may be objected, that on some of the coins on which triangles occur, the vertex of the triangle is under the head, but this only occurs on the coins of the Edwards, whilst on those of John and

Henry III. which were earlier, we find the vertex above the head; I think it therefore very probable that the triangle was at first, as on the Conqueror's coins, intended for a canopy, but that those who struck the Irish coins of the Edwards copied the triangle, and reversed it, not knowing the original intent of it.

EDWARD I. II. and III.

The mode used by Simon and others, of distinguishing these coins by the dots under the head, has been much, and I think deservedly suspected. Some of the most intelligent antiquaries have rejected this system altogether, nor does it seem to have been adopted by any but for want of a better. It is highly probable that money was coined in Ireland by all these three Edwards, but the great similarity of their coins to one another, affords us scarcely any mode of appropriating them; indeed, the only points of difference, besides the dots above noticed, are their weights and the form of the letter N on the reverse. From the parliamentary rolls noticed by Simon, pp. 14, 16, 18, it would appear that during the reigns of these princes, the English and Irish standards were the same, or nearly so; if so, the first reduction in weight was in 18 Edward III. when the penny was reduced from 22½ to 20¼ grains; and by 25 Edward III. it was reduced still further, to 18 grains. Here then we have some means of distinguishing those of Edward III. which were minted since the above periods, although, as many of these coins are much worn or clipped, and were originally something lighter or heavier than the standard, it will not be very easy in many instances to apply this rule of discrimination, particularly to those which we may suppose to have been struck under the 18 Edward III. which are only two grains lighter than the old standard. Most of these coins, however, are in good preservation, and of better weight than the English coins of the same period; nor do we find many of them which, making some allowance for what they have lost by circulation or clipping, did not originally weigh 22 grains; but some are found, even in the most perfect state, to weigh some grains less, and these may perhaps belong to Edward III.

The letter N in the word Dublinie, affords another difference on most of those coins, some having the Roman or capital N, and others the old English n, the latter from their resemblance in this particular to some of the English pennies of Edward III. Ruding, Pl. 3, No. 16, which bears the English n in the word London, and from the circumstance of the same form of the letter being also found on his English halfpence, would seem to belong to Edward III. and the circumstance of several of them, although in a perfect state of preservation, being found some grains lighter than most of those with the Roman N, would seem to favour this distinction. I have in my possession a penny of this kind, which, although in a most perfect state, weighs only 20¼ grains, the exact weight of 18 Edward III. when the penny was first reduced from 22½ grains; and in Mr. Leybourne's collection is another, having on the reverse CIVITAS VATERFOR, which, although from not bearing the letter N it does not admit of the application of the above rule, yet I think also belongs to Edward III. as it only weighs 16 grains, and I think never exceeded 18. I am therefore strongly inclined to suspect that those with the Roman N belong to Edward I. or II. but most of them to the former; and those with the English n to Edward III. The dots were perhaps mint marks of the different moneyers whose names on the coins were then for the first time discontinued.

HENRY V. VI. and VII.

The coins of Henry IV. V. VI. the arrangement of which in the English series is attended with so much doubt and difficulty, seem in the Irish to be equally dubious; nor does Mr. Simon, who has so ably illustrated the Irish coinage, appear to have thrown much light on these coins. A close examination, however, of the subject will, I think, convince us that much stronger evidence may be adduced to distinguish the Irish coins of the Henries, than that by which the English coins of the same period are appropriated. It will also, I think, appear that Simon was completely mistaken as to these coins, and with the exception of Nos. 61, 71, and perhaps 70, all those he has assigned to Henry V. and VI. belong in reality to Henry VII. To begin then with Nos. 56 to 60, which Simon has given to Henry V. the first peculiarity to be observed on them is the want of the double tressure on the

obverse; this Simon adopts as a mode of distinguishing them from those of Henry VI. but so far from having any authority for so doing, it will be found that the double tressure occurs on all the English groats until the side-faced ones of Henry VII. and on all the appropriated Irish ones which bear the king's head until Henry VIII. which must induce us to suspect that these coins belong to Henry VII. The next peculiarity to be remarked on them, is the cross on the reverse, which on all of them, except No. 56, appears *Fourchy*, which kind of cross, in the English series, rarely if ever occurs until Henry VII. by whom, and all his successors, it was adopted as long as the cross continued to be used, whilst in the Irish series it is never found on the coins of Edward IV.; nor does it appear on any of the Henries, except those under consideration, until No. 99, which certainly belongs to Henry VII. The next thing to be observed is their weight, which is from 26 to 30 grains, and perfectly agrees with the weight of Nos. 97, 98, 99, which belong to Henry VII. whilst the weight of Nos. 61 and 71, which were struck by Henry VI. weigh 42 and 37 grains, and should, if perfect, weigh 45 grains; and it may be here observed, that by the Irish parliamentary rolls given in Simon's Appendix, it will be seen that there was very little difference between the weight of the English and Irish money, until 13 Edward IV. which would render it almost certain that these coins could not have been struck before Henry VII. No Irish Act is indeed to be found relative to any coinage during the few months of Henry VI.'s restoration; but even admitting that during that time money was struck by him in Ireland, it is extremely improbable that these coins should be part of it, from the cross fourchy, and the want of the double tressure, in which they differ from all the numerous coins of Edward IV. many of which, from their weights, must have been struck after the restoration of Henry VI. Another peculiarity to be noticed, is the king's title, which on these coins is simply R€IX ÆGLI€ and on Nos. 97, 98, 99, R€IX.ÆGLI.Z.FR. whilst on the coins of Edward I. II. and III. on No. 70, which perhaps may belong to Henry VI. and on most of the coins of Edward IV. the king's title Dns hyB or hyB€IR is added. One more observation remains to be made; from the Act of Parliament, 38 Henry VI. relative to the coinage of Nos. 61 and 71, it would seem that a separate coinage for Ireland was then, for the first time, adopted. The meaning of the Act is certainly rather ambiguous, and probably did not mean that no coins had been for a long time struck in Ireland, but only that a type and standard different from the English should be then for the first time used; in either case these coins could not have been struck before that time, which was the year before the accession of Edward IV.; and on the Irish coins of the last-named prince, the English type of the head on one side, and cross on the other, does not occur until his 10th year, when the weight of his Irish groat was 43½ grains, and it is extremely improbable that Henry VI. who was restored that very year, should have immediately reduced the standard to 30 grains. Indeed from all that has been above remarked, I think we can hardly come to any other conclusion than that these coins belong to Henry VII. Let us now examine Nos. 62 to 68, which Simon has assigned to Henry VI. The first peculiarity to be noticed is the letter h, which seems evidently to have been used to distinguish them from Nos. 88 and 95 of Edward IV. on which the king's name or initial does not occur; and from Simon's own notice of a lost Act of Parliament, mentioned by Ware, it would appear that these coins of Edward IV. with the three crowns, were first struck in 1478. They also, it may be remarked, resemble the groat of Richard III. No. 96, and agree with the coins of Richard III. and Henry VII. in weight, so that I think we may assign them also to Henry VII. Nos. 61 and 71 being well ascertained to belong to Henry VI. the only coins of the Henries which remain to be noticed, are Nos. 69 and 70. As to the former, the resemblance of its obverse to that of No. 97 of Henry VII. the form of the crown being almost the only difference, and the cross fourchy on the reverse, make it highly probable it belongs to Henry VII. No. 70, from the words Dns hyB, and the annulets on the obverse, and the plain cross on the reverse, may perhaps have been struck by Henry VI. during his restoration in 1470; but I am rather more

inclined to attribute it also to Henry VII. In my next letter I shall conclude these observations on Irish coins.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

AS a member of the book-club in our village, I wish to receive your kind council as to what step can be taken to relieve myself and retired family from the intricacy by which I seem to be surrounded. A few years since, when my sons passed their leisure evenings at home, and my wife and daughters were rendered most happy, to participate in reading and conversing with me on subjects of mental inquiry and improvement, and when these times were seldom interrupted by visitors from the market town, which is nearly ten miles distant from our retreat, the Vicar and two other intimate friends proposed to form a reading society, and as he would always superintend it, there could be no question as to the propriety of the books to be circulated. During the three first years, I enjoyed great satisfaction in seeing such books upon the table as tended to improve the taste of myself and my family in the sciences, in morals, voyages, history, and philosophy; when our neighbours met, our conversation was greatly improved and facilitated by adverting to their contents, and frequently erroneous ideas were rectified, vacant ones were filled up, and the pursuits of the morning studies were happily illustrated, and I may say expanded, by the agreeable communications of the evenings—but our excellent Vicar died, and the society was for some time at a stand. Scarcely a year elapsed without any prospect of its renewal, until the ladies of the village falling into ennui at the void, proposed that a young gentleman, who was then at the close of his clerkship to a most worthy Solicitor, whom they all visited, should revive the society, and become its treasurer. A new scene of affairs immediately were commenced—we were all called upon for a double subscription, although there had remained a balance on the former account, and many of the books were yet unsold. This young gentleman was an universal favourite, and became still more popular by introducing what he called "a more liberal circulation" in quantity and quality: but as the doctrine of libel has of late been greatly extended, I shall avoid the names of any authors in the following observations.

Six months had passed since this improvement, as it was generally deemed, had pervaded our village, when I discovered a considerable alteration in our manners, pursuits, and dress—the customary hours for meals were postponed to a later time—the comfortable furniture was made to give place, by degrees, to elegant, but cold decorations—the elder ladies wore fewer petticoats to keep them warm, and their daughters wore none at all—the young men cast off their respectability, and became avowed dandies! They all imitated new characters. Some were sighing by the side of a rivulet, till the only comfort they brought home to their parents was to be their nurse in either a sore throat or a rapid decline, or the more modern cause of compassion, an inflammation on the chest. Some wore a little hat on one side, and sported a habit, and slashed a riding whip, without even a poney in the stable to ride upon. These Lady Emilys and Lady Janes sighed, or fancied they sighed for, and had they known how to set about it, would have gladly assailed an M.P. or a Viscount, with as much assurance as they used to glance at the village Doctor, or the Vicar's pupils. The evenings, so delightful to myself and my poor wife, heaven bless her! were no more—all philosophical conversation was totally abolished; I have not been indulged with a question on any science or history for some months past. My sons find excuses to fly up to town by steam—travel two nights to see and hear great singers arrived from Florence—to dine with our Member at a club-house—and without a pound in their pocket, to my knowledge, enter their names for betting at Tattersal's, on horses, for the next races of the county. The eagerness for their return home, and rapid description of things quite new to me, as they are to their sisters—their florid discussions of the point how far a man ought to avoid noticing an insult before some kind friend acquaints him of it—how contemptible it is in all cases to make any apology, and to forgive, before he receives the fatal shot; and a variety of other most important subjects which now engross their whole attention, are the causes for my being constantly left in total

silence; for all this is a science entirely new to me, and baffles all the stock of casuistry which once engaged the schools on logical difficulties—are also the reasons why the books which used to be sought for out of my library, are now suffered to remain in their silent dust with the rest—but alas they are also the causes of that hollow heartedness which makes a noise about friendship and affection, which last only as long as they confer some sinister purpose; of that want of true religion which rendered forms serviceable to its sincerity, but are now sunk into a ceremonious conformity to public decorum.

I have traced all this alteration entirely to "the more liberal circulation" in our retired village—for it is thus that mischief universally insinuates itself until it corrodes and destroys the happiness of the human heart; as these books were read with far greater avidity than any which came from me, I can only ascertain something of their tendency, and not unfrequently, in order to participate in the high interest which they seem to excite, am obliged to ask for a little explanation, but I always find my questions very unwelcome, because like a great stone in the road, they obstruct the rapidity of the journey, and sometimes I give offence by slightly recommending to the most ardent readers to begin the work at the last page. I very soon found that these works of corruption excite peculiar interest and popular favour by their attractive narrative—florid descriptions of the manners of dissipated life—and, interspersed with beautiful scenery, but wholly devoid of design, method, or example—they captivate without instruction, describe without example, and seem to begin without any object or principle to be recommended—a character of the least regularity is generally odious—vicious pursuits, and irregularity in their multifarious views and Protean shapes are held up to admiration—every thing moral is banished, and gaiety and freedom ride triumphantly over rectitude and true honour. It is impossible but that such works, thus universally circulated, and read by the young and empassioned of both sexes, should unfit them for wiser, more affectionate, and more principled systems of thinking and acting! They cannot fail to leave impressions merely of pleasure and worldly folly, and to sow the seeds of keen repentance! These are the causes of modern emptiness of principle, of customary evasions of truth, of conjugal infidelity, of contempt and want of love to parents, of the preference even to satiety of worldly rather than rational pursuits, and of that general relaxation which favours the callings of all those who minister to such indulgences. If I am wrong and cynical in all this, it is from you, dear Urban, that I can better receive correction than from any other friend. If I am correct, you can give me council how I am to do my little part, small indeed as it is, to stem the torrent that is pouring down upon the ancient principles of my dear country! A. H.

Mr. Urban, *Woodford, Feb. 7.*

THERE is a remarkable large old house, now standing at Woodford in Essex, called Grove House, said to have been inhabited by the Earl of Essex, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

One of the rooms, in particular, is ornamented with a ceiling very rich and in fine preservation, containing the Queen's arms and other curious decorations. This fine old specimen is intended to be pulled down this spring; and I hope Mr. Urban will induce some friend, by his pencil and pen, to secure some particulars before it is demolished. It appears Queen Elizabeth had a hunting lodge at the same time, in the forest at Chingford, about two miles off, now standing, and still called by her name. Grove House was formerly a school kept by Mr. Truby, and latterly by Mr. Cooke. The supposed date of its erection is in brickwork, at the back of one of the chimneys*.

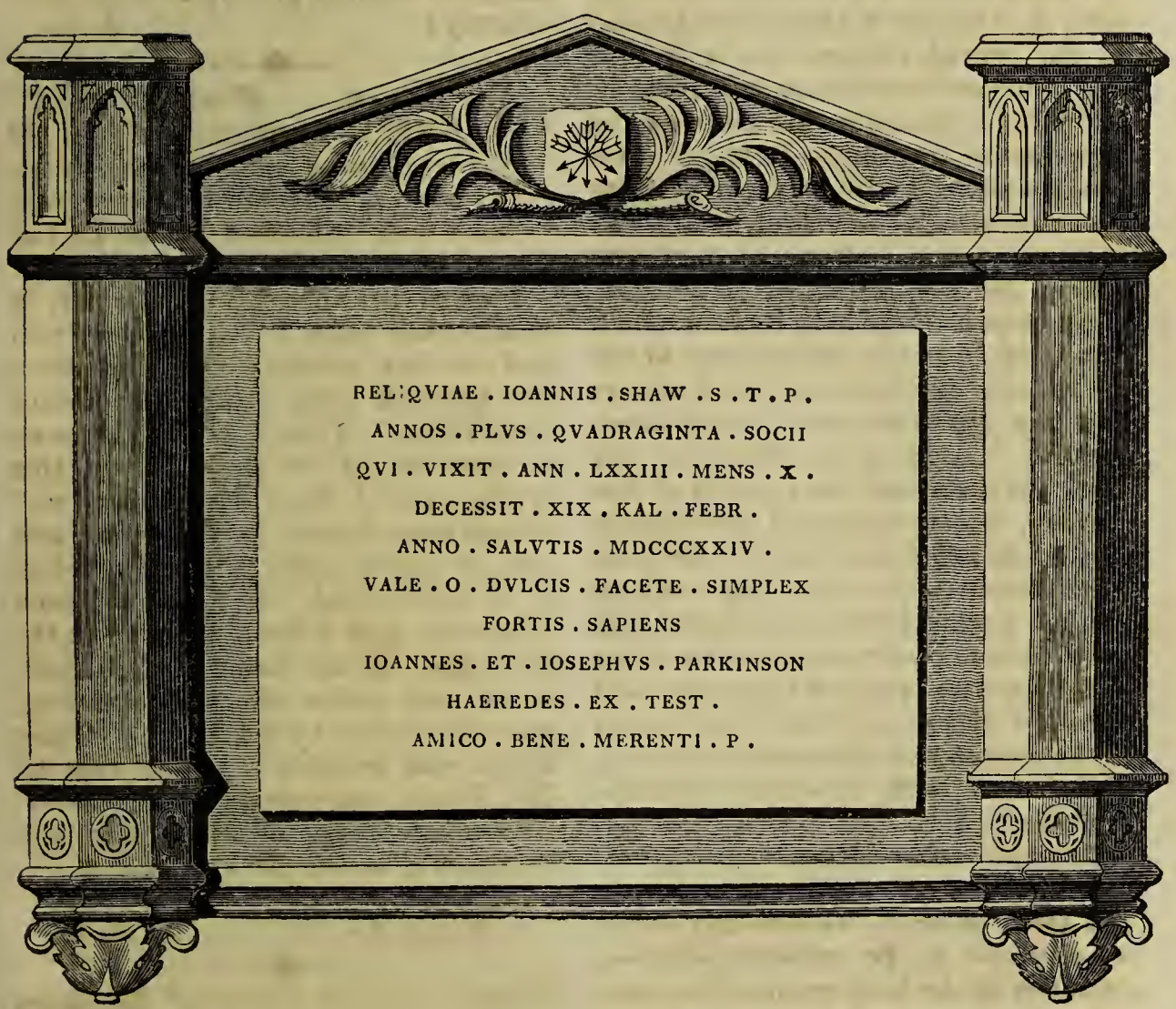
Yours, &c. R. K.

Monuments in the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford.

SINCE the erection of the mural monument to the memory of Dr. Benjamin Tate, for a representation of which our readers may refer to vol. XCIII. pt. i. p. 133, the walls of the ante-chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, have received two more tributes to the memory of two of the late Fellows of the Society, Dr. John Shaw, and Dr. Arthur Loveday.

* We do not find this house mentioned by Lysons. Edit.

Gent. Mag. March, 1828, *Pl. II. p.* 208.

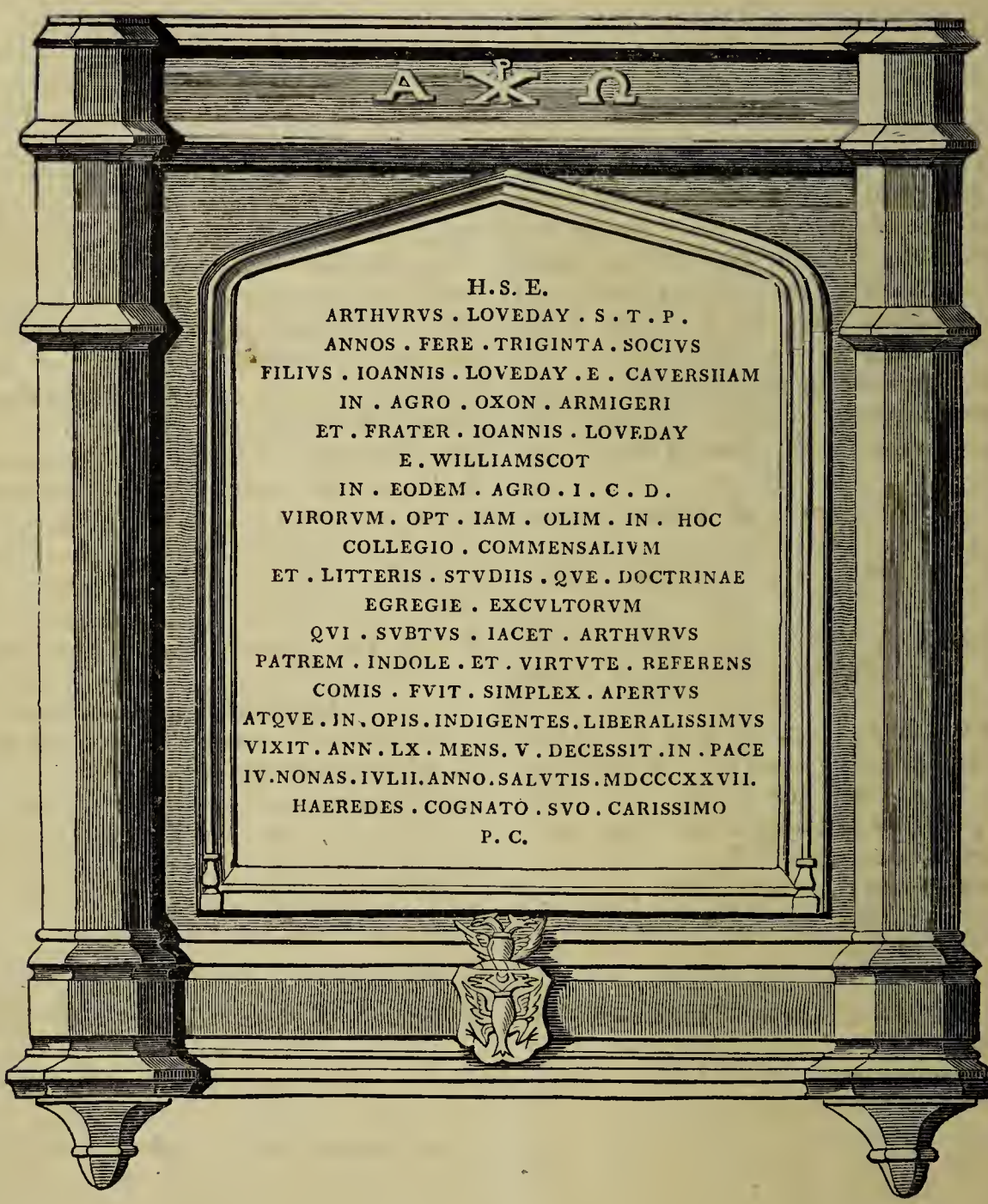


MURAL MONUMENT

IN THE ANTE-CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.







MURAL MONUMENT

IN THE ANTE-CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE,

OXFORD.

The inscriptions are understood to come from the elegant pen of the learned President of Magdalen College, Dr. Routh, to whom we have formerly attributed the epitaph on Dr. Tate.

These tablets are both of white marble, and are executed in a manner which shows that they proceed from no ordinary hands. *(Pl. II. and III.)*

We are informed that the tablet to Dr. Shaw was executed by Mr. Marshall of Westminster; that to Dr. Loveday by Mr. Bossom of Oxford, who has given other successful specimens of his art at New College.

EDITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

IT appears from proceedings in the Courts of Law, that James Montrose Graham, claims to be heir, through a female branch, of Thomas Lord Cromwell, who was attainted and beheaded in the 32d of Hen. VIII. That King, by a charter in the 29th year of his reign, granted to Lord Cromwell immense property in lands and hereditaments, which had belonged to the suppressed monasteries; some situate in Westminster, some at Brentford and other parts of Middlesex, and a great deal in other counties. These were of course all forfeited by his attainder. It is alleged, however, by the claimant, that the whole or great part of these possessions were restored to the unfortunate Lord's son, as also the title; that the property descended to William Lord Cromwell, the grandson of Thomas; that he left issue two infant sons, named Robert and William, the latter of whom was born in 1687, and a daughter; that the sons were taken under the care of their uncles, Gideon Saunders and John Saunders, who had married two sisters of William Lord Cromwell; that these two sons were sent, when young, to the West Indies, viz. about the beginning of the last century, where Robert, the elder, was supposed to have died unmarried; that the uncles received the rents of the estates to their own use; and that great part of the property is now possessed by their descendants; that William Cromwell, after several years absence, returned from abroad, and married Abigail Blaby, and was in possession of that part of the property situate in Abingdon-street, Vine-street, and other parts of Westminster, at Brentford, Isleworth, &c.; that he had a house in Bread-street, London, and one at Brentford, called Boston-house; that other part of the property, after the death of the Saunderses, got into, and remained in the possession of different persons who were strangers in blood; that William Cromwell died about 80 years ago, leaving a daughter and only child, named Anne, who in 1743 married William Graham, the claimant's father, and died in 1761; and that for want of sufficient information, proper exertion, or the means of prosecuting their rights, the claimant's parents took no effectual step for the recovery of the property. Such is the account given by the claimant, who seems to be aged about 75 years. How far he can support any part of it I know not; but this much is certain, that he has for many years been proclaiming himself the heir to this vast property, and that about 14 years ago he prevailed on the occupiers of several of the houses in Millbank-street and Vine-street, Westminster, who had never paid any rent, to attorn to him, under the idea of his being the rightful heir and owner; and he or his creditors has or have ever since received the rents of these houses, except some that have fallen down from decay. One or two of the tenants wanted to retract, and refused paying any rent; upon which Mr. Graham brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas, and got a verdict, upon the strength of the attornment, the present Lord Chancellor, then Mr. Serjeant Copley, having been his Counsel. For the recovery of a Bill of Costs due from Mr. Graham to his attorney, for various business transacted for him, in endeavouring to establish his claim, an action was brought by the attorney's executors, and tried in the King's Bench last Michaelmas Term, when a verdict was given for the demand.

It seems strange that this case should not have obtained more publicity than it has; and is it not a wonder that the Crown has not made a claim to the property?

Since writing the foregoing, I happened to look into Thomas More's Life of his great-grandfather Sir Thomas More, printed in 1726, but written before 1625, as the author died in that year; and there I find the following passage, page 199:

"And also we may see the issue of both these Counsellors (meaning Sir T. More and Thomas Cromwell), the one having gotten great fame for his just deserts, the other having purchased eternal infamy; yea the overthrow of himself and his family. For though he attained to be Lord Cromwell, yea afterwards Earl of Essex, yet his honour and life was soon taken away from him most justly: and now there is scarce any of his posterity left; his lands are all sold, yea such was his grandchild's misery, that he complained very lamentably to some gentlemen that he had not bread to put into his mouth."

This latter part does not well accord with Mr. Graham's pretensions, for if the estates were sold, there can be none now recoverable. Besides, if there was a grandson of Thomas Lord Cromwell living before 1625, it is not likely that he should have had a child born to him in 1687. Indeed, it should seem, from the author's speaking in the past tense of the grandchild, that he was then dead.

I am no genealogist, but I should think there must be an authentic pedigree in existence of the family of Lord Cromwell; and perhaps what I have said, may attract the attention of those who are better informed than

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

THE family of Tipping, of Tipping Hall, co. Lancaster, of which a branch was transplanted into Oxfordshire in the 16th century, having been since so divided that there seems to be great difficulty in tracing its representatives, I shall esteem it a favour if any of your genealogical Correspondents will take the trouble of affording such particulars respecting the persons mentioned in the annexed pedigree, as may enable me to connect the names therein contained (upon *some good and sufficient authority*), with the additional catalogue which has been extracted from parochial registers and other authentic documents, but between the dates of which, and those annexed to the pedigree taken from the Harleian Collections, there is a considerable hiatus.

Pedigree of TIPPING, *from Harl. MSS.* 1110, *in Mus. Brit.*

William Tipping, of Tipping Hall, co. Lanc. = ...dau. of Sir Wm. Reade, knt. [by his 2d wife Anne, dau. of Wm. Warham, or Warnham.]

Wm. Tipping, esq. of Merton, co. Oxon. = Agnes, dau. of Thos. Burt, sister and heiress of Wm. Burt, of Shobingdon, co. Bucks.

John. (No. 1.) Thomas Tipping, esq. 2d and surviving son and heir, of Draycot, co. Oxon. ob. 1601 (43 Eliz.) = Margaret, da. of John Laton, of Chilton, co. Berks, esq.

(No. 2.) George Tipping, of Whitfield, co. Oxon. = Dorothy, dau. of John Burlace, esq. born 1564, m. 1585.

Bartholomew Tipping. = Martha, da. of Robt. Doyley, of Merton, co. Oxon, esq.

Elizabeth, m. to Ric. Hyde, of Wallingford.

Thomas, æt. 5 weeks, 1589, ult. Octob.

Thomas, son and heir.

Bartholomew.

Anne, 3 weeks old 31 Oct. 1589.

Baptisms from Worminghall Register, co. Bucks.

Alice Tipping, 2 Nov. 1539; Isabella, 25 Dec. 1542; Thomas, 30 Dec. 1544; William, 4 Feb. 1548; Margaret, 20 Dec. 1552; Mary, 10 Oct. 1554; Joane, 10 Nov. 1554; Mary, 6 April, 1555; Anne, 5 July, 1556; Agatha, 31 Jan. 1556.

William, 24 Feb. 1587; John, 4 Jan. 1589; Alice, 9 Oct. 1594; Thomas, 24 Dec. 1595; George, 10 Nov. 1598; Edmund, 9 Nov. 1600; Elizabeth, 6 Feb. 1602—sons and daughters of John Tipping.

Cecilia, 25 Aug. 1597; Leonard, 5 Aug. 1599; William, 9 Aug. 1601; Bartholomew, 18 Sept. 1603; Edmund, 15 Sept. 1605; Elizabeth, 8 Sept. 1607; John, 9 Sept. 1610; Thomas, 18 July, 1613—sons and daughters of Thomas Tipping, jun. and the three last said to be by *Elizabeth* his wife.

Frizesa, 15 Oct. 1607; daughter of Bartholomew Tipping and *Elizabeth* his wife.

Joana, 2 Jan. 1630; Richard*, 8 Oct. 1635; William, 17 June, 1638; Katharine, 9 April, 1640; Abigail, 17 March, 1641; Thomas†, 15 Dec. 1644; Edward, 10 Dec. 1646—sons and daughters of Richard Tipping, and Abigail his wife.

John, 15 Dec. 1630; son of Humphrey Tipping and *Helen* his wife.

John, 1 Sept. 1639; son of Thomas Tipping and Agnes his wife.

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* Probably the same Richard who married Abigail Hawkes, 8 Oct. 1657.

† Thomas, may be the same who married Mary Major, 22 Jan. 1667; but query?

Mary Tipping, 18 June, 1648; William, 22 Sept. 1652; Thomas, 2 Oct. 1656—children of William Tipping.

Elizabeth, 12 April, 1660; Mary, 11 Oct. 1663; Catharine, 26 Feb. 1664; Anne, 24 Sept. 1668—children of John Tipping.

Elizabeth, 20 March, 1666; Richard, 18 Sept. 1670; William, 25 Oct. 1674—children of Thomas and Mary Tipping.

Thomas, 18 March, 1669; John, 1 Sept. 1678—sons of Thomas and Anne Tipping.

Richard, 21 Jan. 1671, son of Leonard Tipping.

Bartholomew, 12 Dec. 1674, son of William and Anne Tipping.

George, 14 Nov. 1685, son of George Tipping.

Marriages.

Bartholomew Tipping, and Eliz. Gybbs, 16 Oct. 1606.

Thomas Tipping and Joane Boorne, 15 April, 1634.

Thomas Tipping and Anne Rogers, 19 May, 1669.

William Tipping and Anne Roberts, 19 Feb. 1671.

Thomas Tipping, who flourished in 1558, 1561, 1577, 1595, is supposed to be No. 1 in the tabular pedigree.

Sir Geo. Tipping, 1606, 1607, is supposed to be No. 2 in the same.

Samuel Tipping, 1632. Qu. if son of Sir George?

Rev. —— Tipping, Vicar of Shabington, co. Bucks, 1640.

Rev. John Tipping, B.D. of Lincoln Coll. Oxon. ob. 1728.

Rev. George Tipping, 1728, ob. 1737; sometime of Balliol Coll. A.M. 1720.

Bartholomew Tipping, esq. of Wolley, co. Berks, viv. 1768; and qu. 1798?

Prudence Tipping, widow. Qu. if relict of Rev. John Tipping, B.D. and mother of George, who died in 1737?

Dame Anne Tipping, widow, 1724.

Sir Thos. Tipping, bart. ob. circ. 1724, s.p.

Dame Mary Tipping, his wife, daughter of Sir J. Lear, bart. of Lyndridge, co. Devon. Qy. was she subsequently married, and when and where did she die?

Yours, &c. L. W.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 27.

HAVING observed in some of your late Numbers a discussion between two of your Correspondents on the propriety of marrying the sister of a deceased wife, I beg, through the medium of your pages, to offer to their notice a little tract on this subject, entitled, "the legal degrees of Marriage stated and considered," by John Alleyne, esq. of which a third edition was published in 1810. In this work the author attempts to prove the legality as well as the propriety of such a marriage. I shall not trouble you with his arguments on its legality, nor with his observations on its propriety, considered in relation to its moral effects upon society: but as his scriptural view of the subject appears to me wholly new, I shall subjoin a short statement of it.

I take it to be clear that the reason for which marriage with a deceased wife's sister is prohibited by the Church, and considered by many persons to be improper, is grounded on the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus, in which connexion with a brother's wife being expressly forbidden, that with a wife's sister must also be considered as forbidden by analogy. Our author, however, assumes that no species of marriage is prohibited by that chapter, and that the denunciations in it apply not to marriage, but merely to adultery. Paradoxical as this view may appear to many (and I must confess I was myself at first startled with it), some strong arguments are, I think, adduced in support of it. It is evident, on referring to the chapter, that the whole question depends on the meaning of the expression, somewhat indelicate indeed, of "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness." This term, Mr. Alleyne observes, is never used throughout Scripture to signify marriage, but the contrary expression is always used in the case of marriage; viz. spreading a skirt over a woman, and covering the nakedness; and he refers to a pamphlet entitled, "The case of Marriages between near kindred particularly considered," by J. Fry, published in 1773*, as elucidating this by many instances in Scripture, and citations from Dr. Hammond, Mr. Poole, and other learned commentators. Indeed, several times in the very same chapter, as well as in the twentieth, these words are obviously used to signify mere sexual intercourse (see more particularly chap. xviii. v. 19; chap. xx. v. 11, 18, and 20). This construction of the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus is adopted by several persons (some of them divines) whose letters on the subject are published in an appendix to the work. Among these is one from the celebrated Sir William Jones, written in answer to an application to him by the author,

* This pamphlet is now scarce, and I have not been able to obtain it.

Sir William states, that he had, in consequence of the application, read over the eighteenth chapter *in Hebrew*, with a view to discover the true meaning of the words in question, and that he had examined all the passages that he could find in the historical and prophetical parts of Scripture, in which the same expression occurs. He thinks it surprising that the chapter should ever have been taken for the law of marriage, since it is apparent that all the laws contained in it relate only to the impure lusts and obscene rites of the Egyptians and Canaanites, which special application of the chapter is evident from its whole tenor (more particularly from the verses 3 and 24): that we learn from history that the most shocking and disgusting ceremonies were actually practised in Egypt and Syria, and he therefore cannot help believing that the whole chapter contains the laws against all obscenity whatever, but especially against the *unnatural prostitutions* committed by the idolaters of Canaan and Egypt.

This, then, is the view taken of the subject by Mr. Alleyne, in which, after attentively reading the eighteenth and twentieth chapters of Leviticus, I cannot help concurring. Should any of your readers think this view incorrect, they will perhaps favour us with their reasons, and point out to us some grounds for construing certain words to indicate marriage, which abstractedly have no such meaning, and which are not used in that sense in any other part of Scripture.

Yours, &c. JURISCONSULTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

EVERY year proves the increasing importance of our possessions in Australasia, connected as the subject is with the superabundant population of this empire. Mr. Cunningham's publication has some very good observations, not only on the importance of our settlements in New Holland, but on the subject of emigration, and the preference that ought to be given, even in point of economy, to New Holland over America. Though the passage by sea to the former much exceeds that to the latter, the expence of the inland journey, and the clearing the land, more than make up the difference. It appears at least doubtful, whether the plan of emigration now proposed at the public expence, will at all answer the end proposed; the honest and industrious will be sent abroad, for few others will go. The better plan would be to send the dishonest away, which would make room for the industrious now out of work. And I much doubt whether the confinement of prisoners in the county prisons, and the hulks, does not cost the public more than the expence of sending them abroad, joined to the losses occasioned by their repeated depredations.

Empty the hulks, and employ honest labourers in the Dock-yards, as our patriotic Lord High Admiral, it is said, proposes. Empty also the prisons, and let the counties contribute something on account of the relief they will experience from the maintenance of the prisoners. Consider how much is the cost of a year or two of imprisonment.

As there is so great a demand for servants in New Holland (according to Mr. Cunningham, 1600 being applied for on the arrival of the present Governor, who in consequence broke up the Government gangs), why not sell (if the term may be allowed), as was done formerly, to pay the passage of the convicts to America, the felons for the term of their transportation. This I think would not please the convicts, and be better than preventing any who have ever been convicts from having land in eligible situations, as has been suggested, though I hope there is no foundation for the report, as thereby the separation between the free and convict population would be made greater, the consequence of which might be, in no very distant time, another servile war.

If these observations have any value, may they meet the eye of the Secretary of State and Chancellor of the Exchequer. I repeat again, send abroad the dishonest and abandoned, and not honest, industrious people. Another idea is suggested by reading Cunningham, that our invalids, particularly from the East Indies, might recover their health; even the consumptive, by residing in those genial climates. A society to give advice and assistance, established with the sanction, or co-operating with Government, might be of use in encouraging emigration to New Holland. Australasia will become speedily of great consequence to this country; nothing can check its flourishing but unnecessary fetters on the liberty of the subject. ANTIPODE.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Jan.* 17.

FULL seven and forty years ago, when a school-boy, I first read the painful narrative of the death of the illustrious Captain James Cook; and to the present hour I perfectly recollect the impression which it made upon my childish feelings. The first large work I ever read, was the 4to. edition of his Voyages; these, in connexion, have furnished one of the strongest recollections of my youth; and from that period to the present, every thing connected with the name of Cook has retained a more than ordinarily powerful interest in my mind.

I have therefore, for many years, experienced much both of surprise and regret, that no appropriate memorial has been raised by the greatest naval power that ever existed on the face of the earth, to hand down to remote posterity the hard-earned fame of one of the most distinguished circumnavigators that this or any other age has produced. However gratifying to men of taste and liberality, and honourable to the character of the individual, it is in a national point of view humiliating enough, that after the lapse of nearly half a century, what ought to have been done long ago by the country at large, has been accomplished by a patriotic and public spirited man, unaided and alone*. After what has been stated, I would hope that I shall not be accused of undervaluing the munificent act of Robert Campion, esq. of Whitby, if I venture, with great submission, to suggest it, as my humble opinion, that there is still "a more excellent way" of doing something like justice to the memory of the illustrious JAMES COOK; and am persuaded, that when I have explained myself, most, if not all of your readers will be of my mind. I would then, respectfully propose the erection and endowment of an Hospital at Whitby, or wherever else might be thought most eligible, on as large a scale as practicable (that is, for the accommodation of twelve individuals at least), for aged, infirm, and decayed master-mariners, natives of Whitby, or of the county of York, with an adequate provision for rendering the inmates easy and comfortable in the evening of their days. As a local site, Whitby might be preferable to most other places, not only as the native home, but as close to that boisterous element on which the objects of such an institution had braved the greatest dangers, and toiled the best part of their lives.

I may be sanguine, Sir, but nevertheless, cannot help thinking that this hint, when once made public, will be taken up as it deserves.

Yours, &c. A YORKSHIREMAN.

* See our Mag. for December last, p. 500.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Feb.* 12.

IT is (I believe) pretty generally supposed that Paternoster Row derived its name from the *Pater-nosters**, usually sold there in days of yore: and that might reasonably be admitted as a very probable etymology, if no other could be adduced, with stronger marks of verisimilitude.—But, without the aid of the Paternosters, we find the origin of the name in the Romish processions on *Corpus Christi* day, or *Holy Thursday*, which may be thus traced.

Let us suppose the processioners mustered and marshaled in processional array, at the upper end of *Paternoster Row*, next to Cheapside. Thence they commence their march Westward, and begin to chant the "*Pater noster;*" which chanting is continued through the whole length of the street, thence called *Paternoster Row*. On their arrival at the bottom of that street, they enter what is now called *Ave-Maria-Lane*, at the same time beginning to chant the Salutation of the Virgin, "*Ave, Maria!*" which continues, until, reaching Ludgate-Hill, and crossing over to *Creed-Lane*, they there commence the chant of the "*Credo,*" which continues until they reach the spot now called *Amen Corner*, where they sing the concluding "*Amen.*"

Here, Mr. Urban, I take my leave of the pious vocalists, and will only add

——— *Siquid novisti rectius istis,*
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

DR. LEMPRIERE, giving an account of Achilles, in his excellent Classical Dictionary, says, "During his infancy Thetis plunged him into the Styx, and made every part in-

* "Chaplets of beads, of amber, or coral, or glass, or crystal, or gold, or silver. The nuns sometimes hung them from their necks." Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

vulnerable, except the heel by which she held him." But Homer, who is by far the most ancient author that mentions this illustrious Greek, although he exercised his sublime genius to render his favourite hero immortal, did not characterize him as having been *wholly* invulnerable in *every* part except his heel; on the contrary, we learn from the subsequent quotation (Il. b. xxi. 161), that he was actually wounded in the right arm by Asteropæus.

Ὡς φατ' ἀπειλησας· ὁ δ' ἀνεσχετο διος Ἀχιλλευς,
Πηλιαδα μελιην· ὁ δ' ὁμαρτῃ δουρασιν ἀμφις,
Ἥρως Ἀστεροπαιος, ἐπει περιδεξιος ἠε.
Και ῥ' ἑτερῳ μεν δουρι σακος βαλεν, οὐδε δια προ
Ῥηξε σακος· χρυσος γαρ ἐρυκακε, δωρα θεοιο.
Τῳ δ' ἑτερῳ μιν πηχυν ἐπιγραβδην βαλε χειρος
Δεξιτερης, συτο δ' αἱμα κελαινεφες· ἡ δ' ὑπερ αὐτου
Γαιη ἐνεστηρικτο, λιλαιομενη χροος ἀσαι.

Adams, in his Treatise on Ancient and Modern Geography, after ascribing to Achilles the same singular characteristic that Dr. Lempriere has given him, adds, "This circumstance is no where mentioned by Homer, and appears to have been invented posterior to him." The name of the inventor of this fabulous account has not to my knowledge been handed down to modern days; but whoever was its author, it is clear from the preceding citation, that he assumed the liberty of promulgating his invention without previously consulting his master. The fable, however, can substantiate its claim to a very considerable antiquity; it appears to have gained credence, at least we find it adopted without scruple by authors who flourished nearly 2000 years ago. Thus Virgil says, Æneid vi. 56:

"Phœbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores,
Dardana qui Paradis direxti tela manusque
Corpus in Æacidæ."

According to approved commentators, Æneas in this prayer to Apollo mentions his having directed the arrow to wound Achilles in the *only* part which was vulnerable, namely, the heel.

Ovid also evidently alludes to the same circumstance in his Met. lib. 12, 604; he says,

"Dixit, ostendens sternentem Troia ferro
Corpora Peliden, arcus advertit in illum,
Certaque lethiferâque direxit spicula dextrâ."

Probably Fenelon, the celebrated author of "Les Aventures de Télémaque," an admirable imitation of the Æneid, was not aware that this legendary account of Achilles had been directly contradicted by Homer; as he makes the sage, in giving his grandson a description of the heroes who were possessing their allotted portions in the Elysian fields, say, "Tu vois aussi Achille appuyé sur sa lance à cause de cette blessure qu'il reçut au *talon*, de la main du lâche Paris, et qui finit sa vie." And at the end of the book we are told, that "Il avoit été plongé trois fois par sa mère dans l'eau du Styx qui l'avoit fait invulnerable excepte au *talon* par où elle le tenoit."

That Homer's confutation of this generally received fabulous characteristic of Achilles had entirely escaped Dr. Lempriere's notice, may be fairly inferred from the circumstance of his informing us that Asteropæus assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and after a brave resistance was killed by Achilles, and *not* at the same time apprising us that Achilles was wounded in the conflict. Hence I think it is clearly proved that Homer's construction of the fable is not commonly known; and should you, Mr. Urban, be of this opinion, you will give it a greater currency by inserting this article in your valuable and entertaining Magazine.

Yours, &c. JAMES JERWOOD.

Extract from a Letter of a Midshipman on board his Majesty's Ship Ranger, on the South American Station, dated Valparaiso, 15th Oct. 1827.

AT last we have arrived at our intended port, after a long and bad passage of 60 days, from Rio, and as there is a ship here about to sail in a day or two for the other side of the Horn, I write a few lines to let you know of our safe arrival, and to give you an account of our passage.

We sailed from Rio on the 5th of

August; for the first week we had a fair wind which lasted until we got abreast of the river Plata, when it came on to blow a strong *pamparo*, which continued for three days; we then had a slant wind, and endeavoured to go inside the Falkland Islands, but unfortunately the wind became foul, which obliged us to run outside. On the 24th it came on to blow a strong gale from the S. W. which lasted seven days, and sent us a long way to the eastward, during which time we had nothing but snow and hail. At day-light on the morning watch we were surprised to find ourselves surrounded with several ice bergs, which were much larger than the ship. In the afternoon it cleared up a little, when we saw three large islands of ice, the length of one of which, according to our calculation, was at least six miles long, and of a tremendous height; we were at this time about seven miles distant; the other two were something smaller. This was a beautiful sight. I will give you the latitude and longitude, that you may refer to the chart, lat. 57, 40, S. and long. 57, 46, W. It was very cold, the thermometer was 25 on deck; all the ropes were covered with ice, and some of them were as thick as my body. Both the Menar and Doris, which came round a short time before us, were cutting the ice. The Menar left Rio three weeks before us, and had a passage of 70 days. After we got clear of the ice, we encountered two heavy gales; we were under a close reef main top-sail, and two main try-sails for eight days; it was as much sail as the ship could stagger under, going five knots.

Memoir of Solomon Dayrolles, Esq. F.R.S.

[*In reply to the queries of an Old Subscriber in p. 2, the following Memoir has been compiled from the several communications of* Vero nil verius, W. M. N. *and* W. B.; *to which some of our early volumes have furnished dates, and Mr.* Upcott, *of the London Institution, has lastly contributed some important information.*]

Solomon Dayrolles, Esq. F.R.S. was probably descended from a Dutch family, and was nephew to James Dayrolles, esq. who was Resident with the Republic of Geneva in 1717, and, having received the same diplomatic appointment at the Hague, Sept. 9 that year*, continued in it to his death, Jan. 2, 1739.

From Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, we find that Solomon commenced his diplomatic career under James the first Earl of Waldegrave, K. G. when that nobleman was Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. Lord Chesterfield announces in a letter† to his uncle, written in 1730, his wish to have preferred him to the post of Secretary to the Earl of Waldegrave, when removed from Vienna to Versailles; but that the Duke of Newcastle had obtained the appointment for his relation Mr. Pelham, ancestor to the Earls of Chichester. Mr. Dayrolles was not only much connected with the Earl of Chesterfield, but he was also somewhat familiarized with his Majesty George the Second; to whom he was sworn a Gentleman of the Privy-chamber, Feb. 27, 1740, in the room of Sir Philip Parker Long, deceased; and, on the accession of George the Third, appointed, Feb. 25, 1761. On the 12th of April, 1744, on the death of Charles Lee, esq. he was also sworn (as again in 1761) to the petty sinecure office of Master of the Revels, a place subsequently swept away by the besom of Mr. Burke; and on the 2d Sept. 1745, he was nominated Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. In 1745, being then Secretary to Lord Chesterfield in Holland, Mr. Dayrolles was nominated to be Secretary to his Lordship as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in May 1747 he was promoted to be his Majesty's Resident in the United Provinces, and in Nov. 1751, Resident at Brussels‡, where he continued until Aug. 1757.

On the 4th of July, 1751, he married Christabella, daughter of Col. Peterson of Ireland, a lady of accomplished manners and dignified appearance, well-known in the fashionable circles of London, and still more admired at the Court of Brussels, at that time the residence of Prince Charles of Lorraine. By this lady, who survived her husband until August 3, 1791, Mr. Dayrolles had three daughters; 1. Christa-

* The warrant for this purpose, signed by George I. and countersigned by J. Addison, is with other documents hereafter mentioned, in the possession of Mr. Upcott.

† Printed in the correspondence published by Dr. Maty.

‡ All the official warrants for these appointments are in Mr. Upcott's possession.

bella, married in 1784 to the Hon. Townsend Ventry, by whom she had one son, Thomas-Townsend Aremberg, who succeeded his uncle as third Lord Ventry, Oct. 5, 1827, and his Lordship is now the eldest representative of the subject of this memoir; 2. Emily, married Dec. 24, 1786, to the Baron de Reidezel, aid-de-camp to the reigning Duke of Wirtemburg; and, 3. Mary, married Feb. 5, 1788, to Richard Croft, esq. banker, of Pall-Mall. They had also one son,

Thomas Philip Dayrolles, esq. godson of the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Chesterfield. He was at one time a Captain in the tenth dragoons, and died at Lausanne during the late war, having married Mademoiselle H. G. Thomaset, daughter of a respectable Swiss gentleman, and sister to an officer in the French service who was killed in Buonaparte's campaign against Russia in 1812. By that lady, who is still living, he had a son.

George Dayrolles, born in October 1795. He was Surintendant des Forêts to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and died at Darmstadt, July 10, 1823. He had married shortly before a lady of the Grand Duchy, but left no issue.

Solomon Dayrolles died in March 1786. He was a man of great benevolence, and exemplary piety; and his manners were those of the most correct cast of the old school, now so entirely forgotten. His uncle's and his own official correspondence from 1706 to 1786, together with the office copies of the replies, and other miscellaneous papers, bound in 21 folio volumes, are in the collection of Mr. Upcott, who proposes to publish a selection of the more important documents, in two volumes, 8vo.

Henley Park, a large good house on the north side of the long hill on the road from Guilford to Farnham, was purchased by Mr. Dayrolles of Sir Richard Child, Earl of Tylney, who held it in right of his wife Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir John Glynn. He sold it about 1785 to Henry Halsey, esq. whose only son and heir of the same name now resides there.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

WHATEVER remotely or nearly relates to the establishment of American independence, merits its proportionate rank in the archives of impartial general history. The passions of men subside like the winds of heaven, and the turmoils of states are calmed like the billows of the deep; but it is matter of curiosity to retrace the ravages both of natural and moral storms, and to note the symptoms that characterized their courses. The inclosed TYRTÆAN WAR-SONG is not without its value, considered in this point of light; it had its effect on the soldiery, to whose hearts it was addressed; and perhaps you may agree with me in thinking it not unworthy (for the reasons above stated) of preservation in your respectable pages.

A LOYAL BRITON.

WAR SONG—"WASHINGTON."

SUNG EVERY WEEK, AT LEAST, IN THE AMERICAN CAMP NEAR BOSTON.

COMPOSED IN THE YEAR 1776.

Spoliatis arma supersunt.—JUVENAL.

Tune—The British Grenadiers.

VAIN Britons! boast no longer, with insolence and glee,
By land your conquering legions, your matchless strength by sea;
For, lo! at length Americans their swords have girded on:
Huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! for war and Washington.

Sent forth by North for vengeance your gallant champions came,
With *tea*, with *treason*, and with *George*, their lips were all on flame;
Yet, sacrilegious though it seem, we rebels still live on,
And laugh to scorn your empty threats, and so does Washington.

Still deaf to mild entreaties, still blind to England's good,
Your knaves for thirty pieces betrayed your country's blood:
Like Æsop's cur you'll only gain a shadow for a bone,
Yet find us fearful shades, indeed, inspir'd by Washington.

Pretending law and loyalty you do not reason well,
The blundering schemes of Britons their destiny foretell;
Like lions ye have roar'd, yet your asses' ears are shewn,
And ye like asses shall be drubb'd by us and Washington.

Your dark mysterious councils our weakest heads defeat,
Our children rout your armies, our boats destroy your fleet:
And, to complete the dire disgrace, coop'd up within a town
You live the scoff of all our host, the scorn of Washington.

Is this the mighty nation, whose thundering voice was hurl'd
Through Europe, Afric, India, whose navy quail'd the world?
The lustre of your former deeds, your ages of renown,
Are quench'd, and Glory's western ray illumines Washington.

Yet, think not thirst of fame or pride unsheaths our gleaming swords;
To cut your bonds asunder and cast away your cords:
'Tis heaven-born Freedom fires us all, and strengthens each brave son,
From him who humbly guides the plough to godlike Washington.

Stand forth! oh! could our wishes your ancient rage inspire,
Your squadrons should be doubled in numbers, force, and fire;
And then in conflict you should find which best deserv'd the boon,
America or Albion, great George or Washington.

Awoke with this defiance, lo! shades of heroes rise;
To view the stern contention e'en gods might quit their skies;
And Wolfe amid the warriors blest might blast you with a frown,
And Fame resound from pole to pole, "Well done, brave Washington."

Should George for help in time of need to foreign courts apply,
And madly arm all Europe, all Europe we'd defy;
Turk, Russian, Jew, and Infidel! League all your powers in one,
Our senate hails her Hancock, our camp her Washington.

Should warlike weapons fail us, disdaining servile fears,
To swords we'd beat our plough-shares, our pruning hooks to spears,
And rush united on your guns, nor rest till battle's won:—
Then shout amain "America!—Freedom and Washington!"

All Germany and monkish Spain may stand aghast with fear,
For, see! the martial sons of France court our alliance here,
George Guelph! hold fast thy diadem, thy sceptre, and thy throne,
Now thou hast lost America, and dreadest Washington!

Original Letter of Joseph Cooper Walker, Esq. to Mr. O. Rees.

St. Valeri, Ireland, May 2, 1807.

Dear Sir,

MR. ROSCOE informed me several months since, that an Italian nobleman at Milan had undertaken to translate my "Memoirs on Italian Tragedy." Has the translation reached London yet? Have you seen a French translation of that work, or of the "Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy," or of the "Memoirs of the Irish Bards?" Mr. Edgeworth informed me that he had seen a French translation of the latter juvenile work at Paris. Yet I have never been able to procure a copy.

I was lately indulged by a friend with a loan of the two first volumes of "Censura Literaria," which afforded me so much pleasure that I now regret that I did not subscribe to the work. I think the plan excellent; and the execution does much credit to Mr. Brydges. Every lover of elegant literature must feel obliged to him. As a literary Antiquary he seems to be indefatigable, and as a critic and biographer he displays admirable talents. I sincerely hope he may be encouraged to proceed with his undertaking. I understand he has commenced, or means to commence, a new series on a new plan. Will his new plan embrace very scarce works in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, which have some connection with English literature? If you are personally acquainted with Mr. Brydges, might I beg of you to ask him whether any of the Egerton family ever resided at Handford in Cheshire?

I have a correct list of the Straw-

berry-hill publications by the late Mr. Henry Quin; do you think it would be acceptable to Mr. Brydges, or his friend Mr. Park?

Believe me, dear Sir,
sincerely yours,
JOSEPH COOPER WALKER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

IN the year 1729 was published anonymously, in two volumes 8vo, "The New Testament in Greek and English, containing the original text, corrected from the authority of the most authentic MSS. and a new Version, &c. &c. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane."

In Lowndes's Catalogue, 1817, the author is called *Wace;* in many other catalogues he is denominated *Mecey;* in Cotton's "List of Editions of the Bible, &c. Oxford, 1821," he is called *W. Mace.*

Whoever the author was, he was a dissenter from the Church of England, of Socinian principles, and his new version appears to have given great offence at the time it appeared. The learned Leonard Twells, Vicar of St. Mary's in Marlborough, published, in three parts, "A Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the New Testament, wherein the Editor's corrupt Text, false Version, and fallacious Notes, are detected and censured," 1731 and 1732.

The publication in question is now become scarce, which perhaps you and your readers will not regret, as it presents so much of heterodox matter, but as a subject of literary curiosity, it might be well to have some account of the editor, who and what he was, how he lived, and how he died. Can any of your Correspondents afford any information respecting him? L.N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

AMONG the variety of customs belonging to our nation, perhaps there is none more peculiar to it than bell-ringing,—hence it hath been denominated, with what propriety I leave your readers to decide, "The ringing Island."

I shall not, however, at present enter into a detail of the science, nor shall it be my business to prove that those heralds alike of merriment and mourning were used either by the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, nor to maintain that they were first introduced into churches by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, a city in Campania, whence their name; but, whilst I confess that I have a particular partiality to the mellifluous cadences produced by a well-regulated set of changes on a peal of bells, I must also acknowledge the regret I have experienced in being deprived of the gratification of hearing a full peal from the campanila of St. Mary-le-bow,—the music of the "brazen throats" and "iron tongues" of its occupants having, as I am informed, been long doomed to die on the pensive ear, in a solemn *chime*, in consequence of a slight vibration of the spire being manifest when ringing a full peal.

Not knowing the cause of prevention beyond what I have just stated, I am induced, through the medium of your valuable pages, to put a case in point, of the fact of which you may be well assured, in the hope that an examination of the case in question may prove only to result from a similar cause. The tower of the once collegiate church of Saint Mary, Shrewsbury, possesses a particularly clear and melodious peal of ten bells;—this tower also sustains *a spire only twenty feet less in height than the third loftiest spire in the kingdom!* However, in the year 1821, a considerable regular vibration of the *tower* was experienced when ringing, by a gentleman who happened at the time to be practising on the organ in the church; indeed so much so, that he asserted it made even the keys of the instrument shake. On the circumstance being represented by him, orders were consequently given by the churchwardens, that no more ringing should take place. Thus matters continued for about a year, to the regret of the inhabitants generally, when permission was given to ring the tenor only, but even this one bell was found subsequently to shake one of the high pinnacles which adorns the battlements of the tower to such a degree, that it was considered dangerous to pass beneath it. Fortunately this circumstance attracted the attention of an ingenious gentleman, one of the churchwardens, and in the exercise of his duty as such, he examined the state of the bells, and soon discovered that the vibration did not proceed so much from the motion of

the bells, as from an unsteadiness of the frame which contained them (originating in several years' neglect, and want of looking after, on the part of the churchwardens), and which in one part, from its loose state, struck against the walls of the tower; this, however, was soon remedied, and a few wedges, the cost of a few shillings, being placed so as *to steady the frame*, these fine bells, after a fourteen months stillness, were again put in motion, and now perform their usual portion of ringing.

I might adduce another instance, the effect of which was an equally *groundless* surmise. The tower and spire of St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, rises to the height of upwards of 180 feet; the campanile contains a peal of eight musical bells, which were prevented from being rung, by an order on the parish books, for three years, under an impression that the closeness of the frame to the walls of the tower endangered the spire; they have, however, been rung with those I have just alluded to during the last four years, without any apparent or more than ordinary vibration of the spire, tower, or appendages,—indeed I consider that the principal cause of vibration proceeds from leaving the bells too long without re-hanging, thereby causing a "jarring" of the frame when they are in motion.

I shall therefore leave the application of these remarks to those who may feel interested in them, and in the hope that they may prove successful in the case of St. Mary-le-Bow, the campanile of which steeple seems to be of vast strength; indeed it is to be regretted that such fine-toned bells, which, according to representation, are the pride of the City of London, should be thus deprived of giving full power to their harmony. H.P.

Mr. Urban, *March* 20.

MUCH interest has been excited at various times by the questions, when or whence came hither the inhabitants whom Cæsar found in Britain? If from Gaul or Germany, when did they enter those regions? And the inquirer has been referred to the lost pages of history.

The traditions of the Mongul Tartars, as preserved by the Chinese, inform us that Japhet's son Turk had a superior mind, and invented many things, particularly tents, under which his people dwelt; that he penetrated to Issikol or Silouck, towards Harcas, the residence of the Chan of the Calmucks. Japhet lived 250 years between the Volga and the Jaik. Turk's four sons were Taunak, Zakale, Berzazac, and Amlak or Elchi. After a very long reign Elchi left his dominions to Dibbacoui, he to his son Caouckchan*, he to his son Alinge†; Alinge had two sons, Mongul and Tatar. The latter was ancestor of 70,000 families. The generations from the former were, 1. Curakchan, killed by an arrow as he fled from battle; and his son Ogous reigned after him 106 years. 2. Auwas. 3. Cauwas. 4. Carvark. From Kickchan, fourth son of Ogous, came Parta Couchan, the mother of Genghis Chan, ancestor of Tamerlane, Baber, &c. &c.

"Dans les manuscrits Persanes ce mot Dabba-kou est écrit sans les points voyelles, et par consequent le véritable son a dû être ignoré. Ainsi l'Hist. Persan se trouveroit conforme aux Annales Chinoises."

To extirpate the idolatry countenanced by his father, Ogous commenced measures so compulsory, as dispersed numbers of his people to other tribes. Reclaiming them by force, he made wars to a vast extent and with extraordinary success. Enlarging his dominions, he drove the multitudes of the surrounding people to the east, south, and west. Ogous was the ninth from Japhet.

In the Bohemian and Polish annals, the origin of the Alans is thus recorded:—Japhet, Javan, Philizat, Alanus, Anchises, Æneas, Ascanius, Pamphilus, Resilana, and Alanus II. who is the tenth from Japhet, and declared to be the first who came into Europe. From his four sons sprang the (Vandals) Polanders, Silesians, Bohemians, Moravians, Slavi, Dalmatians, Pannonians, Croats, Bulgarians, or Alans.

The movement occasioned by Ogous Chan, and the expulsion of the tribes, synchronizes with the entrance into Europe under Alanus.

The names of mountains, rivers, and families, in this island are the same in several instances with those in Asia

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* Till now the true religion continued.

† Peace and abundance now produced forgetfulness of the maxims of their forefathers.

found between lat. 20 and 23. There we have Idris, Derbent, or Derwent, Burdet, Baber, &c. &c. &c. in such numbers as to convince the most incredulous of the origin and course of our forefathers.

M. Faber says, that from Gomer the son of Japhet, came the Gomerians, Commarians, Cimmerians, Cimbri, Cymry, Cimbri, Cumbri, Cambri, Umbri; at length Celts, Gauls, Galatæ, Gaels, who from (Buckaria) Bactriana, N. Armenia, first planted Britain and Ireland, and are still in Wales (and Furness in Lancashire). —Faber, Orig. Idol. p. 447.

Yours, &c. A Mongul.

Mr. Urban, *March* 20.

I HAVE lately met with a paper of which the following is a copy. Perhaps it may be worth the attention of your readers, and, if it should prove so, I shall be gratified in having sent it to you. D.A.Y.

A Scheme of the Proportions the several Counties in England paid to the iij sh. Ayd 1699; *compared with the Number of Members they send to Parliament.*

In this scheme the proportions are thus considered, viz. as the whole kingdom sends 513 Members to Parliament, so the whole tax is divided into 513 equal parts; and the

1st column shows the name of the county.

2. How many of the 513 parts each county then paid.

3. How many of the 513 Members each county sends.

Counties.	*Parts.*	*Members.*
Bedford	7	4
Berks	10	9
Bucks	12	14
Cambridge	9	6
Chester	7	4
Cornwall *	8	44
Cumberland *	1	6
Derby	6	4
Devon *	21	16
Dorset *	9	20
Durham *	3	4
Essex	24	8
Gloucester	12	8
Hereford	5	8
Hertford	11	6
Huntingdon	4	4
Kent	22	18
Lancaster *	5	14
Leicester	9	4
Lincoln	19	12
Middlesex	80	8
Monmouth	3	3
Norfolk	22	12
Northampton	12	9
Northumberland *	4	8
Nottingham	7	8
Oxon	10	9
Rutland	2	2
Salop	7	12
Somerset	19	18
Southampton *	14	26
Stafford	7	10
Suffolk	20	16
Surrey	18	14
Sussex	16	28
Warwick	10	6
Westmoreland *	1	4
Wilts *	13	34
Worcester	9	9
York *	24	30
Wales	11	24
All England and Wales	513	513
Note.—That the proportions of the 6 northern and 5 western counties marked thus * are	103	216
And that Middlesex and Essex are	104	16

Mr. Urban, *March* 10.

IN order to push our inquiries into the earliest parts of British History with advantage, it seems necessary, with other qualifications, to distinguish between the Britons who lived prior, and the Britons who lived posterior, to the Roman invasion of the island. The former I call Druidical Britons, who reverenced the one true God under the emblem of the sun, and of elementary fire. The latter I designate Romanised Britons, who were compelled to adopt the polytheistic notions of their intolerant conquerors. No two people could possibly have differed more widely from one another in their respective manners, institutions, laws, and religion, than these two people did. How unjust then, how prejudicial to our inquiries into British antiquities must be the practice, instead of observing this distinguishing feature, to blend together and confound in one general and indiscriminating character and description, two people living in distant ages, and professing different principles and opinions? And yet this hath been done by Roman historians.

That such writers as Diodorus Siculus, Pomponius Mela, Strabo, Lucan, Pliny, &c. who flourished long after the total abolition of Druidism, should misrepresent its nature and design, and,

through prejudice or ignorance, discern not the line of discrimination which separated these two different sorts of people; that they should attribute to both alike the principles and actions which exclusively belonged to one only, and involve the whole in one common acceptation; doth not greatly excite our wonder. But that British antiquaries, men not only of liberal minds, but also of science to investigate, and of judgment to discern the truth, should bow implicitly to these dubious and ambiguous authorities, and in humble acquiescence to their dicta, should perceive no distinction between Druidical Britons and Romanised Britons, but confound both alike in one common character and description, is, I confess, a prodigy which few would expect to see in this enlightened æra. The neglect of observing this distinction is greatly to be deprecated, for it has proved the fertile source of much misapprehension respecting British antiquities in general, and Druidical vestiges in particular. For what other causes could have impelled the late ingenious and Rev. Mr. Davies to ascribe to Druidical Britons a mythology fraught with the exact counterpart of Grecian and Roman divinities? What other motive but this inadvertence could have induced the acute S.R.M. to patronize and revive this long-exploded hypothesis? By what other means than this neglect of distinguishing between Druidical and Romanised Britons can we account for the flighty conceit of Mr. Bowles, instanced in contending that the structure of Abury was a temple dedicated to the Grecian Mercury? This last is a most strange and novel conjecture; and the argument used in its support is as curious as it is inconclusive.

Mr. Bowles begins with quoting Cæsar in proof that Mercury was the chief god of the Celts; whence he infers of the Britons also. But this inference is gratuitous. He first should have proved that the Celts and Britons were an identified people; and, secondly, adduced an adequate authority to prove that Mercury was a god of the Britons also. Conscious of his inability to do this, he passes it over, and attempts to give some little plausibility to his supposition by deriving the name Mercury from a Celtic root, signifying "an importer of merchandize." But how doth this promote his purpose? Were the British Druids engaged in merchandize? Were they solicitous to invite navigators to their shores? No. They studied privacy and retirement. The coasts, the havens, the people of their sea-girt isle, were unknown to the rest of the world, not excepting even the Phœnicians, who never penetrated beyond the Cassiterides, or the Scilly islands. "Toto orbe divisi," the Britons were separated and estranged from all the world, not more by their secluded situation, than by their own choice and institution.

As the Celtic derivation of Mercury militates against the opinion which it was brought forward to support, so the right acceptation of the name is favourable to that side of the question which Mr. Duke advocates. This gentleman ascribes the construction of Abury to the British Druids, in honour of the solar luminary, and elementary fire, their instituted symbols and representatives of the almighty and beneficent Creator. With this appropriate and sublime idea, the true etymon of Mercury wonderfully coincides. This name comes from a Chaldaic root, viz. Marcaur, which signifies the "Lord of Fire." (See Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon.) If there was a time when Abury was dedicated to Mercury, that time was when this planet officiated as a substitute for the sun, having by a sudden centripetal impetus intruded into the seat of his superior lord.

Yours, &c. MERLINUS, jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Amesbury, March 25.*

I DO not with deference agree with my friend Dr. Meyrick in his interpretation of some of the inscribed altars at Bath, as stated in your last Magazine. The deity to whom he alludes under the title of Sul, may perhaps (and I think *she* did) have borne the varied appellation of Sul or Sulis; but I do not believe with my friend that the ancients, in their inscriptions, &c. were so regardless to sexual distinction as he presumes. I have never met with reasons to suppose it; nor will I admit that a confirmatory argument has *now* arisen for the assertion.

This is a strong fact, that the altars dedicated to the deity Sul are addressed to the "Deæ Suli." Here we have decidedly a dedication to a *female* deity; and we find another altar in

like manner dedicated to the deity Sulis. The inscription is as follows: "Deæ Sulini-Minervæ Sulinus Maturi Filius L. M." Dr. Meyrick has by some mischance read this inscription erroneously; for he disconnects the words "Deæ Sulini Minervæ" from the following verb "solvit," and makes them unmeaningly to stand *alone;* instead of placing them in *apposition,* he makes "Minervæ" to be governed of "Deæ Sulini," and says that these words may be translated, "the Helio deities of Minerva;" he further supposes they were her "*priestesses.*" I beg to observe, that to make *sense* of the inscription, we *must* consider the words "Deæ Sulini Minervæ" *to be placed in apposition,* and in the *dative case,* as governed *by* the verb "solvit." I am strongly inclined to regard this altar as the work of the *Romanised* Britons, who in compliment to their conquerors superadded the Roman appellation of the deity, whom they considered as the goddess Sulis. Sulinus, the son of Maturus, the person whose piety originated this altar, was most probably thus named after the deity whom he propitiates; and had this deity been Sul, he would thus have been called Sulius. We may also draw the conclusion, that Maturus was a Romanised Briton, because a Roman *ab stirpe* probably would not have named his son from a British deity.

On the whole we have, I think, every reason to believe that this deity, the British Minerva, was in different instances called Sul and Sulis, and more properly by the latter name; but there does not appear to me sufficient ground for relinquishing the long established and admirably appropriate appellation of Aquæ Solis, as the ancient name of the city of Bath.

I now beg leave to turn the attention of your readers to the derivation of "Tan Hill," the colloquial appellation of St. Anne's Hill in this county. My friend Mr. Bowles, in his "Illustration of Avebury and Silbury," derives it from Jupiter Tanaris (or Taranis), the Celtic god of Thunder, and refers us to the "Templum Tanfanæ" of Tacitus. On turning to the pages of Tacitus, I find that he does *not* say that Tanfanæ was the temple of Jupiter Tanaris, and that his commentators amidst various conjectures on the word do not even dream of its appropriation to Jupiter Tanaris. My friend Mr. Bowles thinks that the hill in question was dedicated by the Romans to Jupiter Tanaris, and subsequently by the early Catholics to St. Anne. I agree in the extremely probable consecutive dedication of the hill; but I think it more likely that the Romans first dedicated it to the service of the chaste Diana, the "Montium Domina," and the Catholics afterwards to St. Anne, the mother of the holy Virgin. Here we have an unity of sex, a semblance of name, an harmony of character; but I will defy the most acute mind to discover the slightest analogy between Jupiter Tanaris (or Taranis), the Celtic god of Thunder, and St. Anna, the mother of the chaste and holy Virgin. There is no necessity, as your Reviewer *seems* to presume there to be, to prove that on St. Anne's Hill was a chapel of St. Anne. Many of the hills and maritime head-lands dedicated to heathen deities and Catholic saints, we may reasonably believe, were never honoured with their respective temples and chapels. But, were it otherwise, such proof would be here unnecessary; the question is not whether the hill is or is not the hill of St. Anne; this at all events is unquestionable; but it is as to the origin of its appellation of Tan Hill, and this, it is obvious to me, springs from an abbreviating process common to the vulgar;—thus have we St. Anne, S'tan, 'Tan,—'Tan Hill.

The following facts are, as I think, decisive on the subject. St. Anne's Street and St. Anne's Gate in the city of Salisbury were built and named by Catholics (there can be here no pretence to call in Jupiter Tanaris), and are colloquially called Tan Street and Tan Gate. A similar vulgar abbreviation occurs at Bristol. The quay properly known as St. Augustin's Back is called by the commonalty 'Taustin's Back; here we have the *same* descending scale, St. Augustin, St. Austin, 'Taustin,—'Taustin's Back.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

WE have been favoured with an interesting paper, now in private circulation, and which is intended to be submitted to the Corporation of London; but as the subject of it is a public question, there is no reason why it should be withheld from our readers.

Statement

Statement of the Civil Disabilities and Privations affecting the Jews in England.

The object of the following statement being more with a view to afford information as to the present civil condition and disabilities of the Jews in England, than to enter into an historical detail of the hardships and persecutions endured by them in past ages, a short recapitulation need only on this occasion be given, of the origin and progress of their establishment in this country.

Their first appearance in England as a body, and in any number, was at the period of the Norman invasion, although it is equally certain that individuals of their nation sojourned here under some of the Saxon Monarchs; allusion to them being made in some ecclesiastical muniments in the year 740, and again in 833.

The early chronicles, from the Conquest downwards, afford a frightful series of atrocious massacres and persecutions to which the Jews were from time to time subjected, according to the caprice or avarice of the Sovereign, and the ignorance and bigotry of the people.

They were during this period considered the immediate property of the Crown, and were specifically reserved as such in more than one Royal Charter;* in this character they were occasionally the objects of some special immunities and privileges, granted, it should seem, with the view of allowing scope to their commercial enterprise, for which they, by the foreign relations, had many facilities, and that they might thus by their habitual tendency to accumulate wealth, afford a more valuable prey to their Royal Masters, who, in some cases, after extorting to the uttermost farthing from their unhappy victims, sold them to a subject; they were thus transferred by Henry III. to his brother Richard Duke of Cornwall, in order that, as the Chronicler relates, whom the former had flayed, the latter might eviscerate.

Traces are found in Parliamentary, Municipal, and Fiscal Records, of various alterations of persecution and protection, affording matter of interest to the Antiquary and Historian; but for the present purpose it may suffice to state, that only one statute relating to this people, and which was passed during the first period of their settlement in England, remains specifically unrepealed: it is of uncertain dat e although attributed to 3rd Edward I., ar dhaving been long considered obsolete, remains in the original Law French, without any translation attached, and is only to be met with in the appendix to Ruffhead's Statutes.†

Within a very few years from the passing of that Act, and after enduring every species of the most aggravated cruelty and oppression, the Jews were, in the year 1290, banished the kingdom by a Royal Proclamation, under the standing pretence of grinding the poor by their usurious dealings, and they departed accordingly, to the number, as is computed, of 16,500 persons.

So general and complete must have been the exile of the Jews, that no mention whatever of them occurs in our annals for the long interval of near 400 years, or until after 1656, when Cromwell, on the petition on their behalf of Manasseh Ben Israel, a Physician, in Holland, highly distinguished for his scientific knowledge, was induced, as is supposed, to agree to their re-establishment in England; but such consent, if given does not appear to have been then acted on, as in 1663 the whole number of Jews in London did not exceed twelve; in the years immediately following, however, a great influx of them took place, although sanctioned by no special permission, and in consequence it was held, on an elaborate argument in the case of The East India Company *v.* Sand, that the Jews reside in England only by an implied licence, which on a proclamation of banishment, would operate like a determination of letters of safe conduct to an alien enemy.—(2 Show. 371.)

The Jews on such their re-establishment were spared the direct hardships and inflictions they had endured during their former settlement here, but notwithstanding had to encounter much illiberality and jealousy on the part of the principal Merchants of London, who in 1685 petitioned James II. to insist on the Alien Duty of Customs being exacted from all Jews, notwithstanding their having obtained letters of denization; similar petitions were presented from the Hamburg Company, the Eastland Company, and the Merchants of the West and North of England; but the King, as his brother Charles II. had before done, refused to comply with the prayer of such petitions. The Merchants renewed their application in 1690 to William III., when, after much discussion before the Privy Council, an order

* In Henry 3d's Charter to the City of London, granted on 26th March, in the 52d year of his reign, the exception runs thus, "But as touching our Jews and Merchant Strangers, and other things out of our foresaid grant, touching us, or our said City, we and our heirs shall provide as to us shall seem expedient."

† This Act is commented upon by Daines Barrington, in his "Observations on the Statutes," and by him considered obsolete; in point of fact, it may be doubted whether it was not virtually repealed by 37th Henry VIII. cap. 9, which, in the most comprehensive words, repeals all previous Acts relating to usury; the restraint of which was the chief, if not the only, object of the Act of 3d Edward I. in question.

was issued, the effect of which was, to render the Jews liable to the Alien Duty.

Upon this the Merchants drew up a most loyal address of thanks to the King, and no further notice appears to have been taken of the Jews until the 1st year of Queen Anne, when, it being represented to both Houses of Parliament that the severity of Jewish parents to such of their children as were desirous of embracing the Christian faith, was a great hindrance to their conversion, It was enacted, (Stat. 1 Anne, c. 30.) that "if the child of any Jewish parent is converted to the Christian religion, or is desirous of embracing it, upon application to the Lord Chancellor, he may compel any such parent to give his child a sufficient maintenance in proportion to his circumstances."

Early in the following reign a Petition was presented to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, praying that no Jew might be admitted a Broker; no order or bye-law seems to have been made upon such petition, which comprised only the most futile allegations.

In the 10th year of Geo. I. when it was expected of the Jews, as well as of all other subjects, that they should take the oath of abjuration, the following clause was introduced in their favour: "Whenever any of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the oath of abjuration, the words, 'upon the true faith of a Christian,' shall be omitted out of the said oath."—This provision, exclusive of the very proper object of it, is so far additionally valuable, as affording the first legislative recognition of the relation of Sovereign and Subject as regards the Jews born within the British dominions; and they are also, as such, included in the Act of 13th Geo. II. c. 7, which enacts, that every Jew who shall have resided seven years in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, shall, upon taking the oath of abjuration, be entitled to all the privileges of a natural born subject of Great Britain.

Following up the preceding provision, whereby naturalization was thus effected without requiring that, in compliance with the Act of 7th James I. the party applying to be naturalized should first receive the sacrament, the famous Act for permitting persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by Parliament, was passed in 1753, 26th Geo. II. c. 26. The principal clauses of which were, that Jews, upon application to Parliament, might be naturalized without taking the sacrament; that they must have resided three years in England or Ireland; and for disabling them, notwithstanding, from purchasing or inheriting any advowson or right of patronage in the Church. This Act, however, excited such a ferment throughout the country, as to accelerate a Session of Parliament for the purpose of passing, as its first Act, (27 Geo. II. c. 1.) a repeal of the enactment in question, stating, by way of reason in the preamble, "that occasion had been taken from the said Act to raise discontents, and to disquiet the minds of many of his Majesty's subjects." By the 26th Geo. II. c. 33, commonly called the Marriage Act, the Jews and Quakers are the only communities specially excepted out of the operation of it.

The result of the foregoing review of the public and legislative proceedings with reference to the Jews in England, appears most distinctly to prove that, with the single exception of the Act of Anne, as affecting parental control, and under which not more than two or three applications have ever been made in Chancery, there is no disabling statute whatever affecting the claim of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, to a full and equal participation with their Christian fellow-subjects in the reciprocal rights and privileges consequent upon the obligation and duty of allegiance as natural born subjects of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, including the power to acquire, inherit, possess, convey, and transmit every species of property, real as well as personal; subject only, in common with all Dissenters, to the restrictions imposed by the Test and Corporation Acts, in respect of qualification for certain official and municipal situations.

Having thus satisfactorily established the fact, that there is no particular Act of Parliament affecting the free and unfettered power of the English Jews to pursue the fair and free course of industry and talent, in common with their countrymen, it is the more to be regretted, that any impediment should be thrown in their way by any local regulations; and most of all, that such impediments have originated, and may still be found to exist, in the City of London.

The most important privation the Jews thus experience, arising apparently from custom, and that a bad one, as capriciously and illegally excluding one class of his Majesty's subjects from a privilege afforded to all others, is the circumstance of the Corporation of the City of London, refusing to grant its freedom to professed Jews, who are thus rendered incapable of keeping open shop in the City for retail of goods. The more enlightened policy which has of late actuated the Corporation of London, will, there is every reason to expect, induce a revision of all such narrow and exclusive restrictions as may remain among their bye-laws, or regulations; and, by rescinding them, give full scope to the energy of trade, unshackled by any undue preference, interference, or controul.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

57. *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of the Rev.* Samuel Parr, *LL.D. with Biographical Notices of many of his Friends, Pupils, and Contemporaries. By the Rev.* W. Field. *In 2 vols. Vol. I.* 8vo. *pp.* 459.

UNITARIANISM is to Christianity, what emasculation is to the human race, a savage mutilation fit only for Mahometans. This is a severe remark, but it is certainly merited, when an Unitarian minister writes the life of a Christian Clergyman and eminent scholar, for the purpose of making him tacitly approve of doctrines which (if true) would show that he had neither principle nor integrity. We allude to the opinions which it is the professed object of this author to inculcate, namely, that all persons whatever, who *profess* to teach the Gospel, ought to mix together with fraternal feelings, and consider themselves upon a footing of absolute equality. Now this we peremptorily deny, for upon what rational ground can a man of education, and a gentleman, be called upon to extend the right hand of fellowship to a man who perhaps was only yesterday a day-labourer, and to acknowledge the validity of mere pretended holy orders? and, if he should do so, would he not hold out to his own flock an opinion that he admitted all other doctrines to be as sound as his own, and the teachers of them to be entitled to as much attention as himself. Can this conduct, unnatural, absurd, and mischievous as it is, be reconciled with integrity? We mean not to deny the necessity of toleration as a political measure, or to advocate persecution, or to prohibit amicable civil intercourse with persons of opposite religious persuasions, but we utterly deprecate latitude of principles upon solemn subjects, because error (and Unitarianism we think a putrid heresy) is never to be encouraged, directly or indirectly. We can fully comprehend why a man, whose duty it is to confute particular opinions, should not hold the advocates of such opinions in unchristian hatred and malice; but that he should make them intimates and bosom companions we consider to be at least very indiscreet; and for those erroneous persons to expect it, we consider just as reasonable as for smugglers to demand that custom-house officers should recommend that profession which it is their duty, as far as in them lies, to decry and prohibit.

As to Dr. Parr, what *he* did, is not a fair argument, because he was not so much an ecclesiastical as a political character. The regular Clergy being in general Tories, the Whigs have always wooed the Dissenters; and in admitting them to his friendship, Dr. Parr only acted in consistency with his political principles; but, as for the object of this book—to impute to Dr. Parr connivance at Unitarianism—there is nothing in this volume which, in our opinion, sanctions such an assumption. With regard to Priestley, the Doctor says, I will not, *in consequence of our different opinions*, either impute to him the evil which he does not, or depreciate in him the good which he is allowed to do"—and again, "I cannot think his religion *insincere*, because he worships *one* Deity in the name of *one* Saviour" [i. e. because he is a Deist, and makes a Romish Saint only of his Saviour, a mere intervening agent]. These passages certainly imply no approbation of Priestley's religious principles. But the bad consequence of *intimacy* with persons of all religious opinions, is evident from this very book; *viz.* that it has caused Parr to be made, if not a friend, at least no enemy to such notorious heresies (we shall not qualify the term) as it was his duty to abhor. Are not the characters of people very commonly estimated by the company which they keep, and has not this aspersion of Dr. Parr, for such we shall venture to call it, been brought upon him purely from imprudence? It is very true, that Hoadly, and other latitudinarian Divines, have been excessively lauded for liberality of sentiment; but that may mean *laxity of principle*, and there are many who hold that such a feeling ought not to exist with regard to principles which it is a solemn duty

to maintain. We concur with those, who think that Hoadly compromised principle, was a man scandalously reckless of the professional uprightness which became his situation; in truth, he went beyond toleration; he was an actual patron of Sectaries, and of sectarian notions, utterly inconsistent with prelacy and an established Church.

But we must here close our protest against the principles of this book, which is a jesuitical attempt to soften the abhorrence of sincere Christians, to doctrines which impeach the essential holiness of their creed, by adducing (as pretended) eminent men as supporters of those doctrines. We are of opinion that Mr. Field has unintentionally made use of intercourse with Parr, to ruin the influence of his example in the opinion of his other friends and clerical brethren. However, we shall leave our readers to appreciate the small value of Mr. Field's and Dr. Parr's praises or censures, by two instances.

In p. 388, Mr. Field calls Hardy the shoemaker, who was tried for treason, *the respectable* Thomas Hardy; and Dr. Parr says of a Protestant who turned Papist, in p. 187, "he became conscientiously a member of the Church of Rome." It may be so: but we think that a Clergyman ought not to have praised him, and that the gentleman's conscientiousness does not tell to the credit of his understanding.

The Life of Dr. Parr is too well known for us now to enter into biographical details. He was a capital scholar, and a professed imitator of Johnson; but not Johnson's equal, because, though he had more reading, he did not, like Johnson, draw his ideas from life and the world, nor embellish them by poetical figures. Instead of these, Parr deals in antithesis and climax, and quotation. But though we think that in his proposed anatomical dissection of Dr. Johnson's mind, as the proper mode of writing his life (see p. 165), he would have produced only an uninteresting metaphysical disquisition, yet the genius of Parr was, *in se*, of Herculean conformation. With that frame, he had the affectation of a dancing-master, because he derived from school habits an indispensable direction to imitation of great standards. Poetry at Eton must be like Virgil, prose like Cicero; but Parr's genius was like a noble horse, which is never suffered to move but in the artificial steps of the menage. We shall give two different specimens of his writing. The first shows what powerful reason he possessed, when he suffered his mind to have its ease and liberty; the second, how he sacrifices sense to gaudiness, and so neither instructs nor informs.

The first relates to the utility and importance of Periodical Criticism.

"Of the share which I have already taken, or may hereafter take in these periodical publications, I never can be ashamed. I might plead the example of many scholars both at home and abroad, far superior to myself in vigour of intellect, and extent of erudition. But I rather wish to insist upon the utility of the works themselves, and upon the opportunity they furnish to men of learning for rendering some occasional service to the general cause of literature. There is no one review in this country but what is conducted with a considerable degree of ability; and though I decline the task of deciding on their comparative excellence, I have no hesitation in saying that they all of them deserve encouragement from learned men. They much oftener assist, than retard the circulation of books; they much oftener extend, than check the reputation of good books; they rarely prostitute commendation upon such as are notoriously bad. For my part, I am disposed to view with a favourable eye the different opinions and propensities which may be traced in the minds of the different writers. By such collision of sentiments, truth is brought into fuller view, and the reader finds himself impelled by the very strongest curiosity, to examine the reasons upon which men of talents, nearly equal, have founded decisions so totally opposite. By posterity, too, Reviews will be considered as useful repositories of the most splendid passages in the most celebrated works. They will show the progress of a country, or an age, in taste and arts, in refinement of manners, and the cultivation of science. They mark the gradations of language itself; and the progressive or retrograde motions of the public mind, upon the most interesting subjects in ethics, in politics, and religion." P. 335.

The glittering jargon of the next extract, is a literary character of the sprightly and elegant Horace, a character as descriptive of him as an oak is of a fir tree—as the writings of Hooker are of those of Chesterfield; for Horace, though a gentleman of a pig, was still a pig *de grege Epicuri*, and no man but Dr. Parr would have said, that his indelicate works "develope *every prin-*

ciple of the virtuous in morals, and describe *every modification of the decorous in manners*," p. 335. What next? why the whole extract following, an hyperbolical Johnsonism, as applicable to the Man in the Moon, as it is to the Laureat of the Court of Augustus.

"The writings of Horace are familiar to us from our earliest boyhood. They carry with them attractions, which are felt in every period of life, and almost every rank of society. They charm alike by the harmony of numbers, and the purity of the diction. They exhilarate the gay, and interest the serious. Professing neither the precision of analysis, nor the copiousness of system, they have advantages which, among the ordinary classes of writers, analysis and system rarely attain. They exhibit human imperfections as they really are, and human excellence as it practically ought to be. They develope every principle of the virtuous in morals, and describe every modification of the decorous in manners. They please without the glare of ornament, and they instruct without the formality of precept. They are the produce of a mind enlightened by study, invigorated by observation; comprehensive, but not visionary; delicate, but not fastidious; too sagacious to be warped by prejudice, and too generous to be cramped by suspicion; they are distinguished by language adapted to the sentiment, and by effort proportioned to the occasion; they contain elegance without affectation, grandeur without bombast, satire without buffoonery, and philosophy without jargon." P. 336.

Here is literally mere *double, double, toil and trouble*, an elephant playing with pieces of looking-glass for grotto-work; and here was the failure of Parr. We will not say that here was Hercules in petticoats, the jest and plaything of Omphale; but there was Hercules trifling with the Muses, indulging their feminine whims, and a Hero working shewn patterns in gauze.

We shall now come to the Writings of Parr, as displayed in this work. Sermons allow but little scope for genius. In strict criticism, they are explanations of Holy Writ. They are charges of Judges, and a Judge mus not meddle with imagination.

Parr was, in fact, a profane scholar; and here (in colloquial phraseology) lies the rub. The present work, and hundreds of others contemporary with it, wish to introduce the low taste, the defective reason, and other pernicious nostrums of sectaries, hostile to knowledge, with no other motive than that ordination in the Established Church may be adapted to their notions, which notions are comprised in a demagogue activity, that forms a party. If such be the principles adopted, the Church of England is immediately ruined as to its pre-eminence. Its political consequence is entirely supported by its men of *profane* learning, for upon knowledge only depends national superiority*.

Learning and high education keep enemies in awe; and knowledge, meekness, and philanthropy, want no stage-trick to support them.

Woe be to the day when the Church of England rejects profane learning. Woe be to the State, when *mere* Friars and Monks have the ascendancy, and it has no advocates capable of coping with its enemies. The national feeling, the *Rule Britannia*, is lost in private contentions about trash; about Wesley and Whitfield, the *big-endians* and *little-endians* of Gulliver. All these things are favourable to democratic principles, to those of our Author, who does not recollect that Whigs are not in office, because their principles and modes of action are irrreconcileable with office, however honourable and upright they may be, because the Sovereign cannot have confidence in them; and because, where toleration exists, an Established Church is indispensable to counteract political wickedness, a wickedness which a man commits with incalculable mischief, without danger to his private character. America will be quoted against us; but has not America, where population has been concentrated, already sent to us for Bishops to prevent eternal electioneering factions about such persons as fanatics, and the utter destruction of peace and good neighbourhood? A man of sense always prefers a good single road, to many cut across a common—an authorized referee, to every man's business nobody's business.

But to resume. Parr certainly committed himself to a degree which his Clerical brethren cannot vindicate. The consequences produced the work before us, a work which stigmatizes with bigotry every prudent Ecclesiastic of the Established Church who does

* The Bishop of Bath's Sermon on the National Schools, proves this position in the most luminous manner.

not chuse to take his enemies for the arbiters of his principles and conduct, principles and conduct which (in the phraseology of Swift) a fool only will adopt. Here Parr certainly erred. He temporized upon questions of principle, and he sacrificed his dignity. He did it for popularity, for electioneering purposes; for we believe him to be strictly veracious in the following vindication of his character:

> "In the purity of my conversation—in the regularity of my morals—in the diligent and conscientious discharge of my professional duty—and in a steady attachment *to the established religion of my country*, I will not yield the palm of superiority to any clergyman now living." P. 323.

Yet this was the man who refused to drink "Church and King," without a circumlocutory, diffuse, uncalled for oration. Here lay his weakness, and God be praised, we have no other to lay to his charge. A scholar is a public good—a benefactor, who helps to build up national glory and superiority;—a man of genius is like a brave soldier who leads others into action—and without intellectual superiority, under the complex relations of civilized life, England will no longer give laws to the Globe.

But this grand object, in our Author's view, is nothing at all, compared with the propagation of Unitarianism, of the religion of Priestley, instead of that of Christ. But has the public any want of it? was there not a sufficiency of infidelity, perversion, and mistake for general use, before its appearance? We are very sure that Parr, if alive, would be shocked at a biographer who placed his merits upon such a standard as patronage of Unitarianism. In truth, he was only a man of mighty mind, and immense acquisitions, very much injured by bad judgment. Whoever has seen, as we have, his admirable imitation of Junius (an electioneering squib during a contest for Warwick), and his strengthy muscular argumentative pamphlet, in reply to one attacking Sir Francis Burdett, will feel that we do not exaggerate. His Preface to Bellendenus (where with his usual error he sacrificed ideas to words) is, though a cento of anachronical quotations, a master-piece of classical erudition; and as to his private character, such in reality was the affection of those who knew his worth and his benevolence, that they warmly praised him while he lived, and hallowed his memory when he died; for let those who think otherwise, remember that there were noble and heroic sentiments, the grandeur of feeling and thinking appertaining to ancient Greece, in the heart and bosom of this surpassing scholar, which sordid habits cannot comprehend, no more than a worm can comprehend the actions of a man.

Mr. Field is entitled to the merit of having made a good advocate's statement, and an able one on his own side; he has made all and every thing of the complaisance and kindness of Parr; but Parr was a lion who delighted to gorge himself with popularity whether it was good meat or carrion; and he crouched to those who brought it to him, and (as in this book) made a show of him. Such acts, however, cannot compose either the real natural history of the lion, or the biography of a Parr.

On the whole Mr. Field has employed his scanty materials to much advantage; but such abundant and invaluable stores of original documents and correspondence have been placed by Dr. Parr's family in the hands of Dr. John Johnstone of Birmingham, that from him the literary world are naturally expecting the work, by which the character and labours of Dr. Parr will at length be duly appreciated. These legitimate memoirs are, we understand, in considerable forwardness at the press, and will very shortly be submitted to the public.

We shall have occasion to touch again upon the craft of the Unitarians, in our Review of Mr. Le Geyt's pamphlet; and therefore we have only in conclusion to remark, that we have spoken thus sharply, from horror of their doctrines, which we solemnly believe to be most pernicious.

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58. *The Correspondence of* Henry Hyde, *Earl of* Clarendon, *and of his Brother* Lawrence Hyde, *Earl of* Rochester, *with the Diary of Lord* Clarendon, *from* 1687 *to* 1690, *&c. Edited from the original Manuscripts, with Notes, by* Samuel Weller Singer, *F.S.A.* 4*to. Two Volumes.*

STATE papers have the character of the Sovereigns to whose reigns they refer. Those of Elizabeth are highly distinguished by profound policy, and

these of James's reign only expose misrule, and office identified with servitude. But of James every body has the same opinion, and we should have no satisfaction in saying more about him; and though the letters before us are excellent studies, and good materials for history, yet without copious illustrations we could not undertake the task of analysing the work satisfactorily. We summarily acknowledge, in short, that it is perhaps the best known illustration of James's neglect of real business, and the indirect tendency of his rule to destroy uprightness and principle. We shall, therefore, without the slightest disrespect to the great editorial merits of Mr. Singer, decline meddling with the political parts of this work, and only make amusing extracts. The first we shall give is an abstract of a tedious j-o-u-r-n-e-y; of travelling, like reading by persons who are only able to spell; of the departure of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Dublin, who may be said figuratively to have crawled some of the way, hopped some of the way, and walked some of the way, from London to Chester; and from thence reached Holyhead by a series of distinct jumps.

Lord Clarendon left town on the 16th of December, and finished the day's journey at St. Alban's; "there going out of town with him near two hundred coaches of all the great officers and nobility." On December the 21st, we find him at Coventry, only ninety-one miles from London, making eighteen miles the average of each day's journey. On December the 22d he arrived at Lichfield, through circumstances thus explained, and which, taking Lichfield to be twenty-eight miles from Coventry, as we guess the distance, enabled him to make the extraordinary progress of four miles an hour.

"The ways hither were much better than the former parts of the journey, for we did not take coach till nine in the morning, and we came hither by four in the afternoon. About four miles from Coventry, my Lord Digby and his brother met us, and came with us to this town. About a mile from the town, the Mayor, his brethren, the Dean and Prebends, and several other gentlemen, met me; and indeed I have had as much honour done me all the way, as I believe was ever done to any." i. 192.

This custom of going out to meet great public functionaries is still retained in the Sheriffs of counties proceeding to meet the Judges. His Lordship says, that he shall write every stage, but observes, "Pen and ink are very bad *here*," i. e. in the *city* of Lichfield. Of course we presume that they were very little in use, and that there was little or no commercial travelling. The next stage of the Earl was to Newport in Shropshire. He says,

"Ever since we have been five miles from Coventry, the ways have been extraordinary good; yesterday we travelled most upon Watling-street, an old Roman way. We came hither *quickly* after three in the afternoon, though we set not out from Lichfield till after nine, and it is near twenty miles." P. 193.

This *speed* means somewhat more than three miles an hour; he then adds, that he shall lodge at night at Whitchurch, but fifteen miles from Newport, and that the ways from the former place to Chester are so bad, that though the distance was only fourteen miles, it was a sufficient day's journey. Reckoning the day at eight hours, this was not two miles an hour. His Lordship having arrived at Chester on Thursday, Dec. 24, i. e. consumed eight days in travelling 182 miles, congratulates himself in having kept his time according to his calculation, and *thanks God* for his *wonderful prosperity*, "in not having had any coach in his company overturned, nor any of the tackle broken." P. 193.

Just within the gates, upon a scaffold, the Mayor and his brethren stood in their formalities, and the Recorder made a speech to him. He was also entertained by the Corporation, as other Lord Lieutenants used to be. Welch miles are proverbially long and narrow, and St. Asaph being distant twenty miles of them from Chester, his Lordship says he could have gone from London to Reading in the same time as this stage cost him. The convenience of our old large houses, full of rooms, appears in the following paragraph:

"The Bishop here [St. Asaph's] has a very good, convenient, though not a magnificent house, as you will believe, when I tell you, besides us and our necessary servants, he lodgeth Sir P. Rycaut and Mr. Keightley, and discomposeth none of his own family; and there is in this city, as it is called, two very pretty inns, who have room for fifty horses." P. 197.

The fourteen next miles to Conway will take him, he says, five hours; and then he relates an anecdote, which shows that James's projected restoration of Popery was talked of and known throughout the country; for Lord Tyrconnel visiting the Church of Whitechurch, and finding the windows broken, said to the sexton, "*This church was in better order when you took it from us Catholics, but we shall have it shortly again, and then you shall pay for all.*" P. 198.

It appears that the ferry boats at Bangor "were *little round sea boats*, which would only hold three horses at a time." p. 203. Thus it seems that the ancient British coracle was then used, though of somewhat larger construction for conveying horses.

To proceed. It seems that friends used to look out for wives for their neighbours' children; and not three years ago, we know that an opulent farmer waited upon his landlord, and begged him to be so kind as to look out for wives for his three sons; "tidy bustling bodies, he said, with about a thousand a-piece." The following paragraph will show that this was only an archaism:

"Mr. Shaw mentioned to me lately in a letter, Sir John Bankes's daughter, with great advantage of portion. I sent to him to acquaint you with it; there is objection enough to the birth. When I came hither, my Lord Massareene was here, and as these people do love to ingratiate themselves with a new chief governor, he told me he was confident he could help me to a wife for my son; her name is Mrs. Cabell, she lives in Devonshire, her father is dead, and she is worth, he says, 2000*l.* per annum, besides money. I would be very glad to have him well married and settled, and I do leave it to you to think of for me, and to do what you think best." P. 356.

The state of the Irish peasantry is thus described:

"It is sad to see the people, I mean the natives, such proper lusty fellows, poor, almost naked, but will work never, but when they are ready to starve; and when they have got three or four days wages, will then walk about idly till that be gone; and if they cannot then presently get into work, as perhaps at that moment their next neighbour has nothing to employ them in, they steal. Their women in the mean time do nothing, not so much as spin or knit, but have a cow, two or three, according to the bigness of their ground, which they milk, and upon that they live; and no sort of improvement made upon the ground. Their habitations (for they cannot be called houses) are perfect pig-sties, walls cast up and covered with straw and mud; and out of one of these huts, of about ten or twelve foot square, shall you see five or six men and women bolt out as you [pass] by, who stand staring about. If this be thus so near Dublin (as I saw several upon the road), Lord what can it be further up in the country?" P. 373.

The great success of Popery in Ireland is accounted for by the following fact:

"The ruinous state of the fabric of most churches is very melancholy; very few of the Clergy reside on their cures, but employ pitiful curates, which necessitates the people to look after a Romish priest or nonconformist preacher; and there are plenty of both. I find it is an ordinary thing here for a Minister to have five or six or more cures of souls, and to get them supplied by those who will do it cheapest; and by this means some hold five, six, nay, 900*l.* per annum in ecclesiastical preferments, get them all served for 150*l.* per annum, and not preach once a year themselves." P. 408.

It seems probable, from p. 415, that manufacturers who had made fortunes in Ireland in the linen trade, were in the habits of retiring to England; and when, upon James's project for restoring the Catholic religion, a rumour was spread that the Irish would not leave a Protestant or an Englishman in the country, not less than one hundred and twenty people went in one week to Chester, and multitudes prepared from all parts of the kingdom to be gone, as fast as they could get in their debts and dispose of their stocks. P. 464.

They who advocate governmental pay to the Romish priests, may weigh well Lord Clarendon's opinion of such a measure.

"You cannot imagine how little these men can bear prosperity; whatever the King thinks fit out of bounty to allow them, they think it to be their due, as well as their merit; and if all forms of business are not leaped over for their sake, and if things are not despatched sooner than is possible, they think themselves injured." i. 530.

We shall conclude our present notice with observing, that certain notorious females were thus handsomely pensioned out of the Irish Post Office, —"Duchess of Cleveland, 4,700*l.*;— Mrs. Gwynn, 1,500*l.*"

(To be continued.)

59. *New Edition of Stuart's Athens.*

(Concluded from p. 148.)

WE commence here with the fourth volume.

In p. 4, a note is given, from which it appears likely that the famous Belvidere Apollo is an improved copy of the brazen Apollo Alexicacos of Calamis, which stood at Bassæ, where are remains of the temple of Apollo Epicurius, or Alexicacos.

The first object is the temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ, a good specimen of the Grecian Doric. In the interior of the Cella were attached columns of the Ionic of a very ancient character, together with a single insulated column of the Corinthian; but, alas! the valuable fragment of the Corinthian capital, the unique and singular feature of this edifice, is not now to be found.

Mr. Leverton Donaldson conceives that the Ionic columns, as well as the Corinthian one, were subsequent additions to the temple of a more recent æra. He makes the following useful remark concerning Vitruvius.

"There is, I believe, no example in ancient architecture which perfectly coincides with the rules laid down by Vitruvius.....In my examination of the edifices of the ancients, as compared with the rules of Vitruvius, it appeared *that reliance could only be placed on his authority, when he quotes more ancient authors, or names the examples on which he founds his principles; in other cases, the propriety of many of his precepts may be justly questioned.*" P. 10.

There is an imperfection in the Doric capitals of this temple. The Abacus does not sufficiently project to give that striking effect, and boldness of character to the Echinus, which is seen in the Theseum. The Ionic capitals (see pl. 8), and the imperfect remains of the Corinthian, are very curious.

The reason why the Greeks painted their mouldings is thus given:

"It may be remarked, as a general rule, that the Greeks admitted very little sculptured ornament on the mouldings of the soffites and interior, justly considering that the effect gained by decided colour, when the part from position was in shadow, was much more effective than any variety resulting from ornament in real relief. The eggs and darts of the capitals of the antæ of the Parthenon are in very low relief, and have evident signs of having been painted." P. 18.

The best possible effect known to us of painted columns and ornaments is in the Theatres; but how bad and discordant an effect such a practice may have, is to be seen in the gilded capitals of pilasters in the choir of St. Paul's. There is no kind of harmony with the architecture or material, nor do we conceive that colouring blue or red the mane and tail of a fine horse, would be any other than so far spoiling his appearance as to make him have a ridiculous look. Painting of architecture may do very well upon plain pannels or canvas, as it does in a scene, but where the thing itself actually exists, to colour it is only to make it tawdry and unnatural.

Before concluding the subject of Greek Doric Temples, we will risk a remark, that accompanied with a suitable peribolus, they would make capital town halls for the centre of market places.

The plates respecting the towers and walls of Messene are most instructive, as to the military architecture of the Greeks. The walls are most perfect examples of the later æras succeeding the first Cyclopean; but first, we shall notice the difference between the paved roads of the Greeks and Romans.

"Immediately on quitting the gates, the road descends on a rapidly inclined plane towards the city, and is composed of oblong blocks of stone, in which respect it differs from the paved roads of the Romans, which were formed of polygonal blocks of immense thickness, having the interstices at the angles filled with flints, and in some instances, as at Pompeii, with wedges of iron and granite, and having on an horizontal plane the same appearance as the vertical face of a Cyclopean wall. It would appear that the Greek paved roads were on the contrary in general constructed of oblong blocks of stone." P. 22.

The towers at Messene are engraved in vol. II. parts 3, 4, 5, plate ii. and are curious. One resembles a broad house of only two stories, with a platform at top, and two square windows to each story, those of the lower being splayed, as in castles, to allow of a greater range for the arches between. There are no indications of a staircase, so that the upper floor was probably ascended by a ladder. There are nu-

merous scaffold holes between the upper and lower story, which *we* think was for a wooden gallery or balcony. The battlements of the walls are similar to ours, except, if we rightly understand the plate, the succession is not rectangular, but notched, i. e. lower in some places than in others. The round tower is formed of Cyclopean polygons. In the middle is a Gothic pointed arch window. The battlements, which have very wide interstices, are formed of triangular prism-shaped coping stones. But the most singular thing of all is a square tower, where the battlements are not co-equal in height, but occasionally descend like a staircase. A tower near Argos is a truncated cone. Like one situation of our old British castles,

"The position of this tower commands from a great distance a view of the defile that led from the territories of Tegea and Mantinea to that of Argos. The peculiarity of the plan renders the lower chamber most dangerous of approach, and difficult of access to assailants. It appears most probable that there was one, or perhaps more than one other story above. This is one of the few ancient examples to be found of a wall, whose external face diverges from the perpendicular so rapidly towards the foundation; a tower near the grove of Esculapius, and part of the citidel of Chæronea, have a similar peculiarity of construction." P. 23.

This tower reminds us much of Scotch duns.

We are next introduced to the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ. Goguet doubts the early date ascribed to this building by Pausanias, because he says that Homer, though he enumerates many tools, such as the axe with a double edge, plane, gimblets, the level, and a rule for regulating the timbers, never mentions a square, compass, or saw, and that here is a perfection of construction which implies a period when such tools were known. We do not see the force of this argument, because large modern buildings have been erected without the use of any one of these tools. It appears clear that the vaulted form in Egypt was restricted to sepulchral chambers. The history of the arch is discussed in p. 29, and Mr. Donaldson thinks it improbable that the arch in its perfect principle of application, was adopted in Greece before the time of Alexander or his successors, and thence communicated to the Romans.

Without offering any opinion concerning the disputed æra, we shall notice circumstances which seem to have escaped attention. The materials which a country affords has a great influence upon its architecture. Egypt was a country destitute of timbers, and arches formed of projecting blocks could be made without a centre; and such a dome form being known, it might be no extraordinary flight of genius for an architect to discover that in a country where stones were small, and wood easily procured, that he could jam together small stones by means of a centre (a timber frame) to support them, so that when they were keyed (as the masons call it), they would form a solid arch. It appears from the gate of Rhyniassa, engraved by Mr. Hughes, that (under correctness of the drawing) the arch of modern construction is coeval at least with Cyclopean polygons. We doubt, however, whether arches formed of small stones held together by cement, was not an intervening invention to that of the stone wedge form, for Denon found arches of this construction by cement in Sicily. At all events, the centering must have been devised before the arch, and really we do not see any thing very remarkable in finding out that wedges might be jammed together in the bow form and keyed, because what is difficult to invent is in general difficult to construct; and a common ignorant mason turns an arch without the least hardship, but an ignorant man cannot make a steam engine. If the arch had been deemed a very ingenious thing, we think that its inventor would have been recorded; but in truth it may be seen in natural quarries of small stones, where holes have been made by the pick-axe, and a vaulted roof formed by the mere stones and earth. If the excavation had been made in a horizontal line, the earth would have fallen in, but being made in a cupola form, the roof supports itself.

To revert to the Treasury of Atreus.—We have in pl. v. a restoration of it; and certainly we see in the ornaments found a great assimilation to those of Persepolis and Egypt (p. 29); for the distinctions of the styles of the two countries may imply only species of a genus.

We are next introduced to an elabo-

rate dissertation by Mr. Donaldson, concerning that very difficult subject, the Greek Theatre. He says that travellers are mistaken in supposing that there was a design of consulting an extensive prospect in the situation of them (though the slope of a hill was preferred), because the height of the wall of the scena would preclude the view of any object beyond the area of the wall itself. We shall endeavour to give some notion of the stage part, if it may be so called, from Mr. Donaldson's diagram; for the audience part every body understands, viz. that it was a large horse-shoe shaped side of a hill, cut out into rows of seats, one above another. The pit of the moderns formed a part of the stage. To what the *konistra* was devoted is not known. The *orchestra* was the spot on which the *chorus* danced. The *thumele* was the altar in the midst of the *orchestra*. The *climacteres* were steps or staircases. The *logeion* was the platform or stage, upon which the actors performed. As to the *skene* (from σκηνη, *umbraculum*, because, says the scholiast on Horace, the first dramas were performed under branches of trees) and its compartments, we shall give Mr. Donaldson's account in his own words:

"The scene may be classed into three principal parts; the *hyposcene* [ὑποσκηνιον] was the stage on which the principal performers or *scenici* only recited; to this stage there was an access from the *thymelè*, by means of stairs, called κλιμακτηρες. At the time of the general assemblies of the citizens upon public affairs, the *logeion* was occupied by the orators. The scene itself was the wall exhibiting the tragic, comic, or satiric decorations. The *parascenia* [παρασκηνια] was the inclosure behind, and on each side of the scene, appropriated to the convenience of the actors, when retired from the stage, with magazines for the preservation of the scenic property, and to which were attached the porticos, where the choragists arranged the processions of the chorus.

"The *hyposcenium* was composed of the *logeion* and *proscenium* [an open place in front of the scene, by us called the stage, by the Romans, *pulpitum*], the elevation of which towards the audience was adorned with enrichments of columns, niches, and statues. In most theatres the *logeion* or stage was of wood, though sometimes formed of blocks of marble. Under it, as with us, there were various machines employed to produce thunder and other sounds calculated to heighten the effect and interest of the drama, and from it the ancients drew up an αὐλαια (sic) or περιπεταςματα (sic), curtain, to the awning or roof which was over the stage; and thus hid from the audience the changes taking place on the scene and the stage between the acts, during which interval the dancers engage the attention of the spectators on the thymelè."

"The restricted diameter of the orchestra in the Theatre of the Grove of Esculapius, near Epidaurus, in the one near Joannina, and in that of Syracuse, gives the *logeion* a very slight depth; but this is to be accounted for by the general feelings of the Greeks, who, unacquainted with the magical powers of deception possessed by the art of perspective, seldom employed other than the simple effects which pervade all their productions in the imitative arts; and indeed the very circumstances of their having only two or three actors on the stage at once, did away with the necessity of greater depth to the logeion, which it acquired under the Romans, when they had introduced the Thymelic chorus upon the pulpitum of the scene. The principal feature of the Greek drama is recitation, rather than action; very seldom do the performers cross each other on the stage; and it appears probable that they hardly quitted the spot they occupied at the commencement of their declamation; and thus the stage offered to the spectators the appearance of a bas-relief."

We do not extract the accounts of the *Scena*, because it appears to us to vary little or nothing from the Roman plan. Indeed Mr. Donaldson infers (p. 42), from the silence of Vitruvius, that the Romans adopted the Greek plan. We shall therefore endeavour to give an idea perfectly intelligible to the moderns of a Greek theatre, divested of professional technicalities, beginning with the audience part. This audience part was an enormous semicircle, rising in steps or rather stairs of seats (instead of galleries), and distinct floors, as in modern theatres. The lower tier, for there were three, were occupied by the higher ranks. There was no pit. It formed a part of the stage. In this pit were divisions, ascended by steps (*climacteres*), and in the middle of the pit or semicircle an altar (*thymele*). Except that the horse-shoe is at Astley's and the Circus a complete circle, the idea of the Greek Theatre is tolerably well, though not precisely represented. It is well known that at these equestrian amphi-

theatres there is a circle in front of the stage. This area among the Greeks was of a *horse-shoe* form, and was occupied by the chorus or a party of dancers and singers, as at the opera, who, between the acts, sang and danced around the altar. The music, if our conceptions are correct, was placed on the sides, *horizontally* (we diffidently presume) to the audience, in pews or boxes; but at Pompeii, the modern sunk music pew does appear, and also at Herculaneum, with the exception, that it is partitioned by steps made across it to the stage. Behind the *orchestra*, i. e. the *pit*, was the stage, upon which was raised a platform *(logeion)* where the *actors* performed. This stage was very shallow, and instead of the drop-scene of canvas, was a regular front of a house, in stone, permanent, like the front of a gentleman's seat, with three large door-ways; the actors not walking (as now) through solid walls without doors, but through these apertures, as other people do.

The middle door of the three entrances (the Greek βασιλειον, or the Roman *valvæ regiæ*) was confined to the principal actor, the πρωταγονιστος. Through the right door entered the δευτεραγωνιστος, or second actor; through the left the inferior players, called τριταγωνιστοι. As to the account of these doors being parts of different sorts of buildings, one a palace, the other a private house, and the third a ruined temple, a prison, or mere opening, the Theatre at Herculaneum (the best specimen known) has no such character; it is, with the exception of the door-ways, a consistent whole; the front of a handsome house, the centre being a hemicircle or recess; and the dead wall of the whole relieved by windows, pilasters, statues in niches, cornices, friezes, mouldings, and other usual architectural embellishments.—But this house was sometimes wholly covered by ductile scenes. The back scene was *drawn up*, not let down, and was painted with whole length figures or statues. The following lines of Ovid show this:

"Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris;
Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultum,
Cætera paulatim, placidoque edacta tenore
Tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt."

Thus they must have been lifted up, for otherwise the feet would have appeared first *; and perhaps the "tollunt aulæa Britanni" may in reality allude to similar figures. These figures were not, however, painted, but worked, as in tapestry. As to the περιακτοι or trigonal scenes turning upon a prismatic frame, and used for covering the stage or side doors, called by Mr. Donaldson the εἰσοδοι, we have carefully read the passage of Vitruvius, and the comments of various moderns, concerning them; of the construction we have no certain idea, only that they were intended for side scenes, and that they were placed over the side doors or εἰσοδοι. If so, we cannot understand them, unless the three several subjects were wound not upon a roller, but upon a prism fixed horizontally, and turning by a handle upon the top of the stage; and that each distinct scene being affixed to its own side of the prism, the proper face of the prism was turned accordingly, and the scene (furled up before, like the sail of a ship) let down as required; and that such was the occasion why the prismatic form was adopted; for if the prism was perpendicular, it would have occupied too much room, and could not have been above the doors.

The parascenium consisted of rooms, as in a house, for the convenience of the actors; and behind it was a porticus or piazza for promenades, opening upon gardens, planted with flowering and odoriferous shrubs.

Here we must take our leave of this truly excellent work. It is in fact Stuart's superb and valuable Athens, aided and embellished with the modern improvements and discoveries of the best artists and travellers. We have not discovered a single trashy or waste line; and the research exhibited is not surpassed by the most learned dissertations which we have ever read; and it is a hundred times more valuable, because the subject being architectural, and the authors professional men, errors are avoided, technicalities explained, and latencies developed, in which mere scholars must fail; and

* "Thus when the curtains are lifted up in the festive theatres, the statues are wont to rise, and first to show the face, the other parts by degrees, and the whole, developed by a slow process, appear, and place their feet in the lowest margin." L. iii. Metam. de Cadmo.

we have only to pray that our scientific architects may be in their works what they are in their books.

60. *Review of the Progress of Religious Opinions during the 19th Century. By* J. C. L. de Sismondi, *Author of "L'Histoire des Républiques Italiennes, &c. Translated from the French by* T. B. R. 8vo. *pp.* 79. Treuttel *and* Würtz.

THE reputation of M. Sismondi is too well established not to demand a notice of any thing that comes from his pen, and when we have said that this pamphlet displays his usual inquisitive spirit, with his drawling style, we shall have said enough to convince our readers of its genuineness. But the subject which he has chosen, and his manner of treating it, demand a more particular examination.

The talent of M. Sismondi lies rather in analysis than description, as his Literary History of the South of Europe fully testifies. He can examine causes, and state results with the hand of a master, but his love for inquiry is sure to lead him into useless particularities, and to render his productions heavy and dry. Hence, while every good library possesses his works, they are seldom read, or honestly finished by those who begin them. Perhaps his "View of the Tuscan Agriculture" was the happiest choice of a subject that he has ever made.

The school to which our author belongs, with regard to religion, is peculiarly French, and their favourite idea is "the identity of religious feeling," an idea which regards all kinds of worship as merely different sorts of adoration, which vary only outwardly in the mode of representing the Deity. "It seems to be universally acknowledged that all religions are true, so far as they are so many different languages in which the feeble creature expresses its respect, its gratitude, and its love for the great Creator." This notion is avowedly taken from a work of M. Benjamin Constant, who does not perceive that religion in all unchristianized countries is merely a relic of primæval revelation, retained out of an impression of terror, and even against the will. There is something of ingratitude in the theory itself; for while these writers maintain the existence of this identity, and argue that religion is a part of our nature, let us ask, from whence did they derive their own knowledge of it? Surely not from unassisted nature, but from books, and the instruction of their parents and tutors, whose knowledge may in turn be traced through successive generations to the labours of St. Martin and Venantius Fortunatus, and from them to Irenæus and the Apostles. And now, being indebted to Christianity for all they know about religion, they reject what they do not wish to retain, and profess to have derived the rest from nature. Till the experiment of Psammetichus has been applied to religion, we shall deny the existence of any natural creed at all, and class its supporters with the dishonest architect of the Alexandrian Pharos.

Neither is it true that "respect, gratitude, and love for the Creator," exist in the bosom of man. They are implanted by revelation alone, and in proportion as the several revelations (real or pretended) are gross or sublime, these feelings are faint or warm. They cannot all be true; and whatever we may think of the ignorant savage, no enlightened man can hesitate with security in its choice of the one to be followed. Here we come to another question,—which has the greatest claims on mankind? Assuredly that which makes the greatest discoveries; for no other is worthy of its alleged Author. Whatever makes the largest disclosures of corruption in man, and at the same time offers him the best prospects, is most consistent with the relative situation of the Creator and the creature. Such is Christianity, and every thing else that pretends to the name of a revelation is mere quackery, neither radical in its operations, or sovereign in its cure. Yet we are told that, "from the consideration of the human faculties, man rose to the contemplation of the divine." We deny the position to be true in any one instance, and ask the author whether this was really the process in his own mind, or whether his creed is not a simple shred of Christianity, sufficient to blind and amuse mankind, but not worth the labours of the missionary abroad, and scarcely of the preacher at home.

The moral state of the world is a sufficient refutation of this opinion. What has civilized Europe? The diffusion of Christianity. Then suppose that we are "to respect the belief of

other men," for, "however barbarous it may be, with whatever errors it may be enveloped, it is worship offered to the Deity, who will accept it under whatever name it is presented to him." Missions then are at an end. The most sanguinary rites are to continue, because they are addressed to the Deity; creeds that are incapable of ameliorating the heart, are to be undisturbed, for the same reason; and, above all, fanatical idolaters must be suffered to wage religious war with each other, without the interference of a third and more enlightened nation. These are consequences to which M. Sismondi's theory leads, but we will do him the justice to suppose that his reflections have not been carried so far, and that he does not consider all religions to be "equally true, and that choice is indifferent."

Under such circumstances, it is not very harsh to assert that our author does not comprehend Christianity; for his arguments are invariably drawn from aberrations and exceptions; and he shuts himself out from the truth by condemning religion as fanaticism and hypocrisy, wherever he finds it ascendant and permanent. His remarks on the conduct of the French Clergy since the Restoration are written in the spirit of a political opponent; "from the bosom (he says) of the very people which had recalled them, which had brought them back to the altar, a voice has risen to answer them; *this is not the religion the return of which we wished for.*" Now what is this but to say, *you bring us alteratives, and we prefer sedatives?* What would M. Sismondi think of a critic who should say of his other works, *these are not the sort of histories which the public demands.* It is true that the present race of the French Clergy are men of narrow minds, but that is the fault of their colleges; they have in truth no idea of preaching to such a nation as the French, or they forget that the same discretion which must be used in attempting the conversion of an individual, and the same use which must be made of his predominant feelings, is also necessary in addressing a whole people, and especially a people whose minds have been desecrated for a quarter of a century.

Our author's objections to the Protestant Missionaries in different parts of the world, are very futile. They may not be biblical scholars, but erudition is apt to extinguish zeal, by leading the energies into another direction. The fable tells us that there is nothing like leather in a shoemaker's opinion. M. Sismondi, who is steeped in literature, has no idea beyond that of learning; and his example is an additional proof that erudition may exist without real liberality, or that a scholar is *not* necessarily a man of enlightened mind.

M. Sismondi eulogises the conduct of the Rhenish churches, who have abolished all creeds. Now, a creed is merely a summary of scriptural doctrines, and they might as well expunge the tables of contents from their Bibles. *Both* may be badly composed, but that is no argument against their use. We rather see in this event a spirit of indifference, by which the priesthood are enabled to connive at each other's supineness or heterodoxy. The same order of things is approaching in Switzerland; the *reciprocal tolerance* of the Genevese pastors looks well in the pages of this pamphlet, and there only; for this seeming liberality is only the hectic bloom which covers internal decay. Did M. Sismondi make it a point of conscience to conceal the circumstance, that the church of Lausanne has formally protested against the tenets of Geneva, as leading directly to Socinianism? Or has he forgotten that the doctrine of the Trinity was omitted altogether in the new Genevese catechism? Nothing can wear a more melancholy appearance than the ordinance of May 3, 1817, by which the discussion of controverted subjects in the pulpits is forbidden, and (what M. Sismondi omits to say) by which the exaction from all candidates for orders of a promise of not preaching them, was resolved.

This pamphlet is written in so desultory a style, that our remarks must necessarily have contracted the same character. As far as regards the subject, it is incomplete, which defect will excuse us from entering into it at greater length. Its merits will be extolled by partizans and admirers, but the only one we can justly mention is the information which we have gleaned from it. Some parts of it have raised alternate smiles of commiseration and contempt.

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61. *A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Demurrer. With an Introduction to the*

Nature and Forms of Pleadings. To which is added, a Selection of Precedents. By George Barclay Mansel, *Esq. of the Middle Temple, Special Pleader.* 8*vo. pp. cxii.* 418. Benning.

OUR general resolution not to enter minutely into subjects which are purely professional, need not be broken in upon, with regard to this volume, which treats of one of the most intricate branches of the law. That very reason, however, induces us to notice it, as it supplies a material *lacuna* in the student's library, and is executed with considerable care.

"The author [we quote the Preface] was induced to undertake this volume from a sense that a treatise furnishing a general and competent outline of that part of pleading which is the immediate subject of this work, had been hitherto wanting. The existing references are at least so scattered and separated in other books, as to become a source of great labour, and difficulty of research. Under the impression that such difficulties may be in some degree removed, the labours of the author have been directed; and he presumes that the following pages may prove an acceptable addition to the libraries of his younger brethren."

The Introduction is copious, yet compendious, and will enable the student to trace *pleading* through all its details. The Chronological Table of Statutes connected with the subject will be found valuable, especially to the historical inquirer. The design of the work itself is best expressed in the title, in which the author has not exaggerated his performance. A laborious Index, together with a collection of precedents, concludes the volume.

"That these sheets are free from inaccuracies, the author dares not hope; but if any be discovered, they may partly be attributed to professional application, which leaves but little time for the *limæ labor* of alterations and corrections. If it be asked, why attempt a work of reference without leisure to perfect it? The author readily answers, that books on practical subjects can only be undertaken by those who have experienced the want of them, in labours which allow but a small portion of time towards remedying the defects."

We think this argument just, and we hope that the publication of a second edition will afford us an opportunity of repeating our wishes for the success of this volume. If industry be a criterion of merit, we venture to predict that Mr. Mansel will become an ornament to his profession.

We could not help smiling at the motto, which is not *blown upon*, as Addison expresses it; indeed it serves as an introductory sentence to the work.

"Quod justum est, petito, vel quod videatur honestum;
Nam stultum petere est, quod possit jure negari."

The apposite language of Dionysius Cato will cause many a fruitless search of Lempriere's Dictionary; the conjectures of Erasmus upon this author may be seen in the elegant collection of *Carmina Ethica* by M. Renouard.

62. *The System of Country Banks defended, &c. By the Rev.* R. Crutwell, *Rector of* Spexhall, Suffolk. 8*vo. pp.* 30.

MR. CRUTWELL, in a pamphlet of great warmth*, lays down only one position, viz. the re-enactment of the Bank Restriction Bill (i. e. *legitimation of a bastard*), and dissolution of any future matrimony between specie and paper. He grounds his position upon the postulate, that a paper currency is necessarily, under any circumstances, a depreciated currency, which has an inevitable tendency to create artificial prices. We have often so heard and read; but do not believe that the opinion is correct, as long as paper retains its exchangeable value; for conceding the fact, how is it that in Scotland, where paper is almost if not wholly the circulating medium, that prices there are not higher than in England. The reason is, as we think, that the paper has not lost its exchangeable value; for if it had, it would of course be only of the worth it bore after a discount. If a pound note will purchase as many commodities as a sovereign or twenty shillings, then the mere distinction in the article of one being paper, the other metal, cannot, *in se*, elevate prices. It seems to us that there has been a great blunder in the discussions concerning the currency, viz. an identification of the same action to the deterioration of metallic coins and a paper currency, whereas that action is dissimilar. A paper currency is neither more nor less than an expedient to avoid paying ready money; and if the holder conceives that he can have ready money

* We are astonished at the egotisms in page v. &c.

for it upon demand, he by courtesy negociates it as such, and payees have the same ideas, and exercise the same courtesy. But deterioration of the coin (a quack medicine only in finance) is quite different,—here is an open bare-faced compulsion to take the value of one shilling for that of two; the result of which deterioration is, that the vendor of commodities raises his prices in the same artificial ratio as the Government has done its coins*. But an excess of paper currency only stimulates over-production, both of commodities and of itself, till one produces a glut and fall of prices, and the other can in consequence no longer command an adequate return in specie; on the contrary, deteriorated coin, by unnatural price, diminishes consumption, and of course production. We conceive that in a country where there is enormous trade, real capital cannot exist adequate to the business, and that this defect is supplied by a paper representative, and that the portion of currency requisite for supporting this paper representative, is in the main supplied from the savings of principals of people not in trade, fundholders, and others, who only want an interest capable of furnishing an income or annuity, and from the quickness of transition. A. a gentleman, lodges 1000*l.* with B. a banker; C. borrows it, and pays interest for trading with it, and makes ten per cent. by it. D. another tradesman, borrows it again, and makes another ten per cent. of it; and so by circulation, accumulation, and succession of profits, the humble original sum of 1000*l.* produces a compound interest of enormous increase. For let us take the currency at twenty-seven millions, and the public and parochial assessments at between fifty and sixty millions. How could people live as they do, if there were not comings in far exceeding even compound interest? But as we have only twenty-seven millions actual currency, we think it plain that the remaining expence is founded either upon virtual barter, or upon *promise to pay* being equivalent to *actual payment*. Still the grand argument is, that land rose to double its value *through a depreciated currency*. We think this to be a nail which will bend under the hammer. The products of land were during the war in enormous demand; and that demand we maintain, with the obstinacy of a woman, caused the income of rents and the value of lands to increase far beyond their natural value; and that the same consequences would have ensued, whether there had been paper or not; for suppose a man necessitated to eat every day double his usual quantity of food, then by the demand far exceeding the supply, prices would of course rise accordingly; and in the year 1816, when there was no restriction of paper issues, were they resorted to as a certain means of elevating prices, or could they have effected it? No. Any attempt at speculating under plenty would be only making bad worse, viz. making principal pay the debts of income.

But we must come to the point before us. The country owes gratitude never to be repaid to the Bank of England. That alone had credit sufficient to give currency to paper, which commanded the whole expences of the war, and without such an inestimable security Government could not in our opinion be supported: and, on the other hand, it is plain that if a manufacturer had an order of 1000*l.* to execute, and could not mortgage principal to the amount, he would, under the Branch Bank system, be unable to obtain accommodation; and then the result is, that the order must be given up to the capitalist, and monopoly, cruelty, and oppression follow. But Country Bankers do accommodate their neighbours. They produce cheapness by competition, and they give every honest and industrious man a fair chance, and thus increase the capital of the country, without infringing the freedom of the people. We are warm friends to Government, but we think honestly that they have no *legal* right under an *English* Constitution, to say who shall lend, or who shall borrow, who shall give his word for payment of money, or who shall not; for the fact is, that Country Bankers do not coin money: they only *promise* to pay certain sums; and the utmost right of Government extends no further than to say, that they (the Government) will not receive such promises to pay, as payment. If they insist that I shall not take my neighbour's word for payment of 10*l.*

* Mr. C. page 27, proposes raising the price of gold to 5*l.* an ounce, by governmental enactment!!!—Oh dear!

the Bank of England paper is only a promise to pay, and they have as much right to insist upon my taking that paper in preference, as to insist upon my marrying a wife of their choosing. But the institution of Branch Banks would throw that capital, now dispersed among Country Bankers, like Jonas into the whale's belly, into the vast stomach of the Bank of England, and then it could disgorge ten millions, instead of five, to serve Government. But is this sound argument? Do not Country Bankers in general vest their proceeds in Government securities? Do not their customers engage in loans, and throw more bidders into the market? Does not such a competition destroy a miserable dependence of Government upon capitalists and extortioners, who could easily conspire, and subject Government to their own terms. By what authority does Government say that one man shall trade in money, and another not? Let us now hear Mr. Crutwell, in the pamphlet before us:

"To think of *superseding* the practice of 'Country Banking,' by *substituting* 'Branch-banks' from the Bank of England in their stead, besides being an *iniquitously* innovating infringement upon the already 'legal' rights of Country Bankers *generally*, is what every rational individual throughout the whole country ought instantly to *lift his voice* against; being likely, moreover, to create a most dangerous and unconstitutional engine of *arbitrary* power, so enormously great and liable to abuse in the hands of a weak or wicked Ministry *in future* (for I would apply neither of these epithets to any one of our *present* public men), as might easily destroy the nation's best 'liberties,' together with the personal properties and independence of every private individual." P. 30.

We say no more here, because the subject will come before us again, under Mr. Burgess's Memorial.

63. *Mr.* Stacey Grimaldi's *Origines Genealogicæ.*

(*Continued from p.* 40.)

MR. GRIMALDI, speaking of the celebrated Monasticon, observes,

"Such credit hath it received from the integrity of the authors or collectors thereof (Roger Dodsworth and Sir William Dugdale), that it is credibly stated to have been admitted as a circumstantial evidence in the Courts of Westminster, when the records there transcribed, could not, upon diligent search, be otherwise recovered." P. 12.

No men more sincerely respect the memories of Dodsworth and Dugdale, than ourselves, and to say any thing which detracts from their reputation, as much wounds our feelings as it would do to abuse public benefactors. Mistakes come under the *humanum est errare*, and neither of them were capable of doing any thing wrong from favour or bribery. But that Dugdale has altered the text of an Abbey register to suit his own preconceived hypothesis, we peremptorily affirm, and therefore the public ought not to consider the Monasticon as *evidence*. Indeed, such an act, deliberately and coolly, as alteration of the text of an old deed, is an unwarrantable infringement of the laws of evidence. We shall not give the particulars, because they affect a noble family; but the fact is, that Dugdale knowing a certain member of that family to have held a high office under the crown, has altered the Christian name of a person in that family, who is said in the charter to have held the office alluded to, because he (Sir William Dugdale) conceived, that only the *one* person whom he knew, *did* or *could* have held the same office, and therefore that the Monk had made an error. Now this could not have been the case, for the scribe evidently knew that there was a distinction, and uses the name which Dugdale intrudes in another charter next following, relative to a different transaction. The *Christian* name of the person in the first charter was known by Dugdale himself to belong at least to a brother of the party whom he substitutes, nor is it at all improbable, but that the person named in the register was *father* of Dugdale's intruder. At all events, according to the text, which he otherwise copies verbatim, he has made, from preconception or literary prejudice, two persons into one. We further recollect, in another instance, that upon comparing the text of the Monasticon with the original, we did find it a variation from that original (we think that it was the Cotton MS., Cleopatra, c. iii. but cannot be positive). We beg to add, that there are numerous mistakes in the dates of records in Dodsworth's Collections, from haste or error. As to other writers, we could shew that in a valuation of Church livings, an

instance occurs where in regard to two parishes generally held together, although they are distinctly valued in the King's books, the two sums have been massed into one, contrary to the record. We could mention abstracts in calendars, where names are misnomered, or facts stated, not to be found in the body of the record; or passages *omitted*, which alter the sense given in the abstracts. These are matters which have occurred to us only in partial investigations; and therefore we can under no circumstances think *printed* copies of such ancient documents to be, strictly speaking, legal evidence; but we must be understood to allude only to *printed* copies or calendars.

In p. 20 Mr. Grimaldi mentions the *Chartæ Antiquæ* in the Tower, and gives the note added to the conclusion of the Harleian abstracts (MSS. 84, 85); viz.

"Comparata fuerunt omnia ista transcripta ex Chartis Antiquis R. R. cum ipso *autographo*."

From the word "autographo," our readers might think that the charters in the Tower were *originals*; but they are only *apographs*, in some instances concise abstracts of *autographs* long ago perished.

As specimens of ancient charters, Mr. Grimaldi has given us, because the general construction is familiar, three of a curious nature.

The first is, a quit-claim of the King to the Earl of Arundel, releasing him from all the debts which he owed to the Jews, and commanding the latter to give up to him the deeds and securities.

Dishonest as this was, it is to be remembered, that the Jews in those ages were deemed only cattle or beasts of burden; that the King and the Nobles had their distinct herds or flocks of Jews; and that the Popes held any intercourse of a Christian with a Jewess, to be equivalent, in moral construction, to bestiality. All this was very barbarous, but if it had not happened, there would have been no truth in the prophecies of Moses or Christ; and by the laws of the former, usury was prohibited. Upon the principles of their own code, the Jews were not unappropriately punished; and it should be remembered further, that in those ages their lives were only granted to them because the human stomach naturally revolted against making butcher's meat of them; for had this not been the case, they would certainly have been fattened, slaughtered, and cooked.

People in modern times very properly exclaim against the sale of wives in markets, by blackguards, under a presumption that it is legal. Now the poor are not so ignorant as we suppose them. In many distant counties they retain the language, opinions, manners, superstitions, and habits of our earliest ancestors, and what we call *vulgarisms* are only *archaisms*. In a state of villenage, women *were* sold. Blomefield, in his Norfolk (iii. 860, ed. fol.), produces the following curious instance, which happened in the reign of John:

"William said, that he held the land in villenage, and that he had sold one of his sisters for four shillings."

That the King and Nobility did sell their wards and widows, for wives, to purchasers, is a fact which is well known; but the vulgar practice of alienating wives, as if they were chattels, among the great, is exemplified by Mr. Grimaldi's second charter, in which Sir John Camoys conveys his wife, as if she was an estate, *by deed*, "to Sir William Paynel *, in the reign of Edward the First." Of course, all such things are horribilities, and moralizing essay-smiths might forge and hammer a good sermon out of them, but we, as Archæologists, go no further than an exclamation of *Oh nefas!* in Virgil's sense of the word, i. e. "*an abominable shame.*"

In p. 25 Mr. Grimaldi proceeds to monumental inscriptions; and remarks, that implicit dependence is not to be placed upon them. We shall mention a curious fact within our knowledge. Upon a flat-stone of a burial vault, is an inscription, with the date of the day and year of the decease of a Lord of the Manor, and in the parish register, which is extant, no entry of any burial. It would be odd, if neglect or oblivion was the cause of such an omission, with regard to the chief person of the parish.

In p. 36 we have a notice of the Pipe-Rolls. Hints have been given by the Record Commissioners, of a wish, if not of an intention, to publish the whole of these records. When we consider that from Domesday-book

* Mr. Grimaldi has not stated that Sir William was her paramour, as was the fact.

to the reign of Richard I. they are the *only* records (with but rare and scanty exceptions) in existence for a whole century, it may be easily imagined how inestimable they are; especially, as Mr. Grimaldi says, "it would perhaps be impossible to produce from history a name of note which is not recorded in them." From our own experience, we can say that we have found no less than fifty records of one single family, between the reigns of *ann. inc. H. I.* when they commence, to that of Edward the First, when we get a stream of records enough to turn a genealogical mill, not a mere trickling drain. A man who does not love the dog-latin of our old records, has no archæological music in his soul, and therefore we say, concerning the publication of these rolls, in their own sigles, that we hope the Record Commissioners will deem it their duty r. c. *(reddere compotum)* of the Pipe Rolls, and enable us to say in t. l. et q. s. *in thesaurum liberaverunt et quieti sunt*, i. e. have paid it into the treasury, and are quit.

Mr. Grimaldi mentions the Cotton MS. Vitellius E. 5. as a transcript of some of the early Pipe Rolls. It is very scanty. The most ample manuscripts which we have seen, are Dodsworth's, in the Bodleian library. We have heard them pronounced to be copies or abstracts of the whole of these rolls, but we have found articles in Madox, not inserted in Dodsworth, and therefore we can only hold them to be collections.

The Pipe Rolls, however, are not to be speedily dismissed. The shocking tyranny and dependence of the feudal system, as exercised by our ancient Sovereigns, in virtue of that system, are more successfully exposed in these records and the fines in the Tower, than in any other. The modern military and naval subordination does not fetter even a private soldier to the extent with which the system alluded to shackled our ancestors. It would seem as if they could not eat or sleep without paying turnpike for a natural necessity; even this would be only sixpence to the waiter at a tavern dinner; but the system meddled with all the sacred affections of Nature.

There is a *Turkishness* in the following specimens, given by Mr. Grimaldi, which will partially show what we mean. We shall take the liberty, as the original Latin is here printed, to render them in English.

The following relates to an impediment of justice:

"William Croc owes xviil. and xs. that he may not be impleaded, until the King returns to England."

In our days, *meum* and *tuum* have distinct meanings; but anciently they were often construed as synonimous. Now Dugdale informs us (Warwickshire, 375, ed. 1656), that this William Croc was hanged.

The French have a delicate tact in wit—in the English attic salt there is a solemn dryness, which, if it has not the savoury pungency of spices, has yet a flavour of venison fat. Spartan brevity is in many instances characteristic of us; and in the rough reply of a sheriff, there is the genuine style of an Englishman.

Nicholas Scutifer ought to account for 46*s.* and 8*d.*; *but he has nothing, and cannot be found.* Therefore *he is quit.* Well done, John Bull!

Again:

"Walt. de Caucey accounts for xvl. that he may marry a wife 'ad velle suum,' to his inclination."

A third we shall give in the original Latin, because we do not wish to make affirmations of suspicions, which, from the different meanings of words among our ancestors, may be utterly without foundation.

"In perdon' per br. R. eidem Petro X. m. arg. pro amore Will'i Malt'vers."

In short, the Pipe and Fines Rolls show that the Inquisition was never more cruel and extortionate in matters of conscience, than was the Crown in pecuniary imposts under the Norman Sovereigns. This was the tyranny which led to Magna Charta, and which modern politicians are perpetually applying to measures and things of which our ancestors had no knowledge. The King had no right to call for public subsidies, unless for war; and Parliaments were never convoked but to vote those subsidies, nor sat any longer than was necessary to pass those supplies. Under the opportunity, the people pressed for further liberties, and amelioration of grievances. There being no civil list, the Crown had to find its own ways and means; and thus, at the expence of great degradation, it

became an office supported by fees and impositions. It could not step out of certain modes of action, but those modes were shockingly abused. All parties were wrong.

(To be continued.)

64. *A Memorial, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount* Goderich, *on the fitness of the System of the Bank of* England—*of the Country Banks—and of the Branch Banks of* England, *to the wants of the People: and on the ample means of protection which private Bankers and the Public have against the Monopoly of the Bank of* England. *By* Henry Burgess. 8*vo. pp.* 48.

IF we have a necessity of eating, it cannot be right to knock out two thirds of our teeth; if we have a necessity for trading, it cannot be eligible to remove two thirds of our media of trade. Now Mr. Moreau informs us (Naval Chronological Records, p. 71), that "not a half of the bills of exchange are in circulation in 1826, that there were in 1824 or 1825." And we have read in business-constructed letters, dated from Manchester, and printed in the periodicals, that "the effect of the Branch Banks' operation, will be the withdrawing of all the bills of exchange, which have hitherto formed the largest proportion of our circulating money, and substituting in their place Bank of England notes—I say the withdrawing of all the bills of exchange, which used to circulate, for I am supposing that the other Banks will be compelled to do business on the same terms as the Branch Banks."

If these *data* be true, then there is no accommodation or discount to be expected, but upon the terms of the Branch Banks; and Mr. Burgess contends, that their accommodation *cannot* be made to meet the necessities of the country, and to supply industry with capital. Mr. Burgess says,

"The Bank of England is unfitted by its constitution, and the principles of its action, to perform the general banking business of the country. If the principles were unobjectionable, that vigilant, minute, never-relaxing attention which is indispensable in the banking business, rarely can be met with in delegated functionaries, whether directors or managers; a circumstance which must render Branch Banks, at places remote from the Bank of England, eminently hazardous. The directors of the Bank of England will lend only for a stated period, and in a particular manner; and they require repayment, on a fixed day, of the whole sum. Other bankers will lend for a longer, or a shorter period, upon one kind of security or another, to be regulated by circumstances; and they will take back the sum lent at once, or at various times, in whole or in part, according to the convenience of the borrower." P. 13.

Again, the Bank of England,

"By discounting large sums, affords facilities to the powerful to enter upon speculations. By refusing to discount small sums, it debars the struggling man of little means, of its advantages. It refuses all accommodation to those who can perfect their operations only by long-continued persevering efforts." P. 13.

"By establishing Branch Banks in districts where excess in the currency is always generated by means of bills, a glaring error in principle has been adopted." P. 18.

If, through the exchanges being against us, the demand for gold occasions a stoppage of accommodation,

"At such a juncture, none but those who have absolute demands can get money at a Branch Bank. Works will be instantly stopped, workmen dismissed, and misery will ensue. The country bankers, at such crisis, dare not hazard their reputation by refusing to continue any stipulated accommodation, or suddenly drawing in advances; but they take their own locked up securities, and seek temporary aid from other great depositories of capital. The Bank of England can resort to no third party for relief, except the Government."

Lastly, to give one more extract from a pamphlet running over with ability,

"The proceedings of the Bank tend to destroy all the results of experience and judgment, in regard to the employment of labour; to cause capital to be drawn from industry in the country, to be employed upon industry in great towns, and foreign states; to wrest it from those occupations, wherein the returns are remote, the employment of labour regular and long continued, and fortunes are slowly made and rarely lost, to be employed in speculative undertakings. They disturb the institutions of industry, and introduce disorder into the avocations of all below the first class, whose pursuits depend on the temporary or permanent application of other capital than their own." P. 26.

The object of the Bank of England is, we are sure, that of aiding Government in the establishment of a safe unfailing currency; but this is just as impracticable as navigation without shipwreck: it may be insured upon

canals, but never upon the ocean. Supposing, as stated in p. 24, that the sum deposited in private banks to be one hundred millions sterling, and seven parts out of eight of all demands upon country bankers who failed in the panic of the year 1825-6 to have been paid in full, then the loss has not been greater to the public than was the discount upon Bank of England paper before the resumption of cash-payments in foreign countries, when an officer received for his pay 20*s.* in a note, which at Madeira, if he was there ordered upon duty, would only go for thirteen shillings.

However, we have gone so far in our review of Mr. Cruttwell's pamphlet, that we must draw in. We know that the Bank of England has been the salvation of the country, and abhor any slander of it. But we also look upon any contention between that and the Country Banks, as a very unnatural quarrel, which, like that between England and America, will produce nothing but mischief. There is no means by which, in our opinion, the Bank of England can ever meet the whole exigencies of the country, for if a man must not take country bank-notes for fear the Banks should fail, then many persons who now turn fixed into floating capital with ease, must give up business altogether, and numbers of the poor workmen be thrown out of employ, and incur a certain loss, nearly amounting to ruin, in order to prevent only an uncertain risk; but there can be no plea whatever for the interference of the State, except certain insecurity; and if risk alone implies this, then all bills of exchange whatever should be quashed. This insecurity the example of Scotland shows us may be easily prevented. At present, the Country Bankers issue no Bank of England notes whatever, but send them all in, in exchange for sovereigns, and if they establish a bank depot at Northampton, either the Londoners must take the bills, or lose the trade. The united Bankers can throw the Government securities into the market, and drain the Bank at their option. In short, we see no termination to the possible consequences of such a horrid competition but a compromise; and if circumstances must sooner or later enforce it, better is it to anticipate it by an amicable adjustment. We have given these opinions conscientiously, because we believe that there can be no contraction of currency without diminution of trade, and depreciation of property.

This pamphlet is the production of a man of business, talent, and experience, and is full of solemn, even awful truths.

65. *De Lisle, or, the Sensitive Man.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* Bull.

JEALOUSY is called by Shakspeare a green-eyed fiend. Of what coloured eyes Suspicion may be, we know not, but we may justly think that it is of much the same colour, with the addition of squinting. If, as Paley says, to disturb the happiness of another is a wrong, then it is a serious moral obliquity, for there are numerous relations of life which are founded entirely upon confidence, and to break that up is like the introduction of contagion into air, or poison into food.

But such dispositions there are, insensible notwithstanding of guilt. They have misinterpreted life—they have offered affection, and experienced art, selfishness, or interest. They have from disgust contracted prejudices, and behold every thing under their influence.

The present Novel is excellently discriminative of female character. It begins with a diplomatic autocratical mother, who conceives that her son, an only one, is a sort of clock, who is to go just as she winds it up, and regulates it. However, he cannot be wholly automatized. He forms a connection with a passionless woman of intrigue, who is an actress only as to natural affections. She employs all winning arts to ingratiate this *green-horn*, who had taken her into keeping, gained his heart, and, though he had promised to marry her, set off from him *incog.* through some private tampering of his statesman-like mother. This escape was a great blessing, much like a dissolution of projected partnership, where one is to find money, and the other to find wit, which commonly ends in the one person of the firm who possessed the latter, being found to put into his own pockets the former also. However, Therese tells him, when discovered, an honest story; *viz.* that she considered her person and actions only as means of comfortable maintenance, if possible, of aggrandizement; and that in short, like a person who keeps a gambling-house, dupes were the only

people fit for her purposes. He returns from his travels, and falls in love next with a woman of superior Elizabethan character for strong sense—makes an offer, and is peremptorily, but feelingly rejected—is astonished at the sudden news of her marriage with another, and finds out, when she became a widow, that previous to his offer she was already married, though privately, to that other. He still, however, retains a strong feeling of regard for her. She very candidly reminds him, that she has been already married, is seven years older than himself, and recommends him to look out for a younger bride. Thus her reply creates that coolness of feeling, which makes marriage with her, assimilation to that of wedding a lecturing maiden aunt. Under her care is, however, a charming sylph, full of good intellect, sweetly attempered by sentiment, elegance of character, grace, and playfulness. With her he falls again in love; marries her, has a large family, becomes jealous, acts cruelly, finds that he is mistaken, and is reconciled, but not, alas! before his unkindness has destroyed her health—and she dies, not immediately, but by the horrible effect of the slow poison administered by her husband.

We do not recollect in Aristotle, Cicero, Paley, or any of the great moralists, any thing of moment upon the subject of suspicion; if any thing at all, only obvious common place. In some cases, it may be characterized as disease. In the present, it was great ignorance of the two leading distinctions of female character, as laid down by Goldsmith; *viz.* that there are some women who are fond of making admirers of every body, and are naturally coquettes and flirts (a character here excellently delineated in Augusta Parry); and others, who desire to gain the affection of one man only, and to retain it to herself. Of this character was his truly charming wife; but circumstances, though innocent, introduced fear, and fear is doubtful; and doubtfulness is followed by jealousy, and jealousy anticipates certainty; and then there ensues a *kettle of fish*, a phrase exceedingly apropos to this Novel, for be it recollected, that, according to Captain Newte's Scotch tour, the term is borrowed from the following horrible cruelty.

A party go to the banks of a salmon river, to catch fish, and upon the shore light a fire, and put over it a pot. *As soon as a fish is caught, it is thrown alive into the boiling water.* The tortured animals exhibit their agonies in horrid gestures and convulsions; but the palatable flavour is very fine. It may be so, but it makes us almost inclined to think that the devil had some share in forming many human beings. However this may be, poor Lady Rosamond was put into the condition of such a fish.

We read Novels, as we read papers in the Essayists, for moral instruction, clothed in the form of biographical incident. Novels are useful or mischievous, according to what they are. The English, says Madame de Stael, are unrivalled in this walk of literature. Many of them certainly have a great tendency to acquaint us with life, in all its forms, more particularly with high life, and though they may (as fortune-tellers do servant maids) make humble sempstresses think that they are predestinated to be ladies, yet they introduce feeling, sentiment, good sense, and we will even add virtue; for we do not recollect any Novel in which vice is not disgraced and punished; and though the course of life is not the same in the world as in Novels, yet it is to be remembered that knowledge of the world is not an acquisition to be speedily gained by young people, and that prominent delineations of character much assist it. If Novel writing be judicious, it may generate good sense; if it has an epic character, it may promote heroism. Novels ought not to be studies, but amusements they certainly are. However, we must close our remarks, and we shall do so with observing, that the work before us has the important tendency of showing the great extent of evil resulting from distrust in intimate connexions, where there can be no peace of mind without confidence. Nor is this all. The characters of Augusta Parry, Lady Avondale, Mrs. Solway, and more especially Lady Rosamond, are highly dramatic, instructive, and interesting; nor can that of the hero himself have any other effect than improvement of husbands, a class of people in which it is not uncommon to find great faults; especially that enormous one of making their homes uncomfortable by manifest folly.

66. *Select Illustrations, Historical and Topographical, of* Bedfordshire, *containing* Bedford, Ampthill, Houghton, Luton, *and* Chicksands. *By the Rev.* J. D. Parry, *M.A. Author of the "History of* Woburn," *&c. 4to. pp.* 120.

WE are told by the author, *in limine*, that this work is only a few steps of a staircase which must be left unfinished because he cannot find patronage sufficient to complete it. Times were, when the nobility and gentry deemed support of such works a duty imposed on them, and they found their account in it. It increased their political and local consequence, and recorded the memory of themselves and their families in an imperishable mode. Galleries of portraits were formed, which worthless or negligent heirs could not sell or dilapidate. Every family had its own literary Westminster Abbey, its own literary mausoleum, by which noble sentiments, the *pietas* of family feelings, every sentiment connected with dignity and honour, are perennially supported. Alas! the nobility and gentry do not see that mountebanks of pretended liberalists and sectaries are undermining them in every sly manner; that they are making them mere stilts of faction, upon which they can mount; and that they who have stakes in the country, must give way to those who have not.

Let us look around us, and see what beautiful Churches, what splendid Colleges, what bountiful Free-schools, what comfortable Alms-houses, what permanent blessings glorified ancient benefaction, and oppose them to modern bubbles of all kinds. Even in the horrid times of the great Rebellion, there remained some who did not bow the knee to Baal, and supported the works of Dugdale. We hope that there will yet be a revival of esteem for the arts and sciences, and among them for archæology, genealogy, and topography. We know that these sciences are most essential to the interests and amusements of the nobility and gentry. We know that three noblemen of the highest rank have engaged eminent men to collect and compile materials for the histories of their families; and we yet hope that the future labours of Mr. Parry will find patronage.

We shall now give a proof of the uncommon benefit of ancient benefaction. Sir William Harpur, knight, and Alderman of London, left in the year 1566 (8 Eliz.) thirteen acres and one rood of meadow land, lying in divers parcels in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, for the foundation of a free-school, and other charitable purposes. This estate being let upon building leases, now produces above *eleven thousand pounds per annum;* and under the authority of Acts of Parliament, the object of the charity has been most beneficially extended. One falling off there is, however, to be mentioned. A library of about 1000 volumes, principally theological, amongst which is a fine Polyglott Bible, was bequeathed to St. John's Church, but it is now in a neglected and decaying condition, one excuse for which is, that there is no endowment for a librarian. Comparing this circumstance with the subtraction of patronage to Mr. Parry's work, it would seem to infer that there is an unfortunate insensibility in the inhabitants of this country to the great public importance and private benefit of knowledge. It is, however, a redeeming feature, "that this little county has, in proportion to its size, distributed more munificent charity in the foundation and maintenance of public institutions, than any other part of the kingdom." (See p. 65.)

The parishes here described, do not contain many curious and unknown things.

Houghton House is certainly a most interesting specimen of the mixed Italian and Gothic styles of the early part of the 17th century—of that style which is seen in such perfection at Holland House, Kensington. It is said, that

> "The centre of the north front is almost exactly similar to part of the Convent *della Carila* at Venice, except that the latter is the interior of a square. This [the Convent] was built by Palladio, after the plan of a palace in *ancient* Rome." P. 85.

In the style there are assimilations to views of houses in the Fresco paintings at Pompeii.

The celebrated baptistery at Luton is amply described. It seems that John Lord Wenlock, who was killed at Tewksbury, built a house here, called Someries,

> "Of which, or as some say of a more modern structure, part of one large and strong tower remains. It was ascended by a very inclined plane, in place of a stair-

case, and had a whispering pipe or tube, which conveyed the voice from the top."

Chicksands Priory, the seat of Sir J. Osborn, bart. is another fine building in the Gothic style.

In p. 87, Lady Mary Sidney (the subject of Ben Jonson's epitaph, beginning with "Underneath this marble hearse," &c.) is said to have done from the French "the tragedie of Antonie," printed in 1595. The following is so close an exemplar of the manner of Milton in his Paradise Lost, that we might suppose his style also to have been borrowed from the French.

CÆSAR—*Of Antony.*

—— All Asia's forces into one he drew,
And forth he sett upon the azur'd waves
A thousand and a thousand ships, which, filled [darts,
With souldiers' pikes, with targets, arrows,
Made Neptune quake, and all the wat'ry troops
Of Glauques and Tritons lodg'd at Actium.

The lithographic plates have great merit. They are full front views of the houses; and as antiquaries, who wish to have good views of ancient buildings, we prefer them, notwithstanding their stiffness, to mere scenes, where the seat is lost in the landscape —an unpardonable error with regard to curious ancient buildings.

We sincerely hope that we shall again see Mr. Parry in print, notwithstanding his present disappointment.

67. *The Parochial History of* Bremhill *in the County of* Wilts: *containing a particular Account, from authentic and unpublished Documents, of the Cistercian Abbey of* Stanley, *in that Parish; with observations and reflections on the Origin and Establishment of Parochial Clergy, and other circumstances of general parochial Interest, including Illustrations of the origin and designation of the stupendous Monuments of Antiquity in the neighbourhood,* Avebury, Silbury, *and* Wansdike. *By the Rev.* W. L. Bowles, *A.M. of Trinity College,* Oxford, *Prebendary of* Sarum, *and endowed Vicar of the said Parish.* 8vo. *pp.* 285. *Plates.*

WHEN a man of the talent of Mr. Bowles takes up any subject (fortunately here a topographical one), he is sure, through his superior intellectual powers, greatly to enrich it. We shall soon see this ingenuity exemplified in regard to those superb monuments, Abury, Stonehenge, and Silbury. But first we shall make a short digression. Centuries ago, Geffrey of Monmouth corrupted our national history with fables, and now he is exploded, a new form of mythological British *legend* is got up under the cover of the helio-arkite superstition; *legend*, we say, (notwithstanding the justly eminent Doctor Meyrick's support of it*) because it is nothing more than a castle, or rather a tower of Babel in the air, founded upon a trite fact, the corruptions of Tsabaism, introduced into this country by the Phœnicians. No truth is clearer, than that the Welch have always vitiated the history of this nation. To their Triads do we owe the foolish notion that Stonehenge was erected by Merlin; and now, when British Archæology has assumed a rational form of investigation (and been made most successful in its progress by means of Sir R. C. Hoare), this fantastic mysticism is hatched to throw every thing back again into fiction. We entertain every feeling which implies respect for Dr. Meyrick, but we are from principle determined, as far as in us lies, to oppose corruption of evidence, forensic or historical. We do not believe that Britain was uninhabited till only seven centuries before the Christian æra; that, in two centuries after, a king, named *Prydain*, gave name to the whole island, and *probably* founded Abury, and that Silbury is a barrow raised in honour of his memory; yet such is the story derived from the Triads. In short, we regard the Welch romances, applied to our national history, as we do the Romish legends applied to Scripture; and we defy any person to show that they *have illustrated* our national history. Instead of authentic chronicles, they have given us romances about Arthur and Merlin's prophecies. As to the helio-arkite superstition of Bryant, &c. it is a mountain made out of a mole-hill, so few and so equivocal are the reminiscences of the deluge. It has to encounter the profound learning of Sir William Drummond, and the phenomena of geology. For ourselves, we affirm that no man ever *did*, or ever *could* in any age elucidate mythology with historical certainty, and no man now but a Bryant, or philo-Bryant, would imagine such a possibility to exist. Were it not for our scanty limits, we could prove it at great length to be impossible. One remark will,

* See our Magazine for January, p. 60.

however, suffice; viz. that it is physically impossible to determine such a question, unless we actually knew what was the mythology of the Antediluvians. Sir William Drummond has examined the helio-arkite theory minutely (Origines, b. iv. ch. 3), and he supposes, in that chapter (vol. ii. 120), that the ZODIACAL CATASTERISMS WERE ACTUALLY DIVIDED BEFORE THE DELUGE. That there are a few scanty reminiscences of that event (i. e. *possible* reminiscences), he admits: but when we find THE WHOLE MYTHOLOGY OF THE DRUIDS, *by a most licentious use of etymology and poetical figures, resolved into an* ALLEGORY OF NOAH AND THE ARK, we affirm, that it is no more than that corruption of history by fancy, for which the Welch have ever been notorious.

We shall say no more upon the subject, because, in fact, the theory is only a transfer to Noah of Tsabaisms, appertaining to the sun; because we consider assent to mythology, or to comments upon it, as if it were history, to be an unreasonable demand; because it is utterly unphilosophical to identify imagination with truth; and because Sir William Drummond supports us in our distrust.

It is, however, a part of *bonâ fide* history, that Jupiters and Junos were worshipped; and Mr. Bowles, leaving to modern Ovids the histories of their Metamorphoses, does not deduce our national antiquities from Brute, the son of Eneas, or make Noah to have borne the name of Hu, and to have landed in Wales, or Arthur to have been superior to Cæsar, and Merlin to Solomon. Mr. Bowles does not make scientific embellishments out of nursery tales. He goes to the rational historians of Greece and Rome, and finds their affirmations vindicated by evidence, and it is only because an helio-arkite mythological bad taste prevailed, that we have not the *real* history of Abury or Stonehenge. We might otherwise have had a British Herodotus, if the fortune-teller Merlin had not been the object of British admiration —if Moore's Almanack had not been elevated over Tacitus's Annals. Mr. Bowles finds from Lucan, and from the *legitimate,* not *natural,* children of history, that the peculiar deities of the Celts were Teutates, Hesus, Taranis, Tanarus, or Taranis, and Belinus.

TEUTATES. This, Mr. Bowles says, was the Egyptian *Thoth,* the Roman *Mercury.* Cæsar says of the Celts, "Deum maxime Mercurium colunt;" and Livy, "that high barrows were erected to his honour." Now Matthew Paris writes, that the Britons did especially venerate Mercury; and Mr. Bowles observes, that

> "Almost every British hill, whose steep declivities rather resemble the shape of an artificial mound than of an abrupt and natural hill, is called *Toot* or *Tout,* and *Tout-hill,* quasi *Teut.* Many hills in Dorsetshire are so called." P. 50.

Thus Mr. Bowles. Is it not known that Westminster Abbey is founded upon the site of a temple of Apollo (see Dugdale's Monast. i. 55), and that *Tothill* fields are adjacent? We are happy to furnish Mr. Bowles with this historical support of his hypothesis concerning Abury, which hypothesis we will now quote:

> "The first temple [Abury] being constructed of unhewn stones to the first deity [Theutates], the second temple [Stonehenge] to the second deity [Belinus or Apollo], would be of a later age and more polished character, as marked by the hewn, regular, and mortised stones of Stonehenge. *Pausanias records, that thirty stones are sacred to Mercury, and the larger inner circle is exactly that number.* All these remarkable circumstances could not have met, I think, without establishing the point, that this temple is the temple of Teutates, and the mound close to it is Mercurii Tumulus; and let it not be forgotten, that the very kind of mound, almost as large, is found surrounded by mystic stones, at New Grange in Ireland." P. 50.

Mr. Bowles further remarks, that the stones which compose the innermost circles were twelve, according to the months: the outermost were thirty, the number of days in the month (p. 46). It is also clearly shown by Mr. Higgins, from Dr. Borlase, that the number of stones did denote certain astronomical cycles, and that the frequent recurrence of similar numbers removed every supposition of accident being the cause. Cæsar shows that the Druids *were* astronomers. Of course, it is easy and fair to infer, that their stone circles were temples, in the form of orreries: and the inferences from the numbers of stones are justifiable deductions; but Dr. Meyrick's presumption of "*the helio-arkite god symbolized by a bull,*" turns upon a most dashing *petitio principii,* viz. that

the Tsabaists, who thus symbolized the sun, afterwards deposed him, and put the patriarch Noah in his stead—a supposition which Sir William Drummond shows must be made to establish the helio-arkite theory. See his Origines, ii. 98-100.

Concerning the tumuli denoting the worship of Mercury, we add, that there are a *Tothill*, Lincolnshire, near Alford; a *Tuthill* near Thetford; a *Tuthill* or *Toothill*, Yorkshire; a *Tutshill* near Chepstow; and a *Tuttle-street*, Middlesex, between Forty-hill and Waltham Cross; besides perhaps many others. Indeed it is a solemn historical truth, that such tumuli were thrown up in honour of Mercury; that the Egyptian Thoth was Mercury, is affirmed by Cicero (quoted p. 65), and Eusebius, quoting the Phenician cosmogony of Samoniathon, says, "These things are written in the cosmogony of TAAUTUS" (p. 65). Moreover,

"The Egyptian Hermes (the Phenician TAAUTUS and Celtic Teutates) is said to have invented the Zodiac; *unde* the twelve stones for the *months;* and *thirty* for the *days* of the months; but is it not still more conclusive, that the very form of the temple at Avebury is seen in the centre of the Zodiac, which Kircher describes as being from the second Hermes." P. 70.

Mr. Bowles (pref. xi) further observes, that the form of Abury is precisely that of the symbolical representation of the Deity in this Zodiac of Kircher, who certainly never saw Abury. He also supposes (Id. xiii.) that the mound of Taute was changed into Silbury from the burial of some distinguished chief upon it.

Stonehenge, Mr. Bowles thinks, from the words of Diodorus, to have been the Temple of the Sun.

We do not think that either temple (Abury or Stonehenge) was exclusively devoted to one particular Celtic deity; but that they were rather, as many have supposed, Pantheons.

The next Druidical subject is *Tanhill*, to which an ancient British trackway leads (p. 37). Mr. Bowles thinks that the name was derived from *Tanaris*, or *Taranis*, the Celtic name of Jupiter Tonans. It is certain that an altar was found in Cheshire, inscribed JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO TANARO (p. 63), and Mr. Bowles adds,

"A singular confirmation of all that has been said respecting the temple dedicated to Teutates [Abury], is found in Oxfordshire. Here are the Roll-riche stones, the same kind of monument as Avebury—the great forest of Whichwood; nearer is the great mound at Tadmerton, the derivation of which is the same as Teutates, Thoth, Tad, Teut. Here is GREAT TEW; and here also TARAN-HILL (Tarn-hill), the hill of Taronis." P. 56.

Mr. Bowles finds that the avenue of stones at Abury assimilates to those of Sphinxes in the Egyptian temples; and that Silbury hill, the mound of Thoth (as he presumes), is pyramidical, and covers exactly the same extent of land as the great pyramid. P. 57.

In p. 228 Mr. Bowles shows, that in the earliest periods of Christianity in this kingdom, after the departure of the Romans, it was common to bury the dead by the way-side, after the ancient manner. He presumes, that a stone which he mentions belonged to a Christian, because it was symbolized by a cross. We beg to observe, that crosses occur in Thibetian, Egyptian, and Indian monuments, Persian and Sidonean coins, and the tombs of Naxi Rustan near Persepolis. According to the Egyptian hieroglyphic system, the cross signified (being an abridged representation of the Phallus) future life (see Socrat. v. 17). The stone, however, very probably did apply to a Christian, and Mr. Bowles is perfectly correct in supposing that the D. M. is no proof of Paganism. It is well known, that Θ. K. [Θεοις Καταχθονιοις] and D. M. [*Diis Manibus*] are common sigles of Pagan tombs. But they appear, as in the present presumed case, upon those of Christians. Mabillon, Fabietti, Lupi, and several others, have written upon this very point of D. M. upon Christian tombs. Θ. K. some of them have converted into Θεω Κτιστη, and D. M. into *Deo Magno*, for which there is some support in the inscription beginning DEO MAG. in Fabretti, Inscr. p. 564; but nevertheless it was only a *formula* retained by the Christians from custom, and only one among many other pagan phrases, retained in early christian monuments.

This subject of ancient tombs leads Mr. Bowles to the Barberini or Portland vase, the subject of which, we say with Plautus, "*præter Sibyllam leget nemo, nam divinandum est.*" That it refers to a female at the point of death, signified by the extinguished torch, and taking leave of her

husband, by holding his hand, the χρηστη χαιρε seems very plain. That the serpent is not necessarily the emblem of immortal life, is proved by the known fact, that the Roman ladies played with domestic snakes, as well as lap-dogs. The broken column, with its capital thrown down, is a sepulchral Grecism, and, in our opinion, the rock and the tree were ornamental, without symbolic meaning, or had only one of interment in a σπηλαιον overhung by a tree. In our opinion, it is only a varied χρηστη χαιρε—and, if it must have a particular appropriate meaning, must be one which is mythological. The idea of Mr. Bowles is however exceedingly ingenious, and as such we give it:

"Christian, take your Bible! Can we who have read of man's first disobedience doubt what is the meaning of the *column* and its *capital* in the dust. When a peculiar tree is over the head of her who bears in her dying hand the extinguished torch, do we not trace the immediate, the instant resemblance to that tree, of whose fruit the *woman* eat and died." P. 238.

That this could not be the fact is evident, and we only add the corollary which Mr. Bowles draws from his hypothesis, viz. "that the further we penetrate through the umbrage of antiquity, *the purer and more exalted will its mythology become*, till human thought, astonished, finds itself in the confines of Revelation." P. 238.

This we doubt. Not Gulliver's Travels are more extravagant than the most remote mythological tales known. Such are those of Berosus, who says, that the first ages of the world were peopled by monsters; and we should believe with Sir William Drummond*, that Berosus had indulged in allegory, if geology had not undeniably proved that monsters did actually abound in the ages alluded to by Berosus. If we go to Australia, we find wooden idols; if to the American savages nothing better. Therefore we do *not* think that by following up mythology to its source, we shall ever come to Scripture.

But we must approach to a close. Mr. Bowles has discovered and abstracted a lost chartulary of Stanley Abbey, vindicated the cause of the oppressed poor and calumniated Clergy, and interspersed his work with various *diatribes*, inculcating benevolent and elegant sentiment. Among these is an interesting disquisition upon parochial psalmody; and therein Mr. Bowles maintains, in opposition to Dr. Burney, that the tune of the old English Hundredth is not of foreign extraction, but strictly English, and the genuine composition of Dowland.

"The peculiar accent of the words prove that this tune must have been originally made to these very English words, and to no other; for this tune will not *fit* (if I may say so) any other words of the whole 150 psalms, and in this, and in no other psalm, the musical accents fall on exactly the proper and peculiar words, where the stress is required." P. 207.

Mr. Bowles shows, in warm colours, the impropriety of parsonage-houses, sash-windowed and modern, in no harmony with ecclesiastical architecture; and observes, that a peal of church bells can never be harmonious, unless they are tuned by a monochord divided into intervals, because no set of bells are ever cast quite in tune. In general the third is too *flat*, and the fourth too *sharp*, the effect of which is doubly discordant. P. 259.

We say no more. It is unnecessary to compliment Mr. Bowles.

68. *The Vices, a Poem. By* Junius. Philips, Charing Cross.

MR. E. H. BARKER, of Thetford, in his letters to Charles Butler, the amiable friend of civil and religious liberty, on the subject of Junius, justly says, that the similarity of hand-writings is a very fallacious argument in attempting to assign the patriotic effusions of Junius to any particular individual.

The poem now before us was found amongst the papers of the great political publisher Almon, who was not aware of the author. A comparison with the published specimens of Junius's hand-writing, has induced the possessors of it to throw it before the public for their opinion. We are surprised that ever the editor or publisher should have been so deceived; the style of writing, the formation of the letters, being so entirely different from the specimen they have unfortunately selected to maintain their opinion.

As a poem it possesses great merit; the ideas are strong, nervously expressed; the satire is piquant, and the construction of the piece not bad.

* Origines, i. 43.

69. Mr. John Holmes, F.S.A. has printed for private circulation among his friends, "A descriptive Catalogue of Books," in his own Library, "with Notices of the Authors and Printers." Mr. Holmes's collection seems particularly rich in Ancient Histories, Chronicles, and the Theological Works of our early Reformers: and his annotations on the Authors, Translators, Commentators, Printers, and Editors, render this catalogue a valuable addition to the Bibliographical library.

FINE ARTS.

Designs of Gothic Furniture, by A. Pugin, are worthy of the talents of the artist, and highly creditable to the publisher, Mr. Ackermann, who has perhaps done more in promoting generally a taste for the fine arts, and in encouraging native talent, than any other competitor of the day. The work consists of twenty-seven beautifully coloured engravings, (accompanied with descriptive letter-press,) which represent every species of Gothic furniture necessary for the mansions of our nobility and gentry, and show that this style is not less adapted to interior than exterior decoration. The frontispiece is a charming specimen, both in design and execution. It exhibits collectively, in a splendid gothic apartment, the various articles of furniture, which are afterwards represented in detail, such as cabinets, bookcases, candelabras, lamps, chairs, tables, pianofortes, bureaus, sofas, mirrors, &c. It displays the appearance of an apartment fitted up in the general style of the 15th century, but with those improved forms, and elegant contrivances which the superiority of modern art and ingenuity has introduced. The combination and fitness of the whole are highly pleasing, and the decorations being less massive than those in use among our ancestors, produce a lightness of effect better suited to the apartments of our gay and lively fashionables, than the solemn gloom which accompanies the grandeur of the middle ages. We believe that this attempt to illustrate a style which is evidently rising in public favour, is the first regular work on the subject; and it will doubtless furnish many useful hints to decorators and upholsterers, as well as to those who may have occasion for their services.

Landseer's Monkeyana; or Men in Miniature. Parts I & II. Moon and Co.

This is the age of Monkeys! Men in real life seem to ape the tribe, which appears but a degraded species of themselves; and how close the resemblance is to be found may be seen by an examination of these spirited etchings of Landseer. Each part has four designs, exhibiting different situations and characters in life, and showing the union which exists, or would exist, were monkeys similarly placed, between this semi-biped and quadruped, and ourselves. Of those in the first number we prefer "the scurvy Politician" swallowing the comments of the Times on the Battle of Navarino, with the Examiner in his lap, and his globe by his side. But the Phlebotomy is truly laughable. A monkey pedagogue in the act of flogging a culprit urchin, whose extended jaws look dislike most effectually. In the affair of honour in No. II. the palpitations of the heart—the hesitating approach of the principals—the soul's misgivings at the cocking of the pistols, are well hit off; and the "sunshine of the soul, showing how gentlemen can make beasts of themselves," is calculated to do much good. The vices of the age are the fittest subjects for our keenest satire, and we rejoice when we see the most prominent of them brought before our senses, in all their glaring deformities, and hideous bestialities. These things of Mr. Landseer, pictures of every day occurrence, but slightly caricatured, are well drawn, and as well engraved.

Robson's Cities. No. IV. On the termination of this beautiful series of views, we can justly compliment the Editor for the good faith he has kept towards his subscribers. Of the merits of Mr. Robson as a draughtsman, we cannot speak too highly. His productions excite feelings of pleasure and surprise, and we know that on their accuracy we can rely. Having watched the progress of Mr. Robson's pencil to excellence, and dwelt with delight on the varied tints of his romantic scenery; we could not but hail the announcement of this series, as a work certain of meeting with encouragement. When the former numbers made their appearance, we spoke of them with that warmth which they were calculated to inspire, and this concluding number is by no means inferior in interest or execution. In his address, the Editor expresses his gratitude for the patronage received, and confesses that his hopes have been fully realized.

We hope to be able to notice, in our pages, the two eminent engravers who have succeeded in gaining the prizes alluded to in the following extract from the Address. We have our opinion. "To the engravers, whose names appear to the best executed plates, the Editor cheerfully acknowledges obligations, not merely for the skill and taste they display in their respective works, but for the kind solicitude they evinced to give him and the draftsman satisfaction. In

this the obligation and pleasure are mutual. Two of them will, hereafter, receive more substantial tokens of approval, as the Editor offered, at the commencement of the work, complimentary premiums for the best and second best plates. To the engraver of the former, a choice set of the proofs and etchings complete; and for the latter, a large paper copy. These premiums will be adjudged by a committee of five persons, three of whom are to be named by the engravers, in addition to Mr. Robson and the Editor."

The views now before us, are Westminster from the Surrey side of the bridge, an evening scene; London from the arch of Waterloo bridge; and another view from the new London bridge; a N.W. view of Durham, with the towering heights of the castle and cathedral, and a North-east view of the same city, with its hill of houses; Exeter from the North-west; and a South-west of Peterborough, particularly light and gay. Of these, London from the arch of Waterloo bridge, has, for us, the most charms; the magnificent arch of the bridge, grand and elegant, forms a bold feature in the foreground; the fine expansive arch—the massive pier, and substantial Doric columns, of great simplicity, and the light and tasteful balustrade, give an excellent idea of the superiority of this structure over every other of its kind in the world.

In addition to these, we have an engraved title page, cleverly designed—prettily drawn, and well engraved by Woolnoth. It exhibits views of six, and the armorial bearings of twenty-four, of the cathedrals; and the architectural ornaments selected to form this beautiful composition—the canopies—the trefoil headed arches—the cornice—the crocketed pinnacles, &c. have been chosen from the richest æras of the pointed style.

From a prospectus accompanying this number, we learn that Mr. Britton has made arrangements for a series of picturesque views of the principal antiquarian and architectural features of each of the cities. This has long been wanted; and the superior manner in which they must be executed, to form a companion to the series now completed, will preserve elegant and faithful representations of many a hitherto hidden architectural treasure.

Views in Stratford-upon-Avon, and its vicinity, illustrative of the Biography of Shakspeare. By Wm. Rider. Goodhugh, Oxford-street.

In presenting these etchings to the world, Mr. Rider has done that which must afford gratification to every admirer of Shakspeare; and the superior manner in which they are executed will ensure them a great share of popularity, and contribute to extend the fair fame of the artist. They represent the house of Shakspeare's birth; interior and exterior views of the residence of Anne Hathaway, the immortalized bride of the bard, with his courting chair: the keeper's lodge, Fulbrooke Park, the place of his temporary confinement; and the venerable mansion at Charlecote Hall, within whose walls Sir Thomas Lucy sat in magisterial authority on the offending poet.

The Temple of Jupiter in the island of Ægina. Moon and Co.

This is one of the most splendid prints that have been published for a length of time, and, from the nature of the subject, is likely to be extremely popular. It is from a painting by Turner, whose classic productions inspire all the enthusiasm that a delightful climate, magnificent scenery, gorgeous and sublime architecture, and lovely women, are capable of creating. His shrubbery waves with each passing breath; his edifices stand aloof, as things of heaven more than earth, and his females, beautiful in form, and graceful in attitude, are bewitchingly admirable. These are the general features which this eminent master, so prominently, so forcibly, delineates upon his canvas; and these are the characteristics of the luxuriant print before us. In the foreground appears the lovely veiled Europa heedlessly intrusting herself to the back of the noble animal whose form Jupiter has assumed. She is accompanied by her attendant nymphs dancing with graceful agility, and with instruments yielding sounds that in themselves produce delight and pleasure. In the centre is the extensive pile of buildings consecrated to the worship of the Supreme of Gods, with its hexastyle portico of the Doric order, grandly imbuing the mind with awe, and opposing an agreeable contrast to the serenity of the vale, in the left, shaded by towering trees and exuberant foliage, from the full glare of the eastern sun. In the extreme distance appears the ocean, through which the mighty Jupiter passed with his fair victim. The engraving is calculated to add another wreath to the well adorned brows of Mr. Pye, whose great taste is exhibited in the superior finishing which he has bestowed upon this picture.

Diorama.

Two new views are now to be seen at this interesting exhibition. The interior of the Cloister of St. Wandrille, near Rouen, in Normandy, is painted by M. Bouton. This picture, if not so generally pleasing as others we have seen, is truly wonderful in its effects of light and shade. The clouds pass so naturally over the picture, that it is almost impossible to conceive it is not reality. The leaves of the shrubs on the ruins, move with the wind. The sun appears and disappears, and a door opens and shuts. The other picture is a view of the Village of Unterseen, in the Canton of Berne. It is in the neighbourhood of immense mountains, co-

vered with eternal snows, and the glaring white effect on the singularly romantic Swiss cottages, is very pleasing, and forms a striking contrast to the sombre view of the Norman Cloister. The spirit of the proprietors of this exhibition, deserves all that public encouragement with which we doubt not it is rewarded.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford.

Summary of the Members of the University, Jan. 1828.

Members of Convocation..... ..	2365
Members on the Books.....	5009
Matriculations.....	397
Regents.....	185
Determining Bachelors in Lent.	273

Cambridge.

The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Mr. W. Selwyn, St. John's College, and Mr. T. W. Peile, Trinity Col.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem, for the present year is "Saul at Endor." The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that if any poem on the above subject shall be considered by the examiners to be entitled to distinguished commendation, a premium of £100 shall be given, instead of the usual sum of £40.

St. David's College.

A premium of 5*l.* will be awarded at the next Midsummer examination, for the best essay by a resident member of St. David's College, on each of the following subjects: *English*, "The necessity and advantage of an Established Church."—*Latin*, "Bonine an mali plus attulerit hominibus copia dicendi ac summum eloquentiæ studium?"—*Welch*, "Llesawl effeithiau undeb Cymru a Lloegr;"—and a premium of 5*l.* for the best examination in the subjects of the year.

London University.

A very numerous meeting of the proprietors of the new London University was lately held at the Freemasons'-Hall, Lord Auckland in the chair. Among the members of the council present were—the Dukes of Norfolk and Leinster, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Warburton, M.P., Mr. J. Smith, M.P., Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Alderman Wood, Dr. Birkbeck, &c. Lord Auckland congratulated the proprietors on the state of their great undertaking; the building was rapidly advancing to completion, and the professors, he had no doubt, would prove advantageous to their infant establishment and to the rising generation. He also rejoiced that the hostility which had been originally raised against them had ceased. The report stated that the original amount of capital subscribed would be sufficient to bring the scheme of academical education into full operation. It appeared that the total receipts, including donations, amounted, on the 31st of December 1827, to 71,205*l.*, while the expenditure, including the purchase of the land, the erection of the building, and all incidental expences, was 58,115*l.* 12*s.*

The Rev. Mark Noble's Manuscripts.

Dec. 24. The library of the late Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A., the sale of which was concluded this day, by Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, contained an extensive collection of original manuscripts from the pen of the Reverend biographer and genealogist, illustrative of British History, Biography, Family History, and the Fine Arts. These manuscripts were the fruit of many years elaborate research. Many of them were of great curiosity, and contained some interesting biographical and literary notices. We subjoin a description of some of them, with the prices they brought, and the names of the purchasers:—"Lives of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries," a curious and interesting manuscript, illustrated with pedigrees, 15 guineas, bought by *Mr. Nichols.*—"History of the Records in the Tower of London, with the Lives of the Keepers, especially since the reign of Henry VIII.: and some notices of their most remarkable Deputies," 4*l.* 4*s.* *Jones.*—"Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors, Keepers and Commissioners of the Great Seal," 11*s.* *Thorpe.*—"History of the Masters of the Rolls, from the Rev. John Taylor, LL.D., the last clergyman who held that office, to 1823," 3*l.* 5*s.* *Thorpe.*—"Lives of the Recorders and Chamberlains of the City of London," 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Jones.*—Catalogue of all the Religious Houses, Colleges, and Hospitals, in England and Wales, with a Dissertation on their Rise and Dissolution," 4 guineas. *Thorpe.*—"Account of the Metropolitans of England, commencing with Archbishop Wareham in 1504, and continued to the present Primate," 2*l.* 3*s.* *Tunno.*—"Catalogue of Knights from the time of Henry VIII. to George II., and some Portion of the Reign of George III., with Biographical Illustrations, 4 guineas. *Nichols.*—"Catalogue of all the Peers, Baronets, and Knights, created by Oliver Cromwell." 3*l.* *Whitmore.*—"Catalogue of Painters and Engravers in England, during the reign of George III., with a Memoir respecting the Arts during that Period," 1*l.* 16*s.* *Wellesley.*—"Continuation of the Earl of Orford's Catalogue of Engravers," 4*l.* 2*s.* *W. Nicol.*—"Account of the Seals of the Gentry in England since the Norman Conquest," 2*l.* 7*s.* *Thorpe.*—

"Annals of the Civil Wars of York and Lancaster," 5 guineas. *Hodges.*—"Life of Alice Ferrers, the favourite of Edward III," 2*l*. *Hodges.*—"Life of the family of Boleyn, particularly of Queen Ann Boleyn, with the life of her daughter Queen Elizabeth," 3*l*. 6*s*. *Payne.*—"Life of Queen Mary, exhibiting that part only of her character which represents her as a splendid Princess," 2*l*. *Hodges.*—"Relation of the Ambassadors and Agents, with other Illustrious Foreigners, who were in England, during the reign of King James I.," 3*l*. 4*s*. *Tunno.*—"The progresses of James I., exhibiting in a great measure his Majesty's private life," 3*l*. 5*s*., *Thorpe.*—"Memorabilia of the family of Killigrew," 2*l*. *Hodges.*—"Particulars of the family of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, being a continuation of Lowth's History," 3*l*. 15*s*. *Tunno.*—"History of the Dymokes, Champions of England." 1*l*. 18*s*. *Whitmore and Fenn.*—"Curious particulars of the learned Dr. Donne," 1*l*. 13*s*. *W. Nicol.*—"Genealogical Memoirs of the Imperial and Royal House of Buonaparte," including separate memoirs of the ministers, great officers of state, marshals, &c. of the Emperor," 2*l*. 11*s*. *Thorpe.*—"Memoirs of the family of Sheridan, with an account of the Chamberlasns and Lindleys," 1*l*. 10*s*. *Hodges.*

Ready for Publication.

The Fifth Volume of Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century; By John Nichols, F.S.A. Among the principal characters in this Volume are Jos. Gulston, Esq. Rev. Dr. Courayer, Rev. Francis Peck, Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Hon. Daines Barrington, Bishop Barrington, Rev. John Price, George Steevens, Esq. and Joseph Pinkerton, Esq. of whom Portraits are given.

The Wards of London; comprising an Historical and Topographical Description of every object of importance within the boundaries of the City.

Public Characters, Vol. I. comprising Portraits, with Biographical and Characteristic Sketches of Twenty-seven distinguished Personages of the present age.

A comparative View of the social Life of England and France, from the restoration of Charles the Second to the French Revolution. By the Editor of Madame du Deffand's Letter.

Part I. of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects contained in the Museum of the Company. By Thos. Horsfield, M.D., F.R.S. &c.

The Dramatic Works of George Peele, the contemporary of Marlowe and Shakspeare, now first collected from rare and unique copies. Edited by the Rev. Alex. Dyce, B.A.

Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, consilio et cura Jacobi Facciolati, opera et studio Ægidii Forcellini, alumni seminarii Patavini lucubratum. A Jacobo Bailey, A.M. Regiæ Societatis Literarum Socio.

On the Methods of Determining Terrestrial Longitudes by the Moon's Right Ascension, as deduced from her Altitudes and Culminations. By John Crisp, Capt. Madras Army, Assistant under the Surveyor General of India.

Introduction to the Hindoostanee Language. By W. Yates, author of a Sanscrit grammar.

A Discourse on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, originally published as a Preliminary Treatise to the Library of useful Knowledge, illustrated with engravings.

Elements of the Sanscrit Language; or an Easy Guide to the Indian Tongue. By Wm. Price, M.R.S.L., &c. Also, by the same Author, A New Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language; to which are added, Selections from the best Authors: and Husn Oo Dil, or Beauty and Heart; a pleasing allegory in Eleven Chapters, composed by Alfetta of Nishapoor (Persian and English).

A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking, in Surrey. Second Edition, with Additions.

Cameleon Sketches. By the Author of the Picturesque Promenade round Dorking.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Latin Language. By the Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, A. M. one of the Masters of Reading School.

Lectures on the Art of Writing, with a brief History of the Art, &c. By J. Carstairs, author of Tachygraphy, or the Flying Pen.

First Part of the Bibliographer's Manual; being an account of rare, curious, and useful books, published in or relating to Great Britain or Ireland, from the invention of printing; with bibliographical and critical notices, &c. By W. Lowndes.

A volume of miscellaneous prose essays, and sketches of society and manners, to be entitled Waifs and Strays; or Scenes of Life, and Shades of Character.

Dunwich: a Tale of the Splendid City. In four cantos. By James Bird, author of Vale of Slaughden, &c.

The Potter's Art, a poem, in three cantos.

Rev. G. Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Science, designed to exhibit the original susceptibility of the mind.

Dr. Pye Smith's Four Discourses on the Sacrifice, Priesthood, Atonement, and Redemption of Christ.

Abernethy's Lectures on Surgery, &c.

Plain Advice to Landlords and Tenants, Lodging-house Keepers, and Lodgers. By the Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators."

No. VIII. of Foreign Topography. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, F.S.A.

Preparing for Publication.

The First Volume of Mr. Hunter's History and Topography of the Deanery of

Doncaster will be ready for delivery to the subscribers in the course of a few weeks.

In Ten Monthly Parts, Fac-Similes of more than Five Hundred Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages, conspicuous in English History, from the Reign of Richard the Second to that of Charles the Second, containing many passages from important Letters; engraved in Fifty Plates, under the direction of CHARLES JOHN SMITH, and accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs.

The Second Volume of the Works of Arminius. Translated from the Latin, with illustrative notes. By JAMES NICHOLS.

An Introduction to the Literary History of the Bible. By JAMES TOWNLEY, D.D. Author of "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," &c.

The History of Ireland, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical; with the Lives of the Stuarts. From authentic documents in the native Irish Language, and from rare State Papers. Translated and compiled by Lieut.-Col. KEENE.

"India;" containing a Treatise on the Casts of India, an Historical Sketch of the state and condition of the native Indians under former Governments, &c. By Mr. RICKARDS.

Observations on Projections, with a Description of a Georama, by M. DELANGLARD, Member of the Geographical Society of Paris.

The First Lines of Philosophical and Practical Chemistry, including the recent discoveries and doctrines of the Science. By Mr. J. S. FORSYTH. Also, by the same Author, the First Lines of Analytical and Experimental Mineralogy.

Part I. of the Oxford Atlas of Ancient Geography, with Maps and Plans illustrative of the most popular Grecian and Roman Historians.

Italy under Napoleon, in two vols. 8vo. from the Italian of Carlo Botta, by the Author of the Life of Joanna Queen of Naples.

Tales of the Wars of our Time. By the Author of the Recollections of the Peninsula, &c.

The Medico-Botanical Society of London intend to publish their Transactions as an 8vo Quarterly Journal. The first Number will shortly appear.

The Calendar of Prophecy. By the Rev. GEORGE STANLEY FABER.

Æsop's Fables, English and Latin, interlineary, for the benefit of those who not having a Master, would learn either of these Tongues. By JOHN LOCKE, Gent. Author of an Essay on the Human Understanding. The Third Edition, revised and corrected by P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D. Editor of Juvenal's Satires, Works of Horace, and Virgil's Bucolics, on the same plan. Also, the Gospel of St. Luke, and a Greek Delectus, with interlinear Translations.

An Abridgment and Translation of Viger, Bos, Hoogeveen, and Herman, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. J. SEAGER, Author of "the Critical Observations on Classical Authors."

The Medea of Euripides, on the plan of the Hecuba. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR.

Life of Robert Burns, for Constable's Miscellany. By Mr. LOCKHART.

A Translation of Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme. By the Translator of M. Jouy's "Sylla."

Moral and Sacred Poetry; selected from the works of the most admired Authors, ancient and modern. By THOMAS WILLCOCKS and THOMAS HORTON.

The Harp of Judah, a selection of pieces relating to the Jews. To which will be added a few Poems on the subject of different religious societies.

A Comparative Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography, from Original Authorities. By Mr. ARROWSMITH.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 28. F. Palgrave, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society, and offered for its museum, a gold leaf impressed on each side with Greek inscriptions, presumed to be charms.

A second letter was read from Wm. Cotton, Esq. F.S.A. of the Priory, Leatherhead, giving a circumstantial account of the opening of several barrows at Botree-hill, near St. Just and the Land's End in Cornwall, in Sept. 1826. The communication was accompanied by plans and sketches.

Some impressions were presented of the monumental brass of Thomas Sparke, D.D. (we believe the celebrated Puritan divine temp. Charles I.) containing his portrait.

March 6. Mr. Ellis communicated a Petition presented to Lord Burleigh, by a party who was in prison for hearing mass beyond sea.

There was also read a third communication from Mr. Cotton, detailing his explorations of several hill-forts in Cornwall; and two sheets were exhibited, containing beautiful fac-similes by Mr. Stephanoff, of fragments of paintings recently discovered on the wainscoting in Westminster Abbey which has been known by the name of King Sebert's shrine.

March 13. The following gentlemen were

appointed Auditors for the present year: Davies Gilbert, Esq. Francis Douce, Esq. Henry Petrie, Esq. and Joseph Sabine, Esq.

Mr. Ellis communicated, from the MSS. of Bishop Kennet in the British Museum, a "Relation of the Court of Rome," translated from a Statistical Report made by a Venetian diplomatist, on his return to the Republic, after an embassy to the Papal Court. Such memorials were constantly required by the State of Venice from its Ambassadors; and it was remarked, that a nearly continuous series for four centuries might be formed by searching the various collections of MSS. in Europe. The present document is of as late a date as 1703, and, after a review of Papal politics, gives a particular account of the circumstances attending the last election to the Popedom, and of the then principal members of the College of Cardinals.

March 20. Mr. Ellis continued the reading of the same paper.

March 27. The Auditors made their report of the state of the Society's finances, when Mr. Nicolas gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee (selected from members not in the present Council) to investigate the expenses of the Society's recent publications.

Two accurate and tasteful drawings were presented by Edward Blore, Esq. F.S.A. of the Church and stone Pulpit at Beaulieu, in Hampshire. They were accompanied by a description of the church (formerly the refectory), and an account of the present state of the other remains.*

Dr. Latham, of Winchester, presented a drawing representing several antiquities at different times found in the New Forest. One is a small golden box, in the form of a cross, ornamented on the outside with the various symbols of the passion (as the cock, ladder, crown of thorns, hammer, nails, &c.) and presumed to have been made for the preservation of reliques. The other curiosities represented were a large ancient spur, and three rings.

The Society then adjourned to the 17th of April.

Tesselated Pavement.—We are informed by our Correspondent Salopiensis, that a fragment of a tesselated pavement was discovered at the Roman station of Uriconium (Wroxeter), co. Salop, in the latter part of 1827, and is a pattern by far the most elegant that has hitherto been found at that place. When entire it appears to have formed the floor of an apartment 15 feet square. The ground of the whole is a dark purple. The ornamented part formed a parallelogram, the upper and lower parts of which appears to have been occupied by a broad border of convoluted wreaths of tessellæ, red, green, and white, enclosing within each compartment formed by the curves of the wreaths a roundel of red and white tessellæ. The central figure consisted of four square compartments, formed by narrow borders of convoluted wreaths, red, green, and white, having the four corners of each worked into semicircular ornaments by similar borders of wreath-work. A circle of beautiful interlaced work, red and white, within two interesting squares of convoluted wreaths, red, green, and white, and green and white, occupied the centre of each square. A border of similar convoluted wreath-work surrounded the whole pavement, which was terminated by a deep border of plain green tessellæ of a larger size, divided from the former border by three very narrow stripes of small tessellæ, white, purple, and white. The whole is now destroyed; but an accurate drawing has been made of it, from which a coloured etching has been published. It is also understood that a series of Plates (about 20 in number) illustrative of the numerous Roman antiquities of this station, is in great forwardness, and will shortly be published.

The Manor Shore, York.

The labours of the excavators among the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, which were suspended in autumn, through the exhaustion of the funds subscribed for that purpose, have been resumed, and this week have led to further discoveries. A spacious apartment has been explored 22 feet wide, extending in a direction to the Multangular Tower. In the room which contains the fire-place, and in which it will be recollected, that the first discovery was made of the centre-knots, which had formerly ornamented the roof of this venerable pile, two more have been turned up. The one is a large one, corresponding with that formerly found, its diameter being 2 feet 4 inches. In the centre of the foliage with which it is enriched, is the symbolic emblem of the lamb bearing a cross; there is also introduced the carving of a ring and staple. The other is a smaller knot, which has joined some of the inferior ribs of the arched roof, and is carved into a cluster of maple leaves. These discoveries still further evince the pristine grandeur of this spacious apartment, whose proportions must have been of a noble kind.

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* We shall be excused for mentioning that a view of Beaulieu Refectory (in another point), and an excellent architectural description, by Mr. J. C. Buckler, were published in our Magazine for Dec. 1820. The pulpit and the adjoining staircase are also neatly represented in vol. LXVI. p. 289, accompanied by an article written by E. Rudge, Esq. F.S.A.

SELECT POETRY.

IDYL. MENALCAS AND CYNTHIA.

Written in Latin by Sir RICHARD PAUL JODRELL, *Bart. Anglicized by* JOHN TAYLOR, *Esq.*

O lovely Venus, queen of smiles!
O Cupid, full of sportive wiles!
And ye who feel love's gentle flame
Assail you with resistless aim,
Say with what fond delusive fire,
Menalcas, all her soul's desire,
Fair Cynthia woo'd, but, cruel youth,
Why disregard her tender truth?
Why thus her soft emotions slight,
And shun the damsel's hated sight?
While in despair her bosom sighs,
Victim of thy bewitching eyes?
Canst thou behold with proud disdain
Those lips where Venus seems to reign?
Her kiss that with more sweetness glows
Than bees can gather from the rose?
Who courts thee, lovely Cynthia, now,
And breathes for thee the fervent vow?
Thou glory of the Sylvan plain,
The brightest of the Virgin train;
Ye Graces mourn, the fairest flow'r
That e'er has deck'd the vernal bow'r,
Is doom'd in blooming youth to fade,
And sink in death's terrific shade;
Nor does the darling of her heart
With pity sooth her burning smart,
Far less, for all her fond desire,
Returns no spark of kindred fire.
Menalcas, sure thou drew'st thy blood
From some fell monster of the wood.
Not she of Colchis, potent dame,
For Jason felt a brighter flame;
Not Ariadne more bewail'd,
When faithless perjur'd Theseus sail'd,
Than Cynthia feels, but feels in vain,
For thee, Menalcas, cruel swain.
In pride of youth her beauty flies,
And sickness dims her sparkling eyes.
Oh! faithless wretch, by thee betray'd,
In sorrow sinks that hapless maid,
Dire fury agitates her frame,
And now, with wild and wand'ring aim,
She calls the priestess of the train
Who rites perform in Bacchus' fane;
The locks seem starting from her head,
And o'er her snow-white bosom spread;
And now, with languor faint and still,
She listens to the murm'ring rill;
Then with her blood-stain'd hands she tries
Upon the rugged rocks to rise,
And on the top, with stern despair,
She calls aloud 'Menalcas!' there,
And fain would perish on the spot;
Alas! Menalcas heeds her not.
But thou, O Nemesis! dread pow'r,
Whose justice brings the vengeful hour,
Let proud Menalcas deeply prove
The pangs of disappointed love;
Feel all the woes, but feel too late,
Of Cynthia's sad untimely fate.

On seeing the Portrait of the Right Hon. LORD HILL, *in the Guild Hall, Shrewsbury.*

WHEN gallant Hill in battle bled,
Salopia's sons look'd anxious on,
Wept when the wounding bullet sped,
And smil'd when Victory's wreath he won.

But when the Gallic foe subdued,
On Honour's laurels sought he rest,
She bid him welcome to her arms,
By Glory and by Virtue blest.

Salop. H. P.

LINES

Addressed to the Visitors of the Bazaar, in the grounds of the Marquis of Exeter, at Burleigh, for the benefit of the Rutlandshire and Stamford Infirmary, March 5, 1828.

AWAY, ye comic ballad singers,
Chanting with glee, Come buy a broom,
I sell the works of polished fingers,
Figured by no vulgar loom.

No servile hands, to tasks confin'd,
Fashion'd these toys at number'd hours;
But ladies fair, of taste refin'd,
Sprinkled them lightly o'er with flowers.

For Pity touch'd each noble heart
The griefs of others to assuage,
Some consolation to impart
To those who droop with want and age.

Then haste to buy, for e'en a fan
From agony a child may save;
A landscape may restore a man
Sinking with sickness to the grave.

And none can deem the money lost
Expended on a bauble here;
A single kerchief's trifling cost
May wipe away full many a tear.

Answer to the two Charades in p. 73.

THOUGH the thoughts of a POULTICE are really quite shocking,
Yet I'll eat a RUMP STEAK with my charming "BLUE STOCKING!"

Exeter. POETICUS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

[*Feb.* 18. A great number of petitions were presented to both Houses of Parliament from Protestant Dissenters, praying for the repeal of the TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 18.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord *Normanby* rose, and called for an explanation of the circumstances which led to the dissolution of the late Administration.—Mr. *Huskisson* entered into a full explanation of his conduct in the late transactions. "In the middle of November last (said the Right Hon. Gentleman) Lord Goderich casually stated to me in conversation that Mr. Tierney had suggested that it would be desirable to ask Lord Althorp whether he would undertake the office of Chairman of the intended Finance Committee. Upon this I gave my opinion that the public service would be well consulted by Lord A.'s appointment to that situation. A few days afterwards, Lord Goderich intimated to me that the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Herries) had not been informed of Lord A.'s nomination, and requested me to mention the subject to Mr. Herries. I immediately went to Mr. Herries, and having stated what had taken place, he seemed to agree on the subject with Lord Goderich, Mr. Tierney, and myself; but the next day Mr. Herries stated that he had reason to take a different view from what had occurred to him the day before, with respect to the person to be appointed Chairman. On the 26th of December I received from Lord Goderich a communication, forwarding to me a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, after adverting to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, conveyed the conditional resignation of the Right Hon. Gentleman by whom it was written. I felt from that moment I must despair of being able to conduct the affairs of Government in this House, with any degree of advantage to the public service; and on the 29th I informed Lord Goderich I would attend the Cabinet that day, but certainly would take no part in its deliberations. His Lordship replied, "If such be your intentions, my Government is at an end. If you retire, my Administration is no longer in existence."—Mr. *Herries* then entered into an explanation. He stated that Lord Althorp had been nominated Chairman of the Finance Committee, without such nomination having been communicated to him; he remonstrated with Lord Goderich as to the manner in which he had been treated, and told his Lordship his public and personal objections to the course that had been pursued. He also wrote a letter to Lord G., fully explaining his sentiments. On the 29th of Dec. (said Mr. Herries) the noble Lord entered upon the subject with me, in a conversation, requesting to know from me distinctly, whether I intended to resign in the event of Lord Althorp being appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee. My answer was, that I was not giving in my resignation, but merely stating the grounds on which alone I could continue to hold office. In conclusion, the Right Hon. Gentleman strongly disclaimed his ever having shown a wish unnecessarily to embarrass, much less to overturn the government.—Mr. *Tierney*, in explanation, said, that he might have been wrong in not consulting Mr. Herries; but he had not the slightest intention of giving offence. He must, however, advert to that unaccountable part of the conduct of Mr. Herries, who, on the 19th of December, appeared to agree with his colleagues in the appointment of Lord Althorp, but on the 21st resigned his office. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with declaring himself ready to support the present Administration so long as he could approve of their measures.—Mr. *Peel* stated, that on the 8th or 9th of January last the King entrusted the Duke of Wellington with a commission to submit to him a list of men from whom to form a new Administration; his Majesty stated to the noble Duke that the last Cabinet had been dissolved by their own dissentions, "and if," said his Majesty, "they had not so dissolved themselves by their own acts, I should have remained faithful to them to the last." It is due to his Majesty thus publicly to state the real character of an occurrence to which so much public reference has been made.

HOUSE of LORDS, *Feb.* 19.

The *Marquis* of *Londonderry*, on presenting a petition from some Roman Catholics of Ireland, declared that no measure could be more calculated to render benefit to that country than the suppression of that mischievous body, the Catholic Association. —Lord *Goderich*, alluding to what had been said in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, repelled the imputation of his having gone to the King with covert intentions to overthrow the late Administration. His Lordship repeated what he had formerly stated, that the dissensions in regard to the financial committee were the real immediate cause of the dissolution.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *R. Gordon*, after a very impressive speech, which was followed by some humane and forcible observations upon the subject by Mr. *Peel*, obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relating to Lunatics, and facilitate the erection of lunatic asylums.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 22.

Lord *Palmerston* moved the Army Estimates, for six months, for the maintenance of 91,075 men for that time; his Lordship observing that this insertion of the number of men now proposed in the Mutiny Bill would not preclude any reduction proposed by the Finance Committee, or which the House might hereafter think necessary.

Feb. 25. Lord *Nugent* presented a petition from the Duke of Norfolk, six other Roman Catholic Peers, seven Roman Catholic Baronets, and five eldest sons of Roman Catholic Peers, and five thousand others, against the Corporation and Test Acts.

Sir *G. Clerk* (in a Committee of Supply) moved the Naval Estimates. Sir *J. Yorke* hoped the Finance Committee would direct their views to the naval service with as much effect as those of the Duke of Wellington had been directed to the Ordnance department. The gallant admiral complained of the perpetual changes in the naval uniform; he also adverted to the loss sustained by the recent arrangements respecting the sailors' jackets.—Sir *G. Clerk* defended the change.—Sir *J. Brydges* deprecated the dismissal of the yeomanry corps.—Mr. *S. Rice* defended the dismissal on the score of economy, to which the late government stood pledged. He denied that there was the slightest wish or intention to offend those corps, of whose value the late minister was fully aware.—Mr. *Littleton* approved of the measure. He had, in 1817, proposed a similar one.—Sir *R. Heron* thought the corps a dangerous one to employ even in times of peace, and only objected to the measure that it did not abolish the yeomanry altogether. They ought to have been abolished ten years before.—Lord *Palmerston* said the measure had effected a saving of 86,000*l.* independent of taxes; he was prepared to defend the measure.

On the resolution of 91,075 men for the service of the next six months, Mr. *Alderman Waithman* moved an amendment, substituting 81,075.—Sir *J. Yorke* thought if the Turkish manifesto was a genuine document, it would be most inexpedient at the present moment to make so large a reduction as that proposed by Mr. Alderman Waithman. The resolution, as well as those that followed, was then put and carried.

Mr. *Tennyson* moved the second reading of the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill, the borough having been proved guilty of the grossest bribery and corruption before a committee of the House. The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Feb. 26. Numerous petitions having been presented against the Test and Corporation Acts, Lord *John Russell*, pursuant to notice, rose to move their repeal. He stated that the last time the question was brought forward, it was introduced by Mr. Fox; but notwithstanding his eloquence and strength of argument, his proposition was rejected by the House. A great change, however, had since taken place in public opinion; as a proof of which, in the year 1790, the Common Council and Court of Aldermen of London passed resolutions against the repeal of those acts, while in the present day the same bodies had petitioned Parliament in their favour. The principle he (Lord John Russell) advocated was, that there should be no restriction, save that which was directed by the 5th Geo. IV., which declares that no man shall be obliged to undergo any further test than that of "swearing faith and true allegiance to our sovereign Lord King George the Fourth." This Act requires of them that they shall partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: the most solemn ordinance of our Church is thus used for a party purpose. "I cannot admit," said his Lordship, "that the security of the Church is founded upon such exclusion as that contemplated by the statutes under consideration. For my own part I most cordially subscribe to the opinion of Bishop Kennet, that the established religion of England exists, not in consequence of such protections as the Test and Corporation Acts, but because it is really scriptural; because, by its general moderation, its fair and temperate character, its decent and impressive ordinances, it is suited to the feelings and wants of the majority of the people. If we look to the legislation of Italy, of Austria, and other continental states, we find no such strange and intolerable anomaly as is experienced in this country. In Austria, which is a Catholic state, although the Protestant Dissenters profess a religion repugnant to the established religion of the country, no opposition is on that account made to their admission to civil offices." After passing a just eulogium on the Duke of Wellington, his Lordship concluded by moving, "That this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of so much of the said Acts as requires persons, before they are admitted into any office or place in corporations, or having accepted any office, civil or military, or any place of trust under the crown, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the Church of England."—Mr. *J. Smith* said, the House was now called upon to do an act of justice towards three-eighths of the whole

population of the country—to relieve from a deep and galling insult so great a portion of the inhabitants of these realms—to get rid of laws which were equally absurd, cruel, and unjust.—Mr. *Wilbraham* and Mr. *Ferguson* supported the motion.—Mr. *Huskisson* was willing to allow that the Dissenters form a most respectable body in the community, but he regretted that the noble Lord had brought forward this motion at the present time. He feared it would have a tendency to interrupt the spirit of harmony and concord now prevailing; and that we should again be under the necessity of retracing that line of demarcation between the Established Church and the Dissenters, which was almost obliterated by time, mutual forbearance, and mutual good will. "It is because I feel anxious for the success of the Catholic question, and because I think the present discussion is not likely to advance it, that I express my dissent to the motion of the noble Lord. If you repeal the law that affects the Dissenters, and leave untouched the restrictive enactments against other classes, you invert the present state of the case, you depart from the principle, you turn the principle into a rule in favour of the Dissenters, and make the exclusion of the Catholics the exception to the general rule."—Lords *Nugent* and *Milton* warmly supported the motion.—Mr. *Peel* did not wish to oppose the motion. If it could be supposed that the Dissenters might enjoy the rights from which they are so to be excluded with perfect security to the Establishment, he should be strongly inclined to vote for the repeal.—Mr. *Brougham* spoke at great length in support of the motion. He said that the Dissenters were excluded from corporations, and could not stand for any place in any corporation where there was likely to be a contest. The Indemnity Act, as it at present practically operated, did not enable the Dissenter to obtain any corporate office, or render him eligible thereto, for by the Test Act a *qui tam* information could be preferred against him, and though he should escape from the penalties, he could never recover his costs.—Lord *Palmerston* defended the liberty of conscience; but the Catholics, he thought, were the class of disqualified persons towards whom the legislature ought principally to direct its attention. He could not consent to take up the lesser evil, that of the Dissenters, until the greater evil was brought to a level with it; he would then have no objection to take into consideration the case of both.—The House then divided, when there appeared—for the motion, 237; against it, 193; majority in favour of the motion, 44.

Feb. 28. Mr. *Peel*, in a speech of considerable length, moved for "the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the cause of the increase of crime in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, and the state of the police."—After some debate the motion was carried, and a Commitee, consisting of 22 members, was appointed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS, when Lord *John Russell* entered into an explanation of his wishes upon the subject. His Lordship would not accede to the proposition of some Gentlemen for a suspension of the Acts, and persisted in his intention to move for their unqualified repeal.—Mr. *Peel* expressed surprise at the precipitation of so important a question, being desirous of obtaining time to give due consideration to the measure, which his official avocations had hitherto denied him. —Several other members also disapproved of the course adopted by the supporters of the measure. The question was put and carried without a division.

Mr. *Brougham* moved the order of the day for the resumed debate on the state of the LAW, and suggested the expediency of each member limiting the scope of his observations to a separate department; for instance, one might select the Welsh Jurisdiction—another the Courts of Common Law—another the Jurisdiction of Magistrates; and so on.—The *Solicitor General* thought that the subject had better be referred to two commissions; one to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the Common Law, the other for the Civil Law. —The *Attorney General* agreed with the Hon. Mover that inquiry should be instituted; but he thought too much was embraced within that commission, and he would only approve a commission limited to practical purposes.—The motion of the Hon. Gentleman was then put, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 3.

Several petitions were presented in favour of the repeal of the CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS. Lord *Clifden*, on presenting one of these, from the Roman Catholics of Liverpool, strongly condemned these Acts.—Lord *Redesdale* defended them. He was of opinion, that while political power was vested in the friends of the Church, so long would it stand; but when that was taken away, the Church would begin to decay; and therefore he would support the Test and Corporation Acts.—Lord *King* thought tests were only fit for such men as Charles II., under whom they were introduced. He took the test of the Covenant to fit him for the crown of Scotland, the test of Episcopacy to fit him for the crown of England, and the test of Catholicism with a view to fit him for a crown in heaven.—Lord *Calthorpe* deprecated the continuance of the Test Acts.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House

went into a Committee on the EAST RETFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL. Some of the witnesses examined proved that twenty, and sometimes forty guineas a vote were given by the candidates. One witness (Jonathan Fox) having refused to reveal the required facts, was ordered to be committed to Newgate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 4.

Mr. *Wilmot Horton* brought forward his motions connected with EMIGRATION: one of these was, for a copy to be laid before the House, of the Report of Colonel Cockburn; the second was for a repeal of part of the Passengers' Act of last session; and the third, for a bill to allow parishes to raise funds for the emigration of their poor. He did not now speak the voice of Government, but brought forward these measures on his own individual responsibility; he did not care who had determined to give him their support; but as he had undertaken an important duty, he would not shrink from its discharge. In Upper Canada the want of population was described as impeding the prosperity of the country; and in our country, the abundance of population was described as having the same effect. The area of the two Canadas, including the northern and most fertile parts, occupied a space of 111 millions of acres. Great Britain and Ireland were calculated to contain 77 millions of acres. After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord *Althorp*, the Bill for repealing the CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS was read the first time.

March 7. Mr. *Peel* moved for certain returns relative to PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Sir *J. Yorke* wished to know whether the labours of the commissioners, and their consequent expence, were to go on for ever, or when they were likely to come to a termination. The Hon. Gentleman justly thought that the reports might be printed in some compressed form, so that we might get the pith and marrow of the matter, without such an enormous bulk of printing.—Sir *M. W. Ridley* said, that as he had called the attention of the House to the expence of printing returns, he wished to state that he had been informed, the returns moved for by an Hon. Member would require two years in making out, before they could go to the printer. —The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March*, 11.

Two bills were introduced by Lord *Tenterden*; one for the purpose of rendering written engagements, in certain cases, necessary to the validity of promises; the other to prevent the failure of justice in consequence of immaterial variances between the record and the writings produced in evidence of it.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Lord Advocate of Scotland obtained leave to introduce a Bill for adding an additional Criminal Assize to the Glasgow circuit.—Sir *M. W. Ridley* wished to know if the punishment of banishment were yet in existence in Scotland.—Mr. *Home Drummond* said, that he was sorry that the morals of his countrymen were very much deteriorated. The cause was not distress, commercial or manufacturing. In answer to Sir M. W. R.'s question, he said, the punishment in question had not been inflicted for the last six years, and it was provided for in the Lord Advocate's bill.

Mr. *S. Rice* moved that the several reports on Irish education should be referred to a select committee. The several commissions had cost about 60,000l., yet nothing had been done in consequence.—Mr. *Lamb* did not consider it prudent to entertain such a motion at present; they ought to wait for calmer times.—Mr. *Peel* thought that the public funds ought only to be granted in aid of local contributions. The committee ought to have power to examine witnesses. Mr. *S. Rice* thought that power ought not to be granted in the first instance. The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 12.

Mr. *Hume* moved for returns connected with promotions in the army; by their production, he would prove that great unnecessary expense was occasioned by the present system.—Lord *Palmerston* defended the system, as introducing young men into the army, and also into the half-pay, where they were ready for service if called for. The returns were ordered.

March 14. The CORPORATION and TEST ACTS Repeal Bill was read a second time.—Sir *J. Shelley* said he should oppose the measure; he thought it merely a stepping-stone to Catholic emancipation.—Mr. *Huskisson* opposed it for a precisely opposite reason, because he had reason to believe it would injure that question.—Mr. *Peel* said it was understood that the discussion should be taken at the committal of the bill. He was determined to oppose the principle of the Bill, but he deprecated discussion at that stage. The committal was then fixed for Tuesday the 18th.

The PENRYN DISFRANCHISEMENT Bill was read a second time.

On the order of the day for committing the SCOTCH PAROCHIAL SETTLEMENT Bill, Mr. *Estcourt* declared himself hostile to any partial measures respecting Irish vagrants before any general inquiry had been instituted about them.—Mr. *Spring Rice* deprecated the tone in which members when they spoke indulged, or adopting measures with regard to Ireland, which would extend to that country all the grievances of the poor laws.—Mr. *Peel* thought the

best way would be to postpone the Bill until the Committee appointed to inquire concerning Irish vagrants should make their report. The Bill was then committed *pro formâ*, and the further consideration postponed to May 2.

Mr. *Estcourt* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of LICENSING ALEHOUSES. The principal and most important feature of the Bill is the proposed right of appeal to the sessions, in case of dissatisfaction with the decision of the local magistracy. Leave was given.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A further change has taken place in the French Ministry. The two remaining colleagues of M. de Villele have resigned. This is a new triumph to the liberal party, who have now succeeded in totally overthrowing, and completely removing, all the members of the obnoxious Administration, which was so hateful to them. M. Hyde de Neuville is appointed Minister of Marine, in the room of M. de Chabrol; and the Bishop of Beauvais, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of M. Freyssinous. Twenty Prefects of Departments have also been changed.

The conduct of the Ministers has hitherto been characterized by moderation, good sense, and a judicious concession to liberal opinions. A late speech of M. Martignac, the Minister of the Interior, was received with great applause. He declared it to be the fixed resolution of himself and his colleagues to combat fraud, falsehood, and illegality, under whatever colours they should make their appearance. They came not, he said, "to demand protection for fraud, nor the means of working for their own benefit electorial rights." The members returned in opposition to the late Ministry, take the chief part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

PORTUGAL.

On the 26th of February the Infant Don Miguel took the oath to the constitutinal charter, in the presence of the two chambers, the court, and diplomatic body. On the 27th the Princess Regent published a proclamation, resigning the office of regent to her august brother. The 1st of March was fixed upon by Don Miguel to receive the congratulations of the Royal Academy, and as a similar favour had been refused the deputations from the two Chambers, many individuals of rank took the opportunity of paying their respects. On their arrival they found the inner entrance of the palace blocked up by a rabble of about two hundred, who assailed with impunity all who had taken the side of the Constitution, and obliged them to join in the cries of "Viva" to "Religion," and to "Don Miguel the First, absolute King." The captain of the guard applied repeatedly for orders to quell the riot; but the answer of the Regent was, "Take no notice of it." Among those who experienced the most violent treatment, were the Count de Cunha, who had that morning been acquitted before the Peers; General Caulo, who was Governor of Elvas at the time of the rebellion; Bishop St. Luis, President of the Chamber of Deputies; and M. Pereira, who was sent from Rio by Don Pedro to Don Miguel at Vienna, and who accompanied him thence. The Prince of Schwartzenberg, who went to take leave of the Regent previous to his embarking next morning for England, with Lord Heytesbury, was also assaulted and roughly handled. The conduct of the military throughout these disturbances was remarkable—not a single soldier or officer of the line or militia joining in them.

Despatches received from Sir Fred. Lamb, dated March 16, state that Don Miguel had entirely thrown off the mask which had heretofore concealed his real intentions; and as a first step towards the accomplishment of his wishes, had dissolved both the chambers. All the constitutional chiefs were next dismissed, and their places immediately supplied by the tools of priestcraft. The constitutional hymn had also been proscribed, and the Portuguese hymn used in its place. Sir F. Lamb had refused permission for the 34 barrels of dollars, which Rothschild sent from London, to be landed there, on the ground, that as the British Government was security, and as Don Miguel had broken all the promises which he had made in England, credit could not be given that this money would be used for a good purpose.

The British troops had commenced their embarkation, but under circumstances which could hardly be imagined, considering the relations existing between the two countries. Some facilities for embarking the artillery—such as the use of boats, &c. from the arsenal—had been refused. It was expected, after this refusal, that they would not suffer our artillery to embark from the arsenal; but this being, of course, the most convenient place for such a purpose, the commanding officer determined to enforce it; and the Portuguese authorities, seeing this determination, offered no interruption.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh mention the determination of Russia to attack Turkey,

independently of the Allies. She complains that the treaty of Akermann has not been fulfilled by Turkey, and accuses Turkey of having instigated Persia to make war upon her; she alludes to the manner in which Turkey has conducted herself with respect to the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and instances some commercial vexations experienced by Russian ships in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Several circumstances indicate great activity in the war department—among others, the appointment of an Inspector for the extraordinary supply of medicines to the *active* army. The military preparations continued on the most extensive scale. All the Russian and Austrian vessels have been chartered by the Government to carry troops and provisions down the Black Sea; they were taken up for three months certain.

In a communication from Petersburgh, dated March 3, it is stated that Persia has refused to fulfil the conditions of the treaty which had been signed between General Paskewitch and Abbas Mirza. The Schah is said to have sent a plenipotentiary to the Russian camp, requiring the troops of his Imperial Majesty to evacuate the province of Adherbijan which they occupied, and retire to the north bank of the Araxes; and declaring that until such requisition should be complied with, his Persian Majesty would not pay a farthing of the indemnity demanded by Russia, and agreed upon as a stipulation of the peace. The declaration (says the writer) which Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan was to make, admitted but of one answer. As soon as, on his arrival at the camp of General Paskewitsch, he had performed the orders of his master, and communicated the new decisions of the Schah, the commander-in-chief announced to him that the conferences were broken off, and that military operations would be recommenced. They have been resumed in part. It is added, that among the causes which had produced this lamentable departure from its solemn engagements by the Persian Government, was the "promise of support and diversion given to Persia by another Asiatic power." This relates exclusively to Turkey.

A late ukase of the Emperor of Russia, published at Petersburgh, holds out to foreign artisans and manufacturers some important privileges, as inducements to transfer their capital and industry to that country.—By this ukase it is ordered, that foreigners shall obtain admission into the guilds or trade companies without any difficulty. Foreigners employed in the workshops and manufactories may continue therein without inscribing their names in any trade-company, or paying any tax.

TURKEY.

According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, every measure adopted by the Sultan since the publication of his manifesto (noticed in p. 169), proves his fixed determination to follow it up by war, and to prepare for it in the most vigorous and effective manner. Both in the capital and at Smyrna, the local authorities have taken upon themselves to anticipate the Government, and to banish the most "considerable Europeans," causing them to be put on board vessels which carried them to the Archipelago. Meanwhile, as no firmans were given to pass the Bosphorus, the trade in corn of Odessa, and of all the southern provinces of Russia, was totally interrupted for the time. The numbers of troops coming from Asia were very great, and the army assembled in the environs of the Turkish capital was already of some magnitude. The English merchants appear more alarmed than usual, as they say the energy with which the troops have been silently raised, evinces the determined manner in which the Turk means to resist the European Powers, and that nothing is now calculated upon but war. Strong batteries had been erected round the city, and an extensive rampart raised for its defence. Two ships of the line, of sixty-four guns each, and several large frigates, were cruizing in the Black Sea, to prevent the entrance of the Russian fleet; and at Roustchouk, the works for the defence of the passage of the Danube were carried on night and day. It was at this point that the two armies were expected in the first instance to come in collision. Troops were daily arriving at Adrianople, where the Sultan himself was expected in April; and it was considered that 100,000 men would be assembled at that place. Bosnia, one of the most populous Pachaliks of the Ottoman empire, is ordered, by a firman of the Sultan, to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men to the army, which is to assemble on the plains of Adrianople; 4 or 5000 of them to be taken from among the inhabitants of Besnaserai, the chief town of the Pachalik. The fortresses on the Danube, such as Silistria, Rassora, Kirsova, Matchine, &c. have received large supplies of ammunition and provisions, and their garrisons have been reinforced.

GREECE.

The Committee of the Greek National Assembly at Egina have drawn up a declaration, addressed to the European Powers, respecting the limits of the Grecian States, as contemplated in the treaty of the 6th of July. It recommends the ancient and natural boundary of the northern mountains of Thessaly on the one side, and the course of the river Aous or Vojussa on the other. This limitation, it is alleged, must be more acceptable to Turkey herself, which has always been accustomed to look on the territory included within the proposed line as less Musselman, and to attach less value to it than to any other portion of her domi-

nions. The Greeks declare themselves quite willing to pay the tribute proposed by the Allies, which the Committee admit to be only a reasonable indemnity for the concessions which the Porte will have to make.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The affairs of the New American Republics are at present in an unsettled state. Mexico, the richest, most populous, and hitherto the most prosperous of the new States, appears now in a situation of considerable difficulty, and even danger. To financial embarrassment has succeeded political disorganization. In Guatemala a civil war is actually waging, the State of St. Salvador being in arms against the Government. From Colombia the last advices are decidedly unfavourable, the coast being menaced with an invasion from Laborde, the Spanish Admiral, and the capital in alarm for the health of the only man competent to guide the tottering fortunes of his country, and preserve her freedom and tranquillity. In Chili and Peru little progress has been made in good government — partial revolutions occur almost periodically—Presidents are made and unmade with equal ease and expedition, and trade and commerce are forgotten. The Buenos-Ayrean Republic is also waging an expensive and protracted war with its neighbour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Feb 28. A dreadful accident occurred at *Manchester*, in consequence of the upsetting of a new vessel, which was launched by the New Quay Company. As usual upon such an occasion, a large party (in the present case about 300) were admitted on board to enjoy the scene. Every thing being prepared, the vessel was launched into the river amid the cheers of those on board, as well as of the thousands assembled on its banks to witness the imposing spectacle. On the vessel first leaving the stocks, every thing presented a favourable appearance, but when her stern came upon the slips, she was observed to incline a little to the larboard. The crowd on board perceiving this inclination of the vessel, rushed to the opposite side in such numbers that she was upset by the overpowering weight. The width of the river Irwell does not exceed from forty to fifty yards, and at the time the vessel upset her bow had just touched the opposite bank of the river. The consequence of this sudden occurrence was, that nearly the whole of the invidividuals who crowded the deck were plunged into the water, from eight to ten feet deep. The spectators appeared to be panic-struck. In the river the groans and wailings of those who were drowning, and the cries of others for help, when struggling to gain the shore amidst the dense mass of persons immersed in the water, were lamentable in the extreme. Scores of men and boys were to be seen swimming towards each shore; some bringing companions with them; whilst others had great difficulty to save themselves from destruction, owing to the attempts of drowning persons to lay hold of them for safety. Whilst these painful sights presented themselves, many unhappy persons, unable to obtain assistance, were observed to disappear from the surface of the water. In a few moments the greater number had succeeded in reaching the land; but very many, particularly boys and girls, who had sunk more than once to the bottom of the river, had become so feeble that they could hardly move, and others were dragged out apparently in a lifeless state. Small boats, drags, &c. were instantly at work, and great numbers were saved; but not less than thirty-eight bodies were taken out of river dead (twelve of them females).

Great improvements are making in the neighbourhood of *Poole*. Besides the splendid mansion building at Canford, by the trustees of the late Sir John Webb, Bart. H. C. Sturt, Esq. of Critchell-house, in Dorsetshire, has commenced operations preparatory to the erection of a marine villa, at Parkstone; it will be delightfully situated, commanding, as it will, an extensive view of the Isle of Purbeck, the British Channel, and Poole harbour. Sir C. Scott has also laid the foundation for a tower of large dimensions, situated at Lytchett Beacon, a building which will be not only an ornament to the country, but one of great utility, as mariners always take this spot as a mark by which to enter Poole harbour.

At *Blandford*, a very large estate, which was let since the breaking out of the French war for 400*l.* per annum, is now let at about 2000*l.* per annum. At *Lyndhurst*, near Sturminster, the rents of some estates have been quadrupled; and at *Stalbridge*, more than trebled. In the latter parish the tithes, which in 1650 were 180*l.* per annum, have been raised to above 1400*l.*

March 12. A person, whilst ploughing on *Dore Moor*, Yorkshire, turned up a silver coin, measuring about 16 lines across, and weighing about 17 dwts. The piece is in good preservation, and presents on the obverse the German Imperial Eagle surmounted with the Papal Crown, and the following circumscripton: — CAROLVS . V. ROMA. IMPE . SEM . AVGS. On the reverse the keys of St. Peter, in a shield flourish, with the date 1548, the whole circumscribed thus:—

MONETARI PVBLICE RATISBONENSIS. This curiosity, so accidentally discovered, is evidently a piece of money coined for Ratisbon during the Emperorship of the celebrated Charles V.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A document of great importance has been presented to the House of Commons—the annual abstract of the returns of the Poor Rates levied and expended, with comparisons showing their increase or diminution. The accounts show the expenditure of the year ended 25th March, 1827, compared with the previous year. The total sum levied in all the counties of England and Wales, in the last year was, 7,489,094*l.*; the sum expended for the relief of the poor, 6,179,877*l.* The increase in that year throughout the whole of England and Wales is nine per cent. Nine per cent. in one year on the whole sum expended. It is true that this is in part to be accounted for by the temporary distress of the manufacturing districts (in Lancaster the increase was 47, in the West Riding of York 31 per cent.); but we are sorry to find that in only three counties of England was there any the most trifling diminution. In Berks two, Hampshire five, Suffolk four per cent. The increase has taken place in spite of an administration on the whole more careful—in spite of the vestries appointed pursuant to 59 Geo. III. and assistant overseers.

A numerous meeting was lately held in the Vestry-hall of Lambeth parish, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a bridge between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges. After a very long discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of the vestry the erection of the intended bridge across the Thames, from the Palace at Lambeth, to the Horseferry, at Westminster, will be highly beneficial to this parish." Two Bills have been introduced into Parliament, the one for a stone bridge, the other for a chain-suspension one.

Feb. 28. This morning a most calamitous and destructive event took place at the *Brunswick Theatre*, Well-street, Well-close-square. The rehearsal was going on at about half-past eleven o'clock, and the entire strength of the company was on the stage, preparing for the evening's exhibition (that of Guy Mannering), when suddenly a cracking noise was heard from the wrought-iron roof of the building, and almost instantaneously it fell in with a tremendous crash, throwing the front wall of the theatre into the street. The shouts and wailings of the persons inclosed within the ruins were of the most pitiable description. To facilitate the recovery of the bodies, and ascertain the extent of the calamity, strong parties of the police from Lambeth-street and the Thames' Offices, together with a detachment of the Scotch troops stationed in the Tower, under the direction of Mr. Ballantyne, were in attendance, and, so far as in the agony of the moment it was practicable, rendered every assistance. Two drays, belonging to Mr. Elliott, the brewer, of Pimlico, were passing through Well-street at the time of the falling of the wall. The one in advance escaped, but that in the rear was overwhelmed, and the team of animals killed on the spot. A baker's shop opposite the theatre was knocked down by the falling of the front wall, and the adjoining houses were much injured. The theatre was opened, for the first time since its completion, on Monday, Feb. 25, and was considered a well-built edifice. On the Monday night there were upwards of 1000 persons in the gallery alone; and on Tuesday also the theatre was very full. The bodies dug out the same day were, Mr. Maurice, printer, of Fenchurch-street, principal proprietor; Mr. .. Evans, formerly a printer at Bristol; Mr. E. Gilbert, a performer; Miss Fearon, sister to Madame Fearon, and Miss Freeman, actresses; Robert Purdy, a blacksmith; Allis and Penfold, door-keepers; Jesse Miles, a carpenter; and Levi, a clothesman, who was reading the play bill at the door. Upwards of twenty sufferers were carried off to the London Hospital. Public subscriptions for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers have been undertaken, and liberally supported.

At a Coroner's Inquest held on the bodies, it was stated by Mr. Whitwell, the architect, that the accident originated not from the weight of the roof itself, nor from the bad structure of the walls, but from an additional weight of about eighty tons having been attached to the roof without his authority; the slips, the painters' gallery, &c. being all appended to it by means of iron bars. Mr. Whitwell stated, that the roof, being made of wrought iron, was lighter than it could have been even of wood, and was so constructed, that if it had only to bear the weight of its covering, it would have remained for a century or more; but that the proprietors had, in the face of the strongest remonstrances from the architect, and the roof contractor, suspended the machinery above mentioned from the roof, which it was never calculated or intended to bear; and that this was the cause of the dreadful calamity.

The Brunswick Theatre owed its origin to the relationship which existed between the late unfortunate Mr. Maurice and the family of Steele, the bookseller and publisher of the "Navy List," who formerly resided on Tower-hill. Steele purchased of John Palmer his interest in the Royalty Theatre on the return of the latter to Drury-lane, and, after letting it out for a number of years to various adventurers, left

it at his death to his daughter, Miss Steele, a lady now between 60 and 70, and of whom Mr. Maurice was the nephew. The Royalty Theatre having been burnt down, and the site lying unproductive, Miss Steele made the property of the ground over to Mr. Maurice, adding the insurance-money she had received, said to have been 6000*l.* to her gift, in order to enable him to erect a new theatre. Mr. Carruthers was on this occasion admitted by Mr. Maurice as a partner. Mr. Maurice's intention is thought to have been, not to continue himself a theatrical manager (having an extensive business as a printer), but to make a disposable property of the concern as soon as it should be found to answer. It was begun Aug. 2, 1827—run up with incredible speed—opened—and fell down—all in less than seven months.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

Feb. 18. A musical piece in three acts, called *Juan's Early Days*, formed on Lord Byron's Poem, was brought forward. The principal incidents of the plot are Juan's intrigue with Julia, and his amour with the "young Haide." It was tolerably well received, and announced for repetition.

March 10. A new tragedy from the pen of Lord Porchester, entitled *Don Pedro*, was produced. The piece gave much dissatisfaction, and on being announced for repetion, met with violent opposition.

Covent Garden.

Feb. 28. A musical farce, entitled *The Invincibles*, from the pen of Mr. Morton, was produced. It met with deserved success.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

Nov. 23. The Hon. Henry Flower (only son of Visc. Ashbrook) to use the name and arms of Walker, pursuant to the will of his mother's maternal grandfather, Thomas Walker, of Woodstock, Esq.

Nov. 30. Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq. (formerly Graves) to use the name of Graves before that of Sawle, in grateful memory of his father the late Rear-Adm. John Graves.

Dec. 3. Anne, dau. of Thomas Rutherford, Esq. of Newcastle, to take the name of Atkinson only, and use the arms of Atkinson, in compliance with the will of her maternal grandfather, Ralph Atkinson, Esq.

Dec. 17. Major Benj. Orlando Jones, allowed to wear the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

Jan. 4. Wm. Webb Ward, of the Rock, co. Warw. Esq. to take the name and arms of Essington only, in compliance with the will of Vice-Adm. Sir W. Essington, K.C.B.

Jan. 7. Henry, eldest surviving son of Thomas Courtney, of Colchester, Esq. to take the name of Mayhew only, in compliance with the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Shillito, formerly Mayhew.

Feb. 27. The Marquis of Anglesea, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Lord Visc. Forbes, to be Comptroller of his Household.

Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, to be Governor of Tobago.

March 6. The Earls of Warwick and Roden, to be Lords of the Bed-chamber.

H. Hayne, Esq. to be Commissary Judge; and Alex. Cunningham, Esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed British and Brazilian Commission, at Rio de Janeiro.

Wm. Smith, Esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration, and Joseph Reffell, Esq. to be Secretary or Registrar to the Mixed British and Brazilian Commission at Sierra Leone.

March 7. Right Hon. Sir Christoph. Robinson, to be of the Privy Council.

March 11. Right Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, to be President of the Board of Trade, in the absence of Mr. Grant.

March 18. Major-Gen. Sir J. Lyon, to be Governor of Barbadoes; Vice-Adm. the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, Sir G. Clerk, Bart., the Earl of Brecknock, and Rear-Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, to be Members of the Council of the Lord High Adm.

Right Hon. Rowland Lord Hill to be of the Privy Council.

Sir W. Johnstone Hope, to be Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Inverness (County).—Right Hon. C. Grant.
Kilkenny.—J. Doherty, Esq.
St. Ives.—Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, *vice* Sir C. Hawkins, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
Sandwich.—Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen.
Sarum (New).—Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, *vice* Visc. Folkstone, now Earl of Radnor.

Civil Preferments.

The Earl of Radnor to be Recorder of Salisbury.

Rich. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. of Englefield-house, to be High Steward of Wallingford.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Dr. Phillpotts, to be Dean of Chester.
Right Rev. Dr. Murray (Bishop of Rochester) to be Dean of Worcester.
Rev. Dr. Hollingsworth, Archdeacon of Herts.

Rev. A. Montgomery, Preb. in Salisbury Cathedral.
Rev. T. Tyrwhitt, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.
Rev. H. T. Coulson, Ruan Major with Landewedneck R. Cornwall.
Rev. G. G. Egremont, Barrow-upon-Humb. V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. H. Faulkner, Norton juxta Kempsey P. C. co. Worcester.
Rev. G. Gillespie, Church of Cumbertrees, co. Dumfries.
Rev. J. Hale, Baslingthorpe R. co. Linc.
Rev. J. Lewelyn, Marcross R. Wales.
Rev. J. Peel, Stone V. Worcestershire.
Rev. J. M. Prower, Purton V. Wilts.
Rev. T. H. Ripley, Tokenham R. Wilts.
Rev. J. P. Roberts, Hampton P. C. co. Worcester.
Rev. J. Rowe, Nymet Tracey R. co. Dev.
Rev. J. Shepherd, Inkpen R. Berks.
Rev. G. Sivewright, Blakeley V. co. Northa.
Rev. J. Tweed, Capel with Little Wenham, R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Warren, Graveley R. co. Cambr.
Rev. J. N. Winstanley, Bampton V. co. Oxford.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Bockett, to the Bishop of Rochester.
Rev. W. C. Risley, to Lord Carteret.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Rennes, the lady of Capt. Sir W. G. Parker, Bart. R. N. a dau.——11. In Spring-gardens, Lady Georgiana Agar Ellis, a dau.——13. At Rome, the wife of Francis Dugdale Astley, esq. a son.——14. In Upper Seymour-street, the wife of Maj. Pollock, a dau.——24. At Florence, the lady of Sir J. Huddart, a son.——At the Admiralty, Mrs. Keith Douglas, a dau.——27. The lady of Sir Sandford Graham, bart. a son.——At Duncroft-house, Staines, the wife of Col. Carmichael, a son.

March 5. At Hull-place, Kent, the wife of Col. M'Creagh, 13th Foot, a son.——7. The wife of Dr. Seymour, George-street, Hanover-square, a son.——At Eltham, the wife of Capt. Abdy, Madras Artil. a son.——In Great Ormond-street, the wife of Robert Belt, esq. a dau.——10. In Seymour-place, Euston-square, Mrs. J. J. Wilkinson, a son.——12. In York-street, Portman-square, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. a son.——The wife of Matthew Flower, esq. of Torrington-square, a dau.——13. The wife of Dr. H. Davies, Conduit-street, a son.——At Vauxhall, Mrs. Chas. L. Francis, a son.——15. In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, the wife of T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Harnish-house, Wilts, a son.——16. At Newick-lodge, Sussex, the wife of F. W. Frankland, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 25. At Agra, F. Anson, esq. 18th Nat. Inf. son of Gen. Sir George Anson, M.P. to Miss Cath. Hanson, niece of Capt. Chadwick, Comm. of Ordnance Stores.

Jan. 20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. W. Scott, eldest son of Jas. Scott, esq. of Rotherfield-park, Hants, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. Sir S. C. Jervoise, bart. of Idsworth-park.

Feb. 12. At Farnborough, Warwicksh. Wm. Markham, esq. of Becca-hall, Yorksh. grandson of the late Dr. Markham, Archb. of York, to Lucy Anne, second dau. of W. Holbeck, esq.——At Staveley, E. S. Fellows, esq. of Beeston, near Nottingham, to Miss White, dau. of the late John White, esq. of Chesterfield.——13. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Eyre Coote, esq. of West-park, Hants, to Eliza Rosetta, third dau. of J. H. Massey Dawson, esq. M.P.——18. At St. George's, the Rev. S. T. Townsend, to Cath. Louisa, dau. of the late Anth. Butler St. Leger.——At Tormoham, Devon. the Rev. Peter Leigh, to Jane, dau. and coh. of the late Harriott Steward, esq. of Watford, co. Hertford.——At Florence, the Marq. Donato Guadagni, to Louisa, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. F. G. G. Lee.——19. At Brede, the Rev. J. S. Hewett, D. D. Rector of Rotherhithe, and Ewhurst, in Sussex, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Selby Hele, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Geo. Horne, Bishop of Norwich.——At Toft, John Grayson, esq. of Dowsby, only son of the Rev. Isaac Grayson, Rec. of St. Mary's, Castle Gate, York, to Sophia, dau. of the late R. Nicholls, esq. of Toft, Lincolnshire.——At Bristol, the Rev. Caddell Holder, to Anne Tierney, fourth dau. of Jacob Elton, Esq. and niece of the late Adm. Sir W. Young.——20. H. Rodney Elliott, of E. I. C. to Mary, dau. of T. Simpson, Esq. Consul of the King of the Netherlands at Stockton.——21. At Christ Church, Surrey, the Rev. James Parsons, of York, to Mary, second dau. of John Wilks, esq. of Finsbury-square.——At St. Alkmund's, Derby, the Rev. Charles Hesketh, of Rossall-hall, co. Lancaster, to Anna Maria Alice, only dau. of Rich. Saunders, esq.——26. At Bristol, the Rev. F. J. C. Trenow, rector of Langton Herring, Dors.

to Hannah, relict of the late Slade Baker, esq. Bristol.——At Portsea, the Rev. Sir H. Thompson, bart. to Hannah Jean, third dau. of the Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, bart.——28. At St. George's, J. A. Arnold, esq. of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, to Anne Otway Cave, second dau. of the late H. Otway, esq. of Stanford-hall and Castle Otway, in Ireland.——At Brighton, W. Bensley Anderson, esq. E. I. C. to Eliz. Lucy, second dau. of R. H. Crew, esq. of Bath.——At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. A. P. Hamilton, R.N. to Caroline, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Cook.——At Ashburnham, Sussex, H. Revely Mitford, of Exbury, Hants, esq. to Lady Georgiana, dau. of the Earl of Ashburnham.

Lately. At Kilmagan, Lady Mary, only child of the Earl of Annesley, to Wm. John M'Guire, esq. of Rostown, co. Down. ——At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Capt. Rich. Dickinson, R. N. to Jane Splatt, dau. of Capt. T. Searle, R.N.——The Rev. W. Atkinson, Vicar of Canewdon, Essex, to Miss Kersteman, of Loftmans.——At St. Andrew's, Samuel Arbouin, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Abernethy, esq. ——At Kingston, Lieut. J. F. Browne, R. N. to Jane Elizabeth, second dau. of Capt. Bore.——At Farnham Church, the Rev. Chas. Edw. Twyford, Rector of Trotton, Sussex, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late George Purvis, esq. of Blackwood-house, Hants.

March 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Oakes, to Sophia Charl. dau. of Edw. Fletcher, esq. of Park-street. ——Robert, second son of the late Rev. Tho. Stafford, Rector of Hemingford Abbotts, and Upton, in Huntingdonshire, to Caroline Frances, third dau. of the Rev. Cha. Crane, D. D. of Paddington.——4. W. Gillison Bell, esq. son of G. W. Bell, esq. of Melling-hall, Lancashire, to Harriet, only surviving dau. of the Rev. R. Worsley, Rector of Finchley. —— At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Joseph Simmonds, esq. of the Old Parks, to Ann, only dau. of Wm. Woodward, esq. of Southwood.——M. G. Thoyts, esq. of Sulhamstead-house, Berks, to Emma, third dau. of Thos. Bacon, esq.——5. At Cheltenham, Wm. St. George, to Charlotte, dau. of P. Lovell, esq. of Cole Park, Wilts. —— 6. At New Malton, Francis Boston, M. D. to Ellen, only dau. of John Temple, esq.——At All Souls, Langham-place, Sir Glynne Earle Welby, bart. of Denton-hall, co. Lincoln, to Frances, young. dau. of Sir Montagu Cholmeley, bart. of Easton-house.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Kirkland, esq. of Whitehall, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Cha. Bishop, esq. his Majesty's Procurator-Gen. ——At Henley-on-Thames, J. Shrimpton, esq. of Staple Inn, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Powys, Rector of Fawley, Bucks.——10. At the residence of the Countess Dowager of Howth, Visc. Dungarvan, eldest son of the Earl of Cork and Ossory, to the Lady Cath. St. Lawrence, sister to the Earl of Howth.——11. Robert Hudson, esq. of Tadworth Court, Surrey, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq. of Cannon-hall, in Yorkshire.——At St. Mary's Lambeth, Cha. C. Craven, esq. 72d Highlanders, only son of Major-Gen. Craven, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late George Dacre, esq. of Marwell, Hants.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. Tawzia, youngest son of the late Col. W. J. Tawzia Savary, to Frances Eliza, only dau. of late Wm. Hall Durham, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Island of St. Vincent.——13. At Clapham, Robert Phillips, esq. Capt. R. A. to Harriette, widow of the Rev. Francis Tattersall, late of Ledsham, Yorkshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Salwey, of the Coldstream Guards, to Eliza Philippa, dau. and heiress of John H. Holder, esq. of Stanton Lacey.——At Edinburgh, Onesiphorus, second son of the late Thomas Tyndall, esq. to Margaret Stuart, dau. of the late Col. Bruce, co. Fife.——14. W. H. Roger Palmer, esq. eldest son of Sir W. H. Palmer, bart. of Castle Lackin, co. Mayo, to Ellen, dau. of the late J. Matthews, esq. of Plas-bostock, and coheiress of the late T. Matthews, esq. of Eyarth, co. Denbigh.—15. At St. Marylebone Church, George, sec. son of Sir J. D. Paul, bart. to Louisa, dau. of H. Bevan, esq.——At Lanishen, Glamorganshire, H. Charles, eldest son of Col. Vernon Graham, of Hilton-park, Staffordshire, to Catharine, dau. of the late Rich. Rice Williams, esq. of Gwernlwyn, and niece of Wyndham Lewis, esq. M.P. ——18. At Norton, Kent, the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, Rector of East Woodhay, Hants, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Rice, of Norton Court.——At All Souls, St. Marylebone, the Rev. John Delafield, to Lady Cecil Jane Pery, fifth dau. of the Earl of Limerick. —— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Sir George Provost, bart. to Jane, the only dau. of Isaac Lloyd Williams, esq. of Southampton-street.——19. At Ightham, Kent, W. Elers, esq. of Oldbury-place, Seven Oaks, to Susanna, dau. of John Peyto Shrubb, Esq. of Guildford. ——At Marylebone, the Rev. R. W. Newbolt, son of the late Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of Madras, to Ann Frances, dau. of Magens Dorien Magens, esq. of Hammerwood-lodge, Sussex.——At Clifton, the Rev. Wm. North, the only son of Rich. North, esq. of Walton, Surrey, to Mary Anne, dau. of Wm. Gilby, esq. M. D. ——21. At Llanegrin, Merionethshire, R. Owen Powell, esq. brother of W. E. Powell, esq. of Nanteos, Lord Lieut. and M. P. for Cardigan, to Harriet Anne, third dau. of William Wynne, esq. of Peniarth, co. Merioneth.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Radnor.

Jan. 26. At Longford Castle, aged 77, the Right Hon. Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, second Earl of Radnor, and Baron Pleydell Bouverie of Coleshill in Berkshire, third Viscount Folkstone, and Baron Longford in Wiltshire, fifth Baronet (of London), Recorder of Salisbury, High Steward of Wallingford, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born March 4, 1750, the only son of William the first Earl, by his first wife Harriet, only daughter and heiress of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, Bart. He was educated at Harrow, and afterwards at University College, Oxford, where he was a grand-compounder for the degree of M.A. April 1, 1773. On his coming of age in 1771, his uncle, the Hon. Edward Bouverie (afterwards Member in many Parliaments for Northampton), by accepting the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, made room for the young heir to represent the City of Salisbury. Lord Folkstone was again returned at the general election of 1774, and in 1776 he succeeded to his father's seat in the House of Peers. On his conduct in Parliament but few remarks can be made. In 1788 he divided with the Pitt administration on the Regency question. In 1798 he moved three separate amendments to the "Militia Officers' Augmentation Bill;" and in 1799 protested against the "Militia Reduction Bill." In December that year his Lordship also protested against the service of the militia in Ireland; in 1800 he spoke in favour of the Union with that country; and in 1808 he brought in a Bill "for the relief of wounded soldiers and sailors."

In 1791 Lord Radnor was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, and he continued to fulfil the duties of that office until his increasing infirmities compelled him to resign it in 1819. In 1795 his Lordship was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he soon after received a similar honour from the Society of Antiquaries. He had previously communicated to the Archæologia of the latter institution, in 1781 a description of a Saxon ornament found near Salisbury, and in 1790 some observations on the Pusey Horn.

The Earl of Radnor married, in January, 1777, the Hon. Anne Duncombe, daughter and coheiress of Anthony Lord Feversham. Her mother had twelve years before become the third wife of his father, the first Earl. By Lady Radnor, who survives him, his Lordship had issue three daughters, who all died at the age of between twelve and fifteen, and five sons, viz. 1. William, now Earl of Radnor, who has for five and twenty years sat in the House of Commons for Salisbury, and has been twice married, first to Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, sister of the present Duke of Newcastle; and secondly to Anne Judith, sister to Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart., and has issue by both alliances; 2. the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie, a Captain R. N. married to Louisa, daughter of Joseph May, Esq.; 3. Hon. Laurence, who died unmarried in 1811; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Frederick, married in 1814 to Elizabeth, sister to the present Sir Cha. Sullivan, Bart. and has a numerous family; 5. the Hon. Philip, married in 1811 to Maria sister to Lord Heytesbury (who had in 1809 married Mr. Philip Bouverie's cousin Rebecca, daughter of the Hon. William-Henry Bouverie), and has several children.

The funeral of Lord Radnor took place at Britford, the family burial place, attended by his four sons and his principal servants; and a funeral service and anthem was performed the same day in Salisbury Cathedral. He has bequeathed two hundred pounds to the Salisbury Infirmary.

There is a portrait of the Earl at the age of seven, in a Vandyke dress, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and engraved by J. M'Ardell. A picture of more recent date is suspended in the Council-room at Salisbury.

The Earl of Kellie.

Feb. 7. At Cambo House, Fifeshire, aged 82, the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, ninth Earl of Kellie, Visconnt Fenton, and Baron Dirleton, premier Viscount of Scotland, a Representative Peer of North Britain, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife, and Knight of the Swedish Order of Gustavus Vasa.

His Lordship was born about 1745, the fifth son of David Erskine, Esq*. by his second wife, Miss Grant of Edinburgh. That gentleman was paternally

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* Colin, a younger brother of David, was father of the celebrated Cardinal Erskine, who was consequently cousin to the Peer whose death we now record.

fourth in descent from the first Earl of Kellie, and maternally grandson of the sixth Earl; his father being Sir Alexander Erskine, the first Baronet of Cambo, Lord Lyon King at Arms, and M.P. for the county of Fife; and his mother Lady Mary Erskine, eldest daughter of Alexander the sixth Earl.

Mr. Erskine (whose death as Earl of Kellie we now record) was early in life attached to the British residency at Gothenburgh; and we find him marrying there, in 1771, Anne, daughter of Captain Adam Gordon, of Ardoch. In 1775 he was appointed his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Gothenburgh, Marstrand, and other ports on the western coast of Sweden. We believe he continued in that capacity until his accession to the titles of his family, which happened on the death of his nephew Charles, Oct. 28, 1799. In November, 1804, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Marquis of Tweeddale, he was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scotish Peerage in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. At the general election in 1806 he was an unsuccessful candidate; but he was returned at all the subsequent elections in 1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, and 1826. In 1808 he was favoured by the Royal sign manual, granting him permission, in compliance with the desire of his Majesty Gustavus IV. King of Sweden, to wear the ensigns of a Knight-commander of the Royal Order of Vasa, conferred on him by that sovereign. The Earl made extensive purchases in the county of Fife; and in 1804, on the resignation of the Marquis of Lothian, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of that county.

Having had no issue by the Countess before-mentioned, who survives him, his Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by Stuart Erskine, son of his first cousin David Erskine, esq. who died at Wareham in 1804.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

Jan. 26. At Whitehall, aged 42, the Hon. Lady Caroline Lamb.

She was the only daughter of Frederick, present and third Earl of Besborough, by his late Countess Henrietta Frances, sister to the present Earl Spencer.—She was named Caroline after her paternal grandmother, Lady Caroline Cavendish; and was married to the Hon. William Lamb (heir apparent to Viscount Melburne) June 3, 1805. She had issue by him, a daughter who died in infancy, and an only son, George Augustus-Frederick, a godson of his Majesty.

Lady Caroline Lamb was a woman of a masculine character, and made herself conspicuous some years since by personally canvassing the householders of Westminster, when her brother-in law, the Hon. George Lamb, was a candidate to represent that city in Parliament. About three years ago she separated from her husband; but she has lived since principally with her father-in-law at Brocket Hall. Her Ladyship also possessed considerable literary acquirements, and enjoyed the friendship of some eminent literary characters; among others, of Lord Byron, Rogers, and Moore. Her Ladyship had a happy vein of poetry, in which she frequently indulged, and some of her smaller pieces have occasionally found their way into the periodicals and newspapers. She published also three novels, entitled, Glenarvon, Graham Hamilton, and Ada Reis. Lord Byron addressed some beautiful lines to her Ladyship a short time previous to his final departure from England, which were much admired at the time.

SIR W. A. CUNYNGHAME, BART.

Jan. 17. In Saville-row, very advanced in age, Sir William-Augustus Cunynghame, fourth Baronet of Milncraig, county of Ayr, cousin to the 10th and 11th Earls of Eglintoun, the 7th Earl of Galloway, and the 1st Lord Macdonald, and uncle to Lord Wharncliffe.

Sir William was the eldest son of Lt.-Gen. Sir David, the third Baronet, by Lady Mary Montgomerie, the only daughter by a second marriage (with Anne, daughter of George, first Earl of Aberdeen,) of Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglintoun. He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, Oct. 10, 1767; and had consequently enjoyed it for upwards of sixty years. He was twice married, firstly, in 1768, to Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Myrton, of Gogar, in Mid-Lothian, Bart. by whom he had two sons: 1. David, who has succeeded to the title, and is the senior retired Colonel of the British army; and 2. Robert. Sir William married secondly in 1785, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Robert Udney, of Udney, Esq. and by her had issue: 3. William-Augustus; 4. George-Augustus-Frederick; 5. Frederick-Alexander; 6. James-Stuart; and 7. Mary.

GEN. SIR P. E. IRVING, BT.

Jan. 31. At Carlisle, aged 76, General Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, of Woodhouse in Dumfrieshire, Baronet.

This eminent officer was born at Waterford, Aug. 30, 1751, the only son of Lt.-Col. Paulus Æmilius Irving, Governor of Upnor Castle in Kent, by Judith, daughter of Capt. Wm. Westfield, of

Dover. The somewhat singular name of Æmilius was derived from his grandmother, the Hon. Æmilia Rollo, eldest daughter* of Andrew, third Lord Rollo, who again was named after her maternal aunt, the Hon. Æmilia Balfour, who was the wife of Sir John Malcolm of Innerteil.

Sir Paulus was appointed Lieutenant in the 47th foot in 1764, Captain in 1768, and Major in 1775. He served with that regiment in America, and was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. He was at Boston during the blockade, and until the evacuation, when he accompanied the 47th to raise the siege of Quebec. He was at the affair of Trois Rivieres, June, 1776, and pursued the rebels to Crown Point and Ticonderoga; and he served with Gen. Burgoyne's army till the convention, when he was taken prisoner, and detained three years. He was raised to the rank of Lt.-Colonel in 1780; in 1781 he returned to England, and on the 3d of August was appointed Lt.-Colonel in his former regiment. In 1790 he embarked for the Bahama Islands, where, having obtained the rank of Colonel in 1791 and Major-General in 1794, he remained till 1795. He then joined Sir John Vaughan's army in the West Indies, and on that officer's death, the 21st of June, 1795, the chief command of the forces in the West Indies devolved upon him. In September Major-Gen. Lee took the chief command, and Major-Gen. Irving went to assume the command of St. Vincent's. On the 2d of Oct. following he attacked the enemy in their works at the Vigie, and after an obstinate resistance during the whole day, they were driven from their posts. For this and his general services, he received letters of approbation from his Majesty, conveyed through Mr. Dundas, and from the late Duke of York, as Commander-in-chief. Sir Paulus was promoted to be Lt.-General Jan. 1, 1801; Colonel 6th veteran battalion, Dec. 25, 1802; and General, Jan. 1, 1812. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 19, 1809.

Sir Paulus married, Feb. 4, 1786, Lady Elizabeth St. Lawrence, second daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Howth, and niece of Edward, first Earl of Kingston; and by that lady he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Paulus-Æmilius, born in 1792, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. Thomas-St. Lawrence, an officer in the 51st regiment; 3. Isabella-Anne; and 4. Judith Elizabeth, married to a Derbyshire gentleman of the name of Smith.

* It is worthy of remark that the Hon. Susan Rollo, younger sister to Æmilia, was grandmother of the gallant Major-Gen. Robert Rollo Gillespie, whose eminent services in India, particularly in the reduction of the Island of Java, are generally known.

LIEUT.-GEN. MINET.

Dec. 27. At Bovingdon-green, Herts. aged 65, Lieut.-Gen. William Minet.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 10th foot in 1778; and Lieutenant in the 96th foot in 1779, from which he exchanged, in 1780, to the 14th. He served with the latter for 18 months on board ship, and accompanied it to the siege of Gibraltar; in 1782 to St. Lucie, and from thence to Jamaica. In April 1783, he received a company in the 30th: he served with this corps in the West Indies till the peace of 1783, when he was reduced on half-pay. He continued so till June, 1785, and was then appointed to the 4th regiment. In 1789 he embarked for North America, and served at Newfoundland as Commandant for five years and a half, in the absence of Colonel Elford, having the command of four companies of his regiment. In 1795 he was ordered with his detachment to Halifax, the regiment having gone to Canada; and he remained there two years and a half, during which period he received the brevet of Major. In 1798, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, and in November Major in the 5th foot: he served with that corps the campaign of 1799 in Holland. On Colonel Stephenson proposing to recruit a corps of blacks for foreign service, this officer was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy; from which he was removed to the 2d battalion of the 30th foot Sept. 25th, 1804. With the latter corps he served from his appointment, and embarked with it for Portugal, from whence it was subsequently ordered to Gibraltar. He received the rank of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821.

LIEUT.-GEN. HEAD.

Dec. 11. At his seat, Modereing, co. Tipperary, Lieut.-Gen. Michael Head, for five and twenty years Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 13th light dragoons.

This officer was appointed to a Cornetcy in 1785, to a Lieutenancy in 1790, and to a troop in the 12th light dragoons in 1793. He became Major 8th light dragoons in 1799, Lieut.-Col. 13th ditto in 1801, Colonel by brevet in 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825. He was employed from 1793 to 1795, in the Mediterranean, and in the reduction of Corsica, under the command of Sir Charles Stuart. In 1797, 1798, and

1799, he was employed in Portugal and Minorca, and he was present at the landing of the British troops in Minorca in 1798, being then Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn. He was also at the siege of Ciudella in that Island. From 1810 to 1813 he served as commanding officer of the 13th light dragoons in the Peninsula, from whence he returned on his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

REAR-ADM. FRASER.

Dec. 9. In Albemarle-street, Rear-Admiral Percy Fraser, formerly a Commissioner of the Navy Board, and brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Torrington.

This officer was a Lieutenant in 1789; he commanded the Savage sloop of war in 1791; the Moselle in 1794; and obtained post rank March 27, 1795. In the following year we find him commanding the Narcissus of 20 guns on the coast of America, from whence he proceeded to the West Indies, where his ship was wrecked, but fortunately his crew escaped. His next appointment was to La Nymphe, in which frigate he captured La Modeste, a French letter of marque laden with East India produce, and several other vessels. After commanding La Nymphe about four years, he removed into the Narcissus of 36 guns, and continued in that ship during the remainder of the war. We subsequently find him in the Vanguard 74.

In 1808 Captain Fraser was appointed resident Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Malta; from whence he removed to Gibraltar, about the summer of 1811. Towards the latter end of 1813, he obtained a seat at the Navy Board, from which he retired with the superannuation of a Rear-Admiral, June 12, 1823. He married the Hon. Elizabeth-Lucy Byng, eldest daughter of John 5th and late Viscount Torrington, Sept. 26, 1797.

MAJOR-GEN. BROUGHTON.

Dec. .. At Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Edward Swift Broughton, of the Bengal Establishment, formerly Lieut.-Governor of St. Helena.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in 1777: he arrived in Calcutta, and was promoted to Ensign in July 1778; in October following to Lieutenant, and appointed to the 1st European regiment in the field. In 1780 he was removed to the 3d battalion of Native Infantry, which corps formed part of the detachment of battalions under Lieut.-Colonel Cockerell, which marched to Madras, joined the grand army, and served with it during the whole war in Mysore.

In 1796, Lieut. Broughton was promoted to Captain, and in 1798 his battalion formed part of Sir James Craig's army assembled at Anopsheher, to oppose Zemaun Shaw, who threatened the invasion of Hindostan, but a rebellion in his own country obliged him to return. In 1800, Capt. Broughton was promoted to Major, and posted to the 2d European regiment. In October Lord Wellesley appointed him to the command of a volunteer battalion of Sepoys, 1100 strong, which embarked on a secret expedition, rendezvoused at Trincomale, was joined by several corps under Gen. Baird, and sailed in February for the Red Sea. Six companies reached their destination; but the transports, with the other four companies and staff, and part of his Majesty's 80th regiment, under Colonel Champagné, the second in command, were obliged to bear up for Bombay, being in want of water and provisions, having been seventeen weeks at sea.

In January 1802, Major Broughton embarked with the four companies for a Portuguese settlement in the Gulph of Cambray, and was afterwards employed in the Guzerat, under Governor Duncan, who expressed, in general orders, his approbation of the good conduct of the corps. In July he embarked and returned to Calcutta, where, on his arrival in August, Lord Wellesley appointed him to the command of the Ramghur battalion. In July 1805 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; and, war breaking out with the Mahrattas, he was appointed to command a detachment consisting of about 3,000 men. Lieut.-Colonel Broughton entered Sumbhulpoor, belonging to the Nagpore Rajah, and reduced the whole province, which was ceded to the Honourable Company at the peace, and for this service he received the thanks of the Governor-general in Council, "for the zeal, activity, judgment, fortitude, and ability, which had distinguished his conduct, both during the continuance of the war, and since the conclusion of peace." In 1806 he obtained permission to return to England on furlough, and in 1808 the Court of Directors appointed him Lieut.-Governor of their Island of St. Helena. He was promoted by brevet to Colonel, Jan. 1, 1812; and in 1813 solicited and obtained the Court of Directors' permission to resign, and return to England on furlough, having been five years Lieutenant-Governor. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General, June 4, 1814.

BISHOP MARUM.

Jan. 22. At Dublin, aged 54, Dr. Marum, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory.

He was educated first at Kilkenny, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he distinguished himself as one of the most proficient of the students, and immediately on taking his degree of Doctor of Divinity, was appointed Vice-Rector and Professor. Having been recalled to his native country in 1798, he engaged without delay in the humble and laborious duties of a mission; but was shortly after invited to the College of Carlow, and filled there successively the chairs of Philosophy and Divinity. In March, 1811, on the death of Dr. Lanigan, he was nominated to the vacant see of Ossory.

The intellectual powers of Dr. Marum were of a superior order; his episcopal administration was lenient and gentle; and his charities were so extensive, that, notwithstanding his elevation was not of recent date, and his habits of life retired and unexpensive, he was not worth one shilling when he died. He was the founder, and in a considerable degree the supporter, of the Female Orphan Asylum, which is conducted under the guidance of the ladies of the Presentation Convent. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Leighlin and Kildare, and Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, presided at Dr. Marum's funeral.

BISHOP CAMERON.

Feb. 7. At Edinburgh, aged 80, Alexander Cameron, D.D., Bishop of Maximianopolis, and Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland.

The venerable deceased went to the Scotch college in Rome in 1760, where he remained eight years, and carried away the first prizes awarded during that period. He returned to Scotland in 1772, and acted as Missionary Apostolic in Strathern till 1780, when he was appointed rector of the Scotch college in Valladolid in Spain, where he remained eighteen years. In 1798 he was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop Hay, then Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland; and was consecrated a Bishop in Madrid the following year. In 1802 he returned to Scotland, and Bishop Hay having resigned in 1806, he then succeeded that prelate. From the period of his last return, he uniformly resided in Edinburgh.

Bishop Cameron's character was an ornament to his church and to the age. He was pious without bigotry, learned without pedantry, and his benevolence was truly catholic, embracing all denominations of Christians. His body lay in state three days, wearing his sandals and ring, and his mitre, crook, crosier, &c., lying beside him.

THOMAS LISTER, ESQ.

Feb. 24. At Armitage Park, his seat in Staffordshire, Thomas Lister, Esq. LL.D., many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Lister was distinguished from his boyhood by an early maturity of talent. A congeniality of poetical taste, and the circumstance of being at the same school, led to an intimate youthful friendship with Mr. Cary, the deservedly celebrated translator of Dante, a friendship which, in spite of long periods of absence, is believed to have remained unbroken. The rising abilities of the two young poets strongly attracted the attention of Miss Seward, and are adverted to in several of her published letters. In 1796, after he had quitted the University of Cambridge, Mr. Lister published his first work, "The Mirror for Princes," addressed in a tone of powerful expostulation to an Illustrious Personage. This production is thus noticed in a short Memoir of Mr. Lister, which appeared in the Monthly Mirror for November, 1797. "His (Mr. L.'s) talents were at length conspicuously displayed in a work entitled 'The Mirror of Princes,' which, for manly eloquence, elegance, and vigour, is almost unequalled by the political productions of the present day. The strength of mind exhibited in this work, is, in so young a man, truly surprising; and his ingenuous abhorrence of misconduct must endear him to every lover of virtue." Such was the judgment of a contemporary writer; and contemporary praise, with respect to works of this description, may perhaps afford as strong a criterion of merit as the more imposing sentence of posterity. The occasion which called forth the "Mirror of Princes" has now ceased to exist, and with it much of our interest in the discussion. It is sufficient, that the value of this production was felt and acknowleged at the time when that value could be estimated with most correctness. This temporary object having been gained, it must be content to incur its portion of that indifference which is now extended even to the philippics of Junius and of Burke. In 1798 he published "Opposition dangerous," a political pamphlet of great force and ability. It strongly pointed out the perils of internal disunion, at a time when we were so frightfully menaced by the increasing power of France; and it con-

tained an eloquent appeal to those in whose minds party seemed for a while to predominate over patriotism, and whose disapproval of the war made them worse than indifferent to the success of their country. The style of the pamphlet was elegant and pointed, and it deservedly occupied a high rank among those publications of that period which cooperated in the good cause so successfully advocated in the brilliant pages of the Anti-Jacobin.

After leaving the University, Mr. Lister (his elder brother being then alive) applied himself to the study of Civil law; and he was admitted to the degree of Doctor in June, 1802. Shortly afterwards a severe domestic affliction, joined to ill health, obliged him to suspend for awhile his legal pursuits; and the necessity for a profession soon ceasing to exist, he was ultimately induced to dismiss them entirely. In 1803, during the short peace of Amiens, Mr. Lister went for the benefit of his health to Lisbon. His return was immediately subsequent to the sudden renewal of the war in the May of that year; an event which threatened materially to influence his future prospects. During his homeward voyage the vessel which conveyed him was chased by a French ship of war; and when despairing of escape, he was saved only by the sudden and unexpected rising of a dense fog, from a captivity which in all probability would not have terminated but at the peace of 1814. An allusion to this providential circumstance appears in a published letter to Mr. Lister, from Miss Seward, soon after the event.

From the period of his return to the time of his death, Mr. Lister resided chiefly at his seat in Staffordshire. He executed with zeal and ability those duties, the exact and honourable performance of which is among the proudest claims to public gratitude for the country gentlemen of this kingdom. Until incapacitated by the increasing malady of deafness, he was an active and valuable member of the magistracy, and showed himself the prompt defender of that body when he considered them exposed to unmerited aggression. Mr. Lister united, in a remarkable degree, the qualities of refined taste and poetical imagination with that logical clearness of judgment, quick perception, and capacity for business, by which they are too rarely accompanied. To society he contributed, together with the invaluable stores of his elegant and cultivated mind, a candour, a cheerfulness, an engaging benignity of manner, springing from the purest benevolence, which will long endear his memory to all those who ever enjoyed the gratification of his acquaintance.

Mr. Lister was the second son of Nathaniel Lister, esq. of Armitage Park, many years member for the borough of Clitheroe, and uncle of the late Lord Ribblesdale. Mr. Lister married, 1st, Harriet, daughter of John Serle, esq. of the county of Devon, who died, leaving one son; 2dly, in 1805, Mary, daughter of William Grove, esq. of the county of Warwick, by whom he had one son and three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to her cousin, the present Lord Ribblesdale.

WILLIAM WRIGHTSON, ESQ.

Lately. At his seat, Cusworth, near Doncaster, William Wrightson, esq. M. P. for Aylesbury from 1784 to 1790, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1821.

He was the only son of John Battie, of Warmsworth, esq. who in 1761 took the name of Wrightson, that being the name of his wife Isabel, sole surviving daughter and heiress of William Wrightson, of Cusworth, esq. who was M. P. for Newcastle from 1710 to 1722, and was in 1723 returned Knight of the Shire for Northumberland, but successfully opposed in his return by Mr. Jenison of Elwick. The gentleman now deceased was twice married; firstly, to Barbara, daughter of James Bland, of Hunworth, in Durham, esq.; and, that lady having died childless in 1782, secondly, to Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Heber, of Marton, esq. By his second lady (who died in 1820) Mr. Wrightson had issue five sons and three daughters, viz. William-Battie Wrightson, esq. who has succeeded to the estates, and is now M. P. for Retford; the Rev. Arthur-Bland, M. A. Rector of Edlington and Vicar of Campsall, Yorkshire; Richard-Heber, of Lincoln's-inn; Henry, of Queen's College, Oxford; Thomas-Barnardiston, of Brazen-nose; Harriet, married, firstly, to the late hon. Sylvester Douglas, only son of the late Lord Glenbervie; and, secondly, to Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (son of the hon. F. H. Hutchinson, of whom we gave a memoir in p. 81) and nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore; Isabella; and Elizabeth.

MR. JUSTICE NOLAN.

Lately. In Bedford-square, the Hon. Michael Nolan, King's Counsel, and Chief Justice of the Brecon circuit.

Mr. Nolan was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was author of the following professional works. Reports of Cases

relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, from Michaelmas Term, 1791, to Trinity Term, 1792, 2 parts, royal 8vo. 1793.—Strange's Reports of adjudged Cases in the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, 3d edit. with notes and references, 3 vols. royal 8vo. 1795.—Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England, intended to be delivered in pursuance of an order of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in their Hall, 1796, 8vo.—A Treatise on the Laws of England for the settlement and relief of the Poor, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805, 2d edit. with considerable additions, 1808.

PROFESSOR WOODHOUSE.

Dec. 28. At Cambridge, after an illness of four months, Robert Woodhouse, Esq. M. A. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Mathematics in that University.

He was of Caius College, where he took his Bachelor of Arts' degree in 1795, and was the Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman of that year. He proceeded M. A. in 1798, and was elected a Fellow of Caius. Several papers from his pen appear in the Philosophical Transactions, beginning from 1801; and in 1802 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1803 he printed, in 4to, "The Principles of Analytical Calculation;" in 1809, "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 8vo; in 1811, "A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations," 8vo; and, in 1812, "An Elementary Treatise on Plane Astronomy," 8vo. In 1820 Mr. Woodhouse was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; and in 1822, on the death of Professor Vince, he succeeded to the Plumian Professorship. In 1824 he was appointed by the University to conduct the Observatory, then newly erected.

REV. ARTHUR YOUNG.

Lately. In the south-west part of Russia, the Rev. Arthur Young, of Bradfield Hall, Suffolk.

This gentleman was the only son of the late celebrated Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture (of whom we gave a memoir on his death in 1820, in vol. xc. i. 469.) He took the degree of B A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1793, and soon after taking orders, obtained preferment in Suffolk. He compiled for the Board of Agriculture in 1807 a General Report on Inclosures; and in 1808 the Survey of the Agriculture of Sussex. Mr. Young, on more than one occasion, gave expression to some very singular ideas on politics, and soon after the Peace published a declaration in the newspapers, saying that he had purchased lands in the Crimea, where no tax-gatherer is seen, and inviting his countrymen to emigrate with him to that blissful region. He was on his return through Russia from *selling* this tract of country (said to amount to 9000 acres), when his death occurred. It is supposed to have been occasioned by the fatigue and exhaustion he experienced from travelling. He is stated to have collected some valuable information on the cost and quantity of foreign corn to be obtained in the Black Sea, Poland, &c. Mr. Young made his will before he left England, and appointed Capt. Enraught and a Mr. Patterson, of Witham, his executors. His entailed estate, Bradfield Hall, and other lands, devolve to his sister, Miss Young; the greater part of his other property he has left to two children, now infants.

OLIVER HATCH, ESQ.

Feb. 23. In Ely Place, after only two days illness, aged 50, Oliver Hatch, Esq., Treasurer to the City of London National Schools, Chairman to the Houseless Poor, and a Captain of the Hon. Artillery Company.

Mr. Hatch was well known to his fellow-citizens, as a main support of many charitable societies, both in pecuniary aid and personal attendance. At the National Schools, a special meeting was convened on the 3d of March, for expressing the sentiments of the subscribers on the occasion. The Bishop of London took the chair, and in the presence of Alderman Thompson, M.P. Vice-Patron, John Capel, Esq. M.P. President, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Chester, Bishop of Llandaff, and a very numerous assemblage of the Vice-Presidents and Committee, it was "Resolved unanimously, That having witnessed the zeal and energy manifested by the late treasurer, Oliver Hatch, Esq., in the establishment and extension of these schools, and knowing how much his judicious and unremitted exertions have contributed to their usefulness and prosperity, this meeting feel it to be a sacred and melancholy duty to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, by recording their grateful appreciation of his long and valuable services, together with their deep sense of the loss which this institution has suffered by his sudden and lamented death."

WILLIAM BELSHAM, ESQ.

Nov. 17. In Portland-place, Hammersmith, aged 75, William Belsham, Esq. author of a History of Great Britain, &c. &c.

This gentleman was brother to the Rev. Thomas Belsham, the Unitarian minister. As a Whig historian, and a political writer enthusiastically devoted to his party, he has long been known. His literary career was commenced in 1789, by "Essays, Historical, Political, and Literary," in 2 vols. 8vo. These went through several editions, and were followed by a long series of similar labours on the Test Laws, the French Revolution, the distinctions between the old and new Whigs, Parliamentary Reform, the Poor Laws, &c. &c. In 1793 he published, in two volumes 8vo., "Memoirs of the Kings of Great Britain of the House of Brunswick Lunenberg." This led to his larger History. In 1795 there appeared with his name four volumes of "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to the Session of Parliament ending 1793;" and a fifth and sixth volume followed in 1801. In 1798 he published in two volumes 8vo. a "History of Great Britain from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover;" and finally, in 1806, all these parts were brought into one body in his "History of Great Britain to the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802," in twelve octavo volumes.

Mr. Belsham lived in great intimacy with the late Mr. Whitbread, and with other gentlemen of the Whig party. He formerly resided at Bedford.

R. MUSHET, ESQ.

Feb. 1. At Millfield-house, Edmonton, Robert Mushet, Esq. of the Royal Mint.

Mr. Mushet was an ingenious active-minded man, and a most meritorious public servant. The statements, reasonings, and suggestions, respecting the currency and Mint regulations, contained in the report of his evidence before the Cash Payment Committee in 1819, are among the most important of the examinations. Though laboriously engaged on the new coinage for the last eight or ten years, he found leisure to prepare and publish several useful tracts on subjects connected with the currency and the national debt. The last of these was an investigation of the causes of the panic in 1825, which, from a long and careful deduction of facts, he was led to ascribe exclusively to the over-issue of Bank of England and country bank paper. The invariable dependence of country bank issues on those of the Bank of England, and their joint influence, not only on the prices of commodities, but on the value of the public securities, constitute an element of derangement which had hitherto been nearly overlooked, or at least had not received the consideration which it undoubtedly deserved.

THOMAS GAYFERE, ESQ.

Oct. 20. At Burton-upon-Trent, Thomas Gayfere, esq. formerly Mason to Westminster Abbey.

This indefatigable gentleman was son of Mr. Thomas Gayfere, who was employed as Mason in the building of Westminster Bridge. In his capacity of Abbey Mason, it was his duty, as it was his delight and pride, to superintend the repairs of that luxuriant edifice, the chapel of Henry the VII. at Westminster. In the month of June, 1807, with the approbation of his late Majesty, Parliament voted the sum of 2000*l.* towards proceeding in the repairs; and in December following, the "Committee for the Inspection of Monuments" (generally called the "Committee of Taste") met, and agreed that the work should be executed in Bath stone, except the sill of the windows, for which Hopton Wood stone should be used. That they might be certain, however, that this was best for the purpose, Mr. Gayfere had directions to proceed to St. Alban's Abbey Church and Woburn Abbey, to inquire into the nature and durability of the Tottenhoe stone; then to go forward to Bath, to inspect the quarries in its neighbourhood; and, on his return, to report on the qualities of the stone which he had examined, &c. The result was, that a preference was given to the quarry of Messrs. Pierce, Coombe Down, S.E. of Bath. The history of Mr. Gayfere's subsequent life is the history of this interesting edifice. The general restoration was not commenced till July, 1809. Mr. Gayfere began this great undertaking by examining every part of the mouldering structure for the best specimens of its mouldings and tracery, of which he took plaster casts; he then measured and made workmen's drawings of the architectural parts, flying buttresses, and soffits to each niche, which were all different in their details; of elaborate workmanship; and being executed on a concave surface, exceedingly difficult to lay down on paper. Much of this laborious part of his task he executed on the first floor of his house in Abingdon Street, with the assistance of his foreman, Mr. Richard Lane, who died soon after the retirement of his master into the country. Mr. Gayfere had, as mason, to collect workmen and carvers, both of which he had to instruct in this, to them, novel architecture. From this time to the completion of the undertaking, he might be said to live in the workshop, and the faithful-

ness of his workmanship will be a lasting testimony of his abilities; and it is by no means too great praise to aver, that to no other individual could the interests of that edifice have been better intrusted. At its completion the antiquary rejoiced, and the fears which he had long entertained gave way to feelings of gratification.

To the same gentleman are we indebted for the restoration of the north front of Westminster Hall, and the same good taste, accurate knowledge of his art, and intimate acquaintance with the details of the previous façade, which marked the progress of his larger work, is displayed throughout the whole of the proceedings. Is it too much to hope, that no degrading notions of economy will interfere to prevent its ill-shapen and tasteless environs giving place to works of merit and of beauty?

HENRY NEELE, ESQ.

Feb. 7. Aged 30, Henry Neele, Esq. solicitor, a gentleman distinguished by several popular literary productions.

He was son of the late, and brother of the present Mr. Neele, eminent map and heraldic engravers in the Strand, where the subject of this notice was born, Jan. 20, 1798. He was educated at a school in Kentish Town, which he left with an imperfect knowledge of Greek and Latin, but capable of reading and enjoying the best French authors; and he afterwards acquired, by his own unassisted efforts, some acquaintance with Italian literature. He early evinced a taste for lyrical poetry; and at the age of nineteen his father indulged him by printing, at his own expence, his first publication, entitled "Odes, and other Poems."

On quitting school, Mr. Neele was articled to an attorney; and, though at times he "penned a stanza when he should engross," he did not neglect the opportunities afforded him of obtaining experience in his profession. He subsequently practised as a solicitor in Great Blenheim Street.

In 1821 his Odes and Poems were reprinted (see vol. xci. ii. 341), and attracted much notice from Dr. Drake and other critics of repute; and in 1823 he published another volume, of "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous." He became a frequent contributor to various periodical publications; and was engaged as Editor to the annual entitled "Friendship's Offering."

In 1819 Mr. Neele composed a series of Lectures on the works of Shakspeare, and going to Stratford in the company of Mr. Britton, the architectural antiquary, he read one of them in the Townhall of that place. Mr. Britton still possesses the MS. of these lectures; which, though hastily compiled, are eloquent and acute, abounding in illustration, and displaying considerable powers of humour.

In the winter of 1826 Mr. Neele completed a series of Lectures on the English Poets, from Chaucer to the present period. These he read at the Russell, and afterwards at the Western, Institutions. They were considered as evincing a high tone of poetical feeling and great critical knowledge; and profit as well as praise attended their delivery.

At the close of last year appeared his "Romance of History," in three volumes, dedicated to the King. This production, which was reviewed in our number for December, p. 515, raised Mr. Neele above the rank of a mere contributor of light essays and poetry to periodical publications. The object of the author was to show, as his motto stated, that

"Truth is strange—
Stranger than fiction."

Its scenes were taken from the annals of England; and the work was intended as one of a series, in which the history of various countries should in turn be similarly treated. It embraces tales of every age, from the Conquest to the Rebellion; and each tale is introduced by a chronological summary of the events on which it is founded. The idea was suited to the improved taste of novel-readers for such stories as have some foundation in facts; and the lively and characteristic execution deservedly obtained the popular favour. He had already commenced a second series of romances founded on the History of France. Known and appreciated, he was beginning to shine above the lesser stars of the literary hemisphere. His Poetical Works had been collected, in two volumes, with a portrait; but, alas!

Scarce had their fame been whisper'd round,
Before its shrill and mournful sound
Was whistling o'er his tomb:
Scarce did the laurel 'gin to grow
Around his early honour'd brow,
Before its grateful bloom
Was chang'd to cypress, sear and brown,
Whose garlands mock the head they crown.

Neele's Odes.

The unfortunate writer of these pathetic lines was found dead in his bed, with too certain tokens of self-destruction. He had on the previous day exhibited symptoms of derangement, sup-

posed to have been produced by too intent exercise of his imaginative powers; and the Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of Insanity.

Mr. Neele was short in stature, and of appearance rather humble and unprepossessing; but his large expanse of forehead and the fire of his eye betokened mind and imagination; and whatever unfavourable impressions were occasioned by his first address were speedily effaced by the intelligence and good humour which a few minutes conversation elicited. He was naturally of a convivial turn, and enjoyed the society of men of kindred talent; his manners were bland and affable; his disposition free, open, and generous.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW HOWLETT.

Dec. 18. In Newington, Surrey, aged 60, Mr. Bartholomew Howlett, antiquarian draughtsman and engraver.

This pleasing artist was a pupil of Mr. Heath, and for many years devoted his talents to the embellishment of works on Topography and Antiquities. His principal publication, and which will carry his name down to posterity with respect as an artist, was "A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln; comprising the principal Towns and Churches, the Remains of Castles and Religious Houses, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; with Topographical and Historical Accounts of each View." This handsome work was completed in 4to. in 1805. The Drawings are chiefly by T. Girtin, Nattes, Nash, Corbould, &c., and the engravings are highly creditable to the burin of Mr. Howlett.

Mr. Howlett was much employed by the late Mr. Wilkinson on his "Londina Illustrata;" by Mr. Stevenson in his second edition of Bentham's Ely; by Mr. Frost in his recent Notices of Hull; and in numerous other topographical works. He executed six plans and views for Major Anderson's Account of the Abbey of St. Denis; and he was an occasional contributor to this Miscellany, and engraved several plates for it.

In 1817 Mr. Howlett issued proposals for "A Topographical Account of Clapham, in the County of Surrey, illustrated by engravings." These were to have been executed from drawings by himself, of which he made several, and also formed considerable collections; but we believe he only published one number, consisting of three plates and no letterpress.

We hope the manuscripts he has left may form a groundwork for a future topographer. They form part of the large collections for Surrey in the hands of Mr. Tyton.

In 1826, whilst the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, were suffering under the hands of the destroyers, he made a series of drawings on the spot, which it was his intention to have engraved and published. They are now in the possession of Mr. Nichols. But the greatest effort of his pencil was in the service of his kind patron and friend, John Caley, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. keeper of the records in the Augmentation Office. For this gentleman Mr. Howlett made finished drawings from upwards of 1000 original seals of the monastic and religious houses of this kingdom. Sorry are we to add that the latter days of this worthy and industrious man were embittered by pecuniary distress. He has left a widow in a very destitute state, who will form, we trust, a fit object for the kind consideration of the Committees of the Literary and Artists' Funds.

MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Aug. 31. At Pulo Penang in the East Indies, on board his H. M. S. Java, the flag-ship on that station, aged 23, Mr. William Robinson, eldest son of William Robinson of the Middle Temple, London, and of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, L.L.D. and barrister at law.

He was a midshipman of H.M.S. Rainbow, the Hon. Captain Rous; and was left on board the flag-ship whilst the Rainbow went to New Holland, in order that he might stand his examination for lieutenant without loss of time. He passed this ordeal the 22d of March, 1827, much to the satisfaction of all the examining captains, who were pleased to compliment him on the superior manner in which he kept his log-books, he having made a point to introduce drawings of a superior cast, consisting of headlands, capes, harbours, fortifications, and whatever appeared to him to be of moment. He commenced his career in the early part of 1821, having been appointed to his Majesty's ship Adventure, commanded by his friend and connexion, Capt. William Henry Smyth, to whom he was indebted for many kindnesses and attentions, and for the proficiency he made in navigation, drawing and surveying, during three years and a half he was in that ship. His views and descriptions of various parts of the Mediterranean, at this early period of his service, bespeak his spirit of observation*; and for his coolness and humanity, it may be stated, that in the month of June, 1824, Mr.

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* See this Magazine, vol. XCI. pt. ii. p. 514; vol. XCIII. pt. i. p. 322—418, pt. ii. p. 225; vol. XCIV. pt. i. p. 99; and vol. XCVII. pt. i. p. 196.

Robinson happened to be detached from the Adventure, on service in the barge, off the island of Sardinia, when, at some distance from Cape Ceraro, he perceived a vessel rounding the Cape in such a direction that she must inevitably strike on a dangerous shelf of rocks†, which he had then been surveying; he kept his eye on the vessel; he saw her strike, and almost immediately disappear, except only the top-sail yard, to which the crew and passengers had ascended. Mr. Robinson ran down to their assistance, and with great coolness and skill placed the barge so as, with the assistance of the small boat, to take off all the people from the wreck; soon after which the vessel went down. She was a Sardinian bombard, the Sacra Fama of Cagliari, to which place she was bound from Marseilles, having on board eight seamen and five passengers. Mr. Robinson having divided his clothes amongst these unfortunates, supplied them with three days' provisions, and put them on shore on the coast of Sardinia. Thus was he, from his coolness and intrepidity, instrumental in rescuing from a watery grave thirteen of his fellow-creatures.

On the Adventure coming to England Mr. Robinson was transferred to the Pandora sloop of war, Captain William Gordon, on board of which he served until that ship was paid off at Plymouth in July, 1825. In September in the same year, he was appointed to H. M. S. Rainbow, which sailed from England in the November following for the East Indies, where he closed his career, as before mentioned.

Mr. Robinson was a young man of great promise, and in every respect calculated (if it had pleased the Almighty to have spared him) to have become a conspicuous character, and ultimately an ornament to the profession which he had chosen. He was of a noble and aspiring spirit, of an open and generous disposition, possessing an affectionate and kind heart, beloved by his family, respected by all his officers, under whom he had served during a period of six years and upwards, and lamented by all who knew him. The loss of such a son, at so early an age, has been a source of great affliction to his family.

STEPHEN HOUGH, ESQ.

Sept. 14. At his house in Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, after a short illness, occasioned by a fall, aged 86, Stephen Hough, esq. Clerk of the Errors in the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Hough was born at Stepney, about the year 1741. Of his parents we possess no information. We presume, however, they were respectable, as their son received a liberal education. It is said he was for a short time in a mercantile counting-house; but it should seem that he or his friends preferred the law, as he was afterwards placed in an attorney's office.

Mr. Hough for a time appears to have abandoned legal pursuits, for he entered into the Sussex militia, whether as a captain or an ensign the writer is unable to say. On quitting the militia, he became clerk to Sir William de Grey, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, by or through whom it is probable he was appointed Clerk of the Errors in that Court, an office which he held to his death.

Above forty years ago, Mr. Hough took the situation of clerk to Mr., afterwards Sir William Weller Pepys, one of the Masters in Chancery, where his conduct gave the greatest satisfaction, not only to his employer (a man of great exactness), but to those gentlemen who had occasion to transact business in that Master's office. Upon Sir William's retiring, about twenty years ago, he presented Mr. Hough, whom he always treated with the utmost respect, with a very handsome silver inkstand, bearing an inscription, in elegant language, highly complimentary to the donee. Sir William, it is well known, was an accomplished scholar, but was not wasteful of his money or his praise.

Mr. Hough continued with the succeeding Masters in that office until his death; and notwithstanding his advanced time of life, was competent to the performance of his official duties, retaining his faculties, and writing a beautiful hand to the last.

The situation of a Master in Chancery's clerk has always been considered a respectable, and of late years a very lucrative one, the perquisites and emoluments of some clerks amounting to 1000*l.* per annum; but such was Mr. Hough's moderation in his charges, that it is believed his fees did not exceed one third part of that sum.

Mr. Hough was twice married, but the names of the ladies we have not learned. He always spoke of his first wife in terms of the warmest affection, and often mentioned the long walks he took to visit her. Mrs. Babington, who became in 1787 wife of the present eminent physician, is the only child now living. Mr. Hough's children by his second wife are: Stephen, employed in the Bank; Henry, a surgeon in the East India Company's Bengal service; Thomas, who has succeeded his father as clerk to Master

† See Capt. Smyth's "Sketch of the present state of Sardinia," 1327, p. 235.

Trower; and William, a captain in the Bengal military service. A daughter, who married Mr. Jones of the Crown Office, is dead, leaving no children.

Mr. Hough was humane and charitable, and gave away considerable sums privately, besides contributing to various public charities. To the institution for the support of Deaf and Dumb children he was an early and a constant benefactor. In his manners he was perfectly polite and well-bred, being quite a gentleman of the old school. In conversation he was pleasant and entertaining, possessing a considerable fund of anecdote. Moral in his conduct and conversation, he was a due observer of his religious as well as social duties; and in all the relations of life was a character highly exemplary.

In person he was of the middle size, compact and well-made, with an expressive and intelligent countenance. Having in general enjoyed excellent health and spirits, he was ten or fifteen years younger in appearance than in reality. He was remarkably clean and neat in his dress, equally free from formality and foppery. He never gave in to the piteous drawl or querulous whine, which age frequently affects, but always appeared happy and good-humoured; and though regular and temperate in his mode of living, he did not decline taking occasionally a cheerful glass at home or abroad.

The remains of Mr. Hough were interred at St. Giles's in the Fields.

CHARLES LLOYD, ESQ.

Jan. 16. At his residence in Birmingham, in his 80th year, Charles Lloyd, esq.

His father, Sampson Lloyd, was the lineal descendant of a respectable family of great antiquity in Montgomeryshire. For upwards of eight hundred years they were seated at Dolobran; and before the conquest of Wales by Edward the Second, were powerful chieftains of an extensive territory. Kellynin Bowen of Leoydiarth about the year 1400 assumed the sirname of Lloyd, or as it was then spelt in Welsh, Llwydd, to commemorate his having been born upon the above named portion of his estates, and the family ever afterwards retained the name.

About the year 1662, the great grandfather of Mr. Lloyd attached himself to the religious body called quakers. In milder times his high character and connexions would have protected him from the violence directed against this sect; but his refusal to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, was a pretext for accusing him of disloyalty; his estates were subjected to a *præmunire*, and heavy fines were levied upon his property. After enduring with patience and magnanimity ten years' imprisonment in Welchpool gaol, during which time his noble and animating example served to strengthen several who had embraced and suffered for the same faith, he removed to Birmingham, in the year 1701, and engaged extensively in the iron trade.

The subject of this memoir was born the 22nd of Sept. 1748, and was educated in the principles of his ancestors. They did not admit of his becoming a member of an University, but he was educated at a school in good repute at that time, when the quickness of his apprehension, and retentive memory, enabled him to make rapid progress, and he early showed a taste for the most valuable acquirements. As, however, he was destined for commercial pursuits, the greater portion of his time, after his school studies were completed, was spent in gaining the requisite knowledge. He engaged in business with earnestness and assiduity, and at his father's death became a partner in the Bank at Birmingham, which had been established by the grandfather of the present J. Taylor, esq., and his father, Sampson Lloyd.

In contemplating his path when he arrived at manhood, he felt it a duty to be moderate in his desires, and exact in the distribution of his time; the claims of a large family and extensive acquaintance, only confirmed this resolution, and it greatly contributed to the ease, with which in after life he filled a situation conspicuous for a private individual, when as the enlightened counsellor, the generous friend, or the intelligent man of business, his time and resources were constantly called upon.

He married on the 13th of May, 1774, Mary, the only daughter of James Farmer, esq. descended from one of the oldest families in the county of Leicester, by whom he had fifteen children, six of whom are now living. She was possessed of superior talents and accomplishments, and was characterised by nobility of mind, united in a remarkable degree with deep christian humility. With this exemplary woman, Mr. Lloyd passed fifty years, and to the end of his life sincerely lamented her. They had to experience the severe shock of losing, in the year 1812, two sons, grown up, and married, and a daughter; and some years afterwards, two amiable daughters were taken from their families, when to human calculation their lives were most valuable.

Mr. Lloyd was distinguished by great vigour and clearness of understanding, accompanied by a peculiar simplicity and directness. In the pursuit of any object of his attention, he suffered no other to interfere with or distract it, and he possessed the power of turning, after laborious investigations, with surprising freshness to occupations requiring intellectual exertions of a

different nature. Few men, perhaps, so rich in resources, had them so much at command. He embraced with promptness, and zealously prosecuted whatever appeared to his comprehensive mind conducive to the benefit of his species, or the happiness of those connected with him. He was an unwearied and able member of that body of Philanthropists, to whose persevering efforts Great Britain is indebted for the removal of that foulest stain upon her annals, the Slave Trade. Nor have his efforts ever slackened to aid the plans proposed for the amelioration of the condition of the Negro population of our dominions in the West Indies; and although he wished for the trial of more moderate measures than those proposed by many of the advocates for emancipation, yet he generally concurred in the principles advocated in Parliament by his nephew Mr. Buxton, and he always took the lead on public occasions when this subject was brought forward in Birmingham. A lover of peace and an admirer of the constitution of his country, he deprecated, in common with all the friends of humanity, the unwise measures which the ministry of Lord North in 1775 were contemplating for stifling opposition to its will in the North American colonies. When all negociation seemed fruitless, and the overbearing conduct of the minister had determined Dr. Franklin to depart, when the horrors of civil war, and the disunion of the Empire seemed inevitable, Mr. Lloyd and his brother in-law, Mr. David Barclay, did not consider affairs so irretrievable as not to warrant another attempt at reconciliation. After much persuasion and intreaty, Dr. Franklin yielded, and he told his friends that, though he considered the attempt hopeless, yet he could not resist the desire he felt, in common with them, to preserve peace. Some minor concessions were made by the Colonies, at the suggestions of these gentlemen. Lord North, as is known, was inexorable, and the Envoy returned from the conference, the last which a representative from that country had with an English cabinet, until she sent her plenipotentiary to treat as a Sovereign Republic.

Mr. Lloyd's enlarged and sound views upon public affairs, were evinced by the high estimation in which his judgment was held, being not only the active leader of many public undertakings of importance in his neighbourhood, but deeply versed in political science, and an accurate observer of passing events. Numerous essays upon subjects conducive to the National welfare, were the frequent exercises of his pen, and his communications to Ministers were always treated by them with great attention. His excellent personal address and clear mode of expressing himself, added to the high esteem in which he was held, gave him pre-eminence in every assembly where he appeared, so that his presence and sanction have for fifty years been considered of importance to the success of almost every public undertaking in the town of Birmingham. Mr. L. was never ruffled by the discord of politics; although so much engaged in public affairs, he was the friend of all, and esteemed by all; the distinctions of party were considerations which his conciliating dispositions seemed unable to comprehend. The peaceable principles of the gospel, as professed by the society of Friends, were beautifully exhibited in his action and manners. The Bible Society had his cordial support; it accorded with his principles of Christian charity, to unite with those of all denominations, who stepped forward to diffuse the revelation of that hope of glory from which he derived so much consolation. He ably advocated its cause at all the anniversaries of its meetings in his native town.

In the promotion of education his benevolence was also manifested. Without regard to sectarian distinctions, he supported all schools which had claims of a respectable nature, and always took a lively interest in their prosperity.

The Birmingham General Hospital, an invaluable institution, upon an extensive scale, owes to him its completion, and many of its excellent arrangements. It had been commenced upon a scale for which the means were inadequate, and after having been abandoned by its original projectors in despair for twelve years, his anxiety to perfect so desirable an object, led him to use his exertions and influence in the county. He procured sufficient subscriptions, and as a surety on its behalf, took the accounts upon himself, and kept them in all their minutiæ with his own hands for upwards of forty years. Its prosperity was an object of his constant interest*.

What minds less energetic would have deemed studies of no trifling nature, were allotted for the occupation of those hours which he considered set apart for relaxation. His acquaintance with ancient and modern history was accurate and extensive, and he read in several European languages their works of note. Few men were better versed in the Holy Scriptures, or more complete masters of their contents. He could repeat from memory several entire books of the Old Testament, and the greatest part of the New, and was well versed in theological learning.

But next to the Scriptures, the classics were his favourite study. When past sixty he commenced a translation of Homer, and

* The committee evinced their gratitude by calling a meeting the day after the funeral, which passed a resolution expressive of their high sense of his long services, and opened a subscription for a marble bust, to be placed in the committee-room.

executed a faithful and agreeable version of the whole of the Odyssey, and great part of the Iliad. The following preface was attached to the twenty-fourth book of the Iliad (of which a few copies were printed for distribution among his friends), and shews the object and views of the translator:

"This attempt to translate the twenty-fourth book of the Iliad, has amused some of the leisure hours of a man whose life has been much occupied by public and private business, and who is aware that the luxuriant and most elegant amplification and decoration of Pope's translation, will please the generality of readers far more than the simple style which he has adopted; he has endeavoured, however, to keep near to Homer's meaning, though not so literally as Cowper has done in his translation, which has preserved much of the grandeur and simplicity of the original. As this is his first appearance in print, except in a few trifles in the Gentleman's Magazine, he relies upon the candour of the intelligent reader."

In 1812 he translated the Epistles of Horace, which is generally allowed to be a lively and faithful version This was also printed for private circulation. Virgil was very familiar to him; his extraordinary memory retained to the close of his life the whole of the Georgics and Bucolics. The agreeable picture of farming so beautifully pourtrayed in those inimitable descriptions of pastoral life, induced Mr. L. to take one of his estates into his own hands, and for thirty years he farmed under his own inspection nearly two hundred acres. One day in the week was at least devoted to this pursuit, and the relaxation which this interesting employment yielded him contributed, in conjunction with temperance and cheerfulness, to keep a naturally delicate constitution in health and vigour to a late period of his life.

As a religious character, he had the sincere fellowship and sympathy with most of the approved labourers in the church to which he was by education and choice united. He might be said to be "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." His piety was sincere, and constantly cheerful; it was the incense of a grateful heart for many of the blessings of this life; his disposition enabled him to appreciate the value of them, and his deep and humble sense of divine wisdom enabled him to resign with submission some of those, which to his affectionate nature proved a severe trial. The consolation he derived from hours of retirement, influenced him, particularly in the latter years of his life, to press upon others the sacred duty of watchfulness and prayer; and to the frequent and hospitable assemblages of children and grand-children around him, his blessings and devout wishes were at times beautifully poured out.

All his domestic habits, as may be inferred from the foregoing sketch, were those of a Christian gentleman; the varying fashions of the world did not affect the regularity and comfort of his household. The combination of strength and simplicity in his character, was obvious in his conversation; its variety and spirit were interesting to all classes.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Little Abington, Cambridgeshire, aged 63, the Rev. *George Barlow*, Vicar of Great and Little Abington. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1785, being the 9th Junior Optime of that year; M.A. 1802. He was presented to Great Abington in 1792 by George Mortlock, esq. and to Little Abington in 1802 by the King.

At Welland, Worcestershire, the Rev. *Henry Boulter*, Vicar of that place. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1785; and was presented to his living in 1797 by the Crown.

At Odiham, Hants, aged 70, the Rev. *J. H. Bricknell.*

At Kensington, the Rev. *John Cantis*, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Christ's coll. Camb. He proceeded B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824.

At Twickenham, aged 33, the Rev. *John Addison Carr*, only son of the Rev. I. A. Carr, Rector of Hadstock, Essex. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819.

Rev. *Fred. Corsellis*, Rector of Layer Marney, Essex. He was of Sidn. coll. Camb. B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, and succeeded the Rev. Nich. Corsellis at Layer Marney (a family living) in 1826.

At Chelsfield, Kent, the Rev. *Robert Cottam*, English Lecturer at St. John's Church, Swansea. He was of St. Edmund-hall, Oxf. M.A. 1809.

At the Manse of Drumoak, Aberdeenshire, the Rev. Dr. *James Fraser*, above forty years Rector of that parish. He was in 1811 the editor of "Lectures on the Pastoral Character, by the late Dr. George Campbell, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen," 8vo.

At Malta, the Rev. *George Browne Maturin*, Fellow of King's coll. Camb.

At Brighton, aged 73, the Rev. *Edward Northey*, of Woodcote near Epsom, the senior Canon of Windsor. He was of Corpus coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780, and was appointed to his Windsor canonry in 1797.

In Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, aged 71, the Rev. *John Preston*, Rector of Toft cum Caldecott, Camb. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1778, being 10th Junior Optime of that year, M.A.

1781; and by which society he was presented to his benefice in 1807.

Feb. 16. At his father's in Honiton, aged 47, the Rev. *John Rogers*, Rector of Feniton, Devon. to which church he was presented by John Haverfield, esq. in 1805. He has left a widow and eleven children.

Aged 74, the Rev. *Richard Lowndes Salmon*, M.A. Vicar of Sandbach, Cheshire, to which he was instituted on his own presentation in 1787.

At Abberley, Worc. aged 78, the Rev. *Francis Severne*, Rector of that parish and of Kyre. He was presented to the latter living in 1776 by E. Pytts, esq. and to the former in 1780 by R. Bromley, esq.

In Queen-square, Westminster, the Rev. *John Shelton*, Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, and Rector of Child's Wickham, Glouc.

The Rev. *John Nicolls Stevens*, Rector of Landwednack and Ruan Major, Cornwall. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. M.A. 1799; and was presented to both his livings in the same year by J. Stevens, esq.

At Woodham Ferris, Essex, the Rev. *Henry Van Voorst*, Rector of Steeple, in that county. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxf. M.A. 1806; and was presented to Steeple in 1819 by Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.

The Rev. *Thomas Williamson*, Rector of Stoke Damerel, with Plymouth Dock, Devon: uncle to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. He was the youngest and only remaining son of Sir Hedworth the fifth Bart. by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of William Huddleston of Millam Castle in Cumberland, esq. He was presented to Stoke Damerel in 1791 by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Aged 84, the Rev. *William Wormington*, Vicar of Norton, with Lenchwick, Worc. to which he was presented in 1785 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Jan. 24. In his 70th year, the Rev. *John Taylor Lamb*, Rector of Upper Helmsley, near York. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1782, being the ninth Junior Optime of that year. He was presented to his living by the Crown within the last few years.

Jan. 29. At Pebworth, Glouc. aged 59, the Rev. *Edward Edwards*, Vicar of Leysdown, Kent, and Chaplain to his Majesty's ship Wye at Sheerness. He was formerly Vicar of Pebworth, and Curate of Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

Jan. 31. Aged 88, the Rev. *Sam. Hey*, Vicar of Steeple Aston, Wilts. brother to the late Wm. Hey, esq. of Leeds, F.R.S. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. B.A. 1771, being the ninth Wrangler of that year; M.A. 1774; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1787.

Feb. 3. At Swanborne, Bucks. aged 56, the Rev. *Richard Lowndes*, Rector of Gamlingay, Camb. and of Farley, Surrey. He was formerly Fellow of Merton coll. Oxf. where he took the degree of M.A. 1799; and by which Society he was presented to both his livings in 1814.

Feb. 3. In his 70th year, after a short illness, the Rev. *Edw. Shaw*, Vicar of Wantage, Berks, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor in 1784.

Feb. 4. At Tackley Rectory, aged 53, the Rev. *Wm. Morice*, Rector of that parish. Mr. Morice was educated at Merchant-taylor's school, from whence he was elected to a fellowship at St John's in 1781, being then sixteen. He took the degree of M.A. 1789, and that of B.D. 1794; and was presented to Tackley by the College in 1811. By the death of Mr. Morice society in general has lost a valuable member. He was a firm supporter of church and state, a judicious and powerful speaker on public occasions, and in private and social intercourse remarkable for the vivacity of his manner, and the accuracy of information displayed in his conversation. He had for several years been employed on, and had just completed, a Life of Bishop Atterbury, from whom he was lineally descended through Mary, the Bishop's only surviving daughter.

Feb. 6. At Goldsborough, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Thomas Dawson*, late Missionary from the Church Missionary Society at Cochin, East Indies.

Feb. 6. Aged 74, the Rev. *John Gillow*, President of Ushaw College, Durham, and formerly minister to the Roman Catholic congregation at York.

Feb. 7. At Ipswich, aged 75, the Rev. *Jol Marple Wallace*, Rector of Great Braxted, Essex, and Vicar of Sandon, Herts. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B.A. 1774, being the thirteenth Senior Optime of that year; M.A. 1777; and was for some years Fellow and Tutor of that Society. He was presented to Great Braxted by that College in 1782, and to Sandon in 1815 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Feb. 10. At Stoke Bruern, Northamptonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Wm. Stalman*, Rector of that parish. He was a native of Newby in Yorkshire; entered at Brazenose coll. Oxf. in 1765, proceeded B.A. 1773, M.A. 1775, and was elected to a Fellowship in 1776. He was for many years a distinguished Tutor of Brazenose, and, it is believed, had the present Lord Sidmouth and the late Dr. Frodsham Hodson among his pupils. He served the office of Proctor of the University in 1784, and was presented to his living by his college in 1790. He died universally respected and regretted.

Feb. 14. At Barrow upon Soar, Linc. aged 53, the Rev. *Edw. Henry Hesleden*, Vicar of that place. He was the second son of the late Wm. Hesleden, esq. of Barton, and the third brother that has died within these two years. He was formerly Fellow of Magd. coll. Oxf. where he took the degree of M.A.

in 1799. He was presented to his living by the King in 1805.

At Ludlow, the Rev. *Thomas Hodges*, Rector of New Radnor, and of Aston, Heref. He was presented to the latter church in 1787 by S. Davies, esq. and to the former in 1821 by the King.

Lately. At Cannington, near Bridgewater, aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Eyton.* Although he died possessed of nearly 10,000*l.* his life was marked by nothing more than his frugality, or rather stinginess. He resided in a house of his own at Cannington, and kept no servant, but performed all the menial duties himself! His horse was turned out at night to graze on the hedges by the road side, and every market-day carried him to town: on that day his general practice was (if not invited any where to dinner) to buy a penny loaf, and then go to the butter-market, and taste the contents of several baskets; and this constituted his meal for the day; sometimes, however, he made his visits to the cheese-market for the same purpose. He used to repair all his wardrobe, and would receive the most trifling cast-off garment from any individual who would bestow it on him. His death was the consequence of a broken thigh, and during his illness he employed no less than ten surgeons, discharging them immediately after their first visit. He has been frequently known, after medicines had been sent to him by his medical men, to return them with a request that he might have credit given him for them in his account. When taken to his room, after breaking his thigh, it presented a scene which baffles description: his bedding consisted of a bed and sheet, the colour of which was scarcely distinguishable from that of the ground, and in a corner of the room was a collection of filth, the proceeds of the sweepings of his room, which took place once a week. He has never been known to buy any other joint of meat than a breast of mutton, which was hung up in his chimney corner to dry, and a slice cut off each day as it was wanted. He bequeathed the bulk of his property amongst his relations, some of whom visited him during his illness.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 27. Aged 12 months, Henry-John, youngest son of Cyril John Monkhouse, esq. of Craven-st.

Feb. 15. Aged 46, Wm. Fisher, esq. of Holland-place, Clapham-road.

Feb. 22. At Stamford-hill, aged 65, Margaret, relict of Lacy Yea, esq. of Oakhampton-house, Som.

Feb. 23. In her 77th year, Mary, relict of Humphry H. Deacon, esq. of Milk-st.

Feb. 23. At Rotherhithe, in her 68th year, Mary-Sophia, wife of Wm. Gaitskell, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 28. In Maddox-st. aged 42, Magdalene, wife of Capt. Sir C. Malcolm, R. N.

Feb. 25. At Hampstead, aged 77, Mrs. Ann Farrington.

Feb. 25. At Blackheath, aged 81, Mary, relict of Gen. Davies, Roy. Art.

Feb. 27. In Weymouth-st. aged 76, W. Lowndes, esq. for 25 years First Commissioner for the Affairs of Taxes.

Feb. 28. At her house at Chiswick, aged 85, the Right Hon. Jane Countess Macartney, great aunt to the Marquess of Bute. She was the second daughter of John the third Earl of Bute, by Mary, only daughter of Edward Montagu Wortley, esq. and Lady Mary Pierpoint, dau. of Evelyn 1st Duke of Kingston. Lady Jane Stuart was married to Sir George, afterwards Earl, Macartney, Feb. 1, 1768, and had no children. His Lordship died in 1806.

Lately. In Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. Lieut. Ogilvie, Royal Fusileers, eldest son of James Ogilvie, esq.

March 3. In Kensington-sq. aged 26, Eliza, wife of John Shephard, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and youngest dau. of Anthony Highmore, esq. of Dulwich. She was calculated for rendering happy every connexion, and for fulfilling the claims of every duty, filial, conjugal, and parental; elegant in manners, vivacious in conversation, religious in principle, and exemplary in conduct.

March 7. At Camberwell-grove, aged 18, Isabella, dau. of J. T. Walker, esq.

March 7. Aged 74, John James Vallotton, esq. of Old Brompton.

March 8. Aged 26, Geo. Gregg, esq. of Skinners' Hall.

March 8. At Kensington, aged 12, J. Croker Bond, son of the Dean of Ross, and nephew to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

March 9. At Spring-garden-terrace, aged 77, Cha. Bicknell, esq. He held for upwards of 30 years the office of Solicitor to the Admiralty and Navy.

March 12. At Putney, on his 80th birthday, Henry Johnson, esq.

March 17. John-James, third son of Lieut.-Col. Pollock, C.B. Bengal Art.

March 18. In Doughty-st. Eliz.-Frances, wife of C. Britiffe Smith, esq. of Mold, Flintshire, and dau. of late Geo. Smith, esq. of Faversham.

March 19. Aged 72, George Bassil, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-sq.

March 20. In Commercial-place, in his 70th year, John Tilstone, esq. of the Customs, W. I. Docks.

BERKS.—*Feb.* 26. At Maidenhead, aged 83, John Langton, esq.

At Maidenhead, G. S. Knight, of the Imperial Order of St. Vladimer, and Lieut. 1st Life Guards.

March 5. At Woodhay House, Robert Orby Sloper, esq. son of late Gen. Sir Rob. Sloper, K. B. and a magistrate for the county.

March 6. In her 12th year, Emily, second dau. of Rev. Wm. Slatter, Vicar of Cumner.

March 17. At Newbury, in his 12th year, John Charles, only son of Rev. Mr. Townsend, of same place, and Rector of Ickford, Bucks.

CHESTER.—*March* 11. At Hallen, near Henbury, aged 74, Wm. Turner, esq. He survived his wife only a week.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Feb.* 21. At an advanced age, Michael Allen, esq. of Mount Flym, and Coleridge-house.

March 6. At Exmouth, aged 66, John Moseley, esq. of New-st. Covent-garden.

March 11. Leslie, eldest son of Henry Leslie Grove, esq. R. N. Collector of the Customs at Exeter, whose father, the Hon. Henry Grove, had for many years the same situation in the Island of Dominica.

Lately. At Langdon Hall, aged 74, the widow of Adm. Calmady.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Feb.* 21. Aged 70, Mary, wife of Robert Henning, esq. solicitor, of Dorchester.

Feb. 27. At Gussage House, aged 18, Barbadoes Beckwith, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Monro, of Ensham House.

Lately. At Dorchester, the widow of Mr. John Garland, mother of Major G.

ESSEX.—*Feb.* 15. Aged 67, Joseph Russell, esq. of Stubbers.

Feb. 18. At Farmhill, Waltham Abbey, aged 80, John Jessopp, esq.

Feb. 28. At Stanstead, aged 23, Beverly, fourth son of the late Rev. Thos. Canning, Vicar of Elsenham.

March 3. At her uncle's, Lieut.-Colonel Groves, Romford, aged 19, Miss Margaret Harding Bennet.

Lately. At Halstead, Mary, youngest dau. of late George Taylor, esq. surgeon, of Castle Hedingham, and formerly of the West Essex Militia.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*March* 3. At Bristol, N. Tipson, esq. late of the 58th regim.

March 4. At Bristol, aged 68, John Tripp, esq. formerly of Iwood House, co. Som.

Lately. At the Court, Painswick, Charlotte Louisa, fourth dau. of late Richard Puller, esq.

At Colne St. Denis, Mary, wife of Rev. Wm. Price, Rector.

HANTS.—*Feb.* 26. At Titchfield, aged 80, Capt. Crouch, R. N.

Feb. 27. At Wick, near Christ-church, the relict of Ambrose Daw, esq.

March 7. At Steeple Ashton Vicarage, aged 78, Martha, wife of Rich. Hey, esq. of Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, and. dau. of Thos. Browne, esq. Garter King at Arms, of Camfield-place, Essenden.

Lately. At Southampton, the widow of Henry Irwin, esq. of Ray, co. Donegal, and Streamstower, co. Sligo.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*March* 9. At Middlecourt, Lugwardine, in her 78th year, Miss Cowley.

HERTS.—*March* 5. At North Church, aged 77, Frank Moore, esq. formerly Major of 11th Light Dragoons.

KENT.—*Feb.* 29. At Lewisham, aged 69, Wm. Hollier, esq.

March 9. At Lamb Abbey, aged 17, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Neill Malcolm, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*March* 11. At Ellerbeck, aged 70, John Hodson, esq. who represented the Borough of Wigan in five successive Parliaments, from 1802 to 1820.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Lincoln, J. P. Melville, esq. of Amersham, Bucks.

March 7. At Kirton Lindsey, aged 73, Sarah wife of Rich. Stamp, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*March* 8. At the Studhouse Hampton Court, Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lord Bloomfield.

March 11. At Hampton, Hester, widow of Andrew Nixon, esq.

NORFOLK.—At the house of her brother, Hanslip Palmer, esq. Upwell, Eliz.-Anne, eldest dau. of John Palmer, of Outwell, gent.

At Yarmouth, aged 79, Thos. Hurry, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb.* 21. At Towcester, Miss Ann Flesher, sister to Gilbert Flesher, esq. She was highly respected for her benevolence and excellence.

March 11. At Geddington, aged 71, Henry Boulton, esq.

NOTTS.—*Feb.* 17. At Mansfield Woodhouse, aged 83, Edw. Woodcock, esq.

OXON.—*March* 4. Aged 17, John, 2d son of Percival Walsh, esq. solicitor, Oxf.

SOMERSETSHIRE. — *Feb.* 25. At Eastecloud House, Wellington, Maria-Bellett, wife of Lieut.Col. Marmaduke Browne, E.I.C.

Feb. 26. At Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Grant Murray, relict of J. T. Murray, M.D.

March 1. At Bath, aged 74, Anne, widow of Capt. James Ayscough, R.N.

March 8. At Bath, Miss Philips, youngest dau. of late Gen. Philips, of Philipsburgh, New York, and aunt to Viscount Strangford.

March 11. At Bath, Simon Kelly, esq.

March 15. At her son-in-law's Sir Wm. Wynn, Bath, Mrs. Long, widow of Col. Cha. Long, formerly of Tubney Lodge, Berks.

Lately. At Bath, the Recorder of Dublin, Sir Jonas Greene.

At Chard, the wife of Hugh Trenchard, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE. —*Feb.* 24. At Oaken, near Wolverhampton, in her 80th year, the Hon. Frances, relict of Major-Gen. Sir John Wrottesley, bart. M.P. for co. Stafford; eld. sister to the dowager Countess Rosslyn, and aunt to Visc. Courtenay, the late Lady Charles Somerset, the Countess of Lisburne, Lady George Thynne, the Countess of Mountnorris, the late Lady Robert Somerset, &c. She was the third dau. of William first Viscount Courtenay, by Lady Frances Finch, dau. of the 2d Earl of Aylesford. Her Ladyship was a Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte, and was married to Sir John Wrottesley, June 7, 1770. She was mother

by him of Sir John the present Bart. four other sons and four daughters. Sir John died in 1787.

At Lichfield, Miss Lister, dau. of late N. Lister, esq. M.P. for Clitheroe.

At Armitage, aged 74, Robt. Harvey, esq.

Lately. At Perry Hall, aged 84, John Gough, esq. He was the only surviving son of Walter Gough, esq. by his first cousin Mary, dau. and sole heiress of John Hunt, of Winson Green, esq. Walter Gough, esq. was son of the gentleman of the same name, of whom a memoir is given in Nichols's "Illustrations of Literature," vol. iii. p. 236; and first cousin to Richard Gough, esq. the celebrated Antiquary. The deceased married his cousin Eleanor-Martha, dau. of Thomas Mytton, of Shipton near Wenlock, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1783, had one son John, who is married, but has no family, and two daughters who are unmarried. In the event of their dying without issue, Perry-hall, and the great estates appendant to it, will devolve on Lord Calthorpe, who is descended, like them, from John Gough, esq. of Oldfallings, who died in 1665. Mr. Gough was a gentleman of considerable eccentricity, and some years ago, whilst keeping his own children in obscurity, adopted a godson, whom he caused to take the name of Gough, and encouraged in very great expectations. Afterwards, at some disgust, he established him liberally, but with a comparatively moderate provision. —Very copious memoirs of the Goughs are preserved in the second volume of Shaw's Staffordshire.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb.* 27. At Woodbridge, aged 76, Eliz. widow of Tho. Salkeld, esq.

Lately. Aged 25, Sarah, eldest dau. of Sam. Sacker Quilter, esq. of Walton.

SURREY.—*March* 8. At Balham, aged 92, George Wolff, esq. formerly Danish Consul-general.

March 15. At Mitcham-grove, aged 72, Henry Hoare, esq. Banker of Fleet-street, and cousin to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, Wilts, bart.

SUSSEX.—At Westbourne, aged 75, Joseph Smith, esq.

At Hastings, Charlotte Philadelphia, dau. of Sir Wm. Rowley, bart. M.P.

At Hastings, aged 100, Mrs. Anson.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*March* 4. At Wroxhall Abbey, aged 52, Christ. Rich. Wren, esq. an active and upright Magistrate of the county.

WILTS.—*March* 6. Aged 76, Jas. Chas. Still, esq. of East Knoyle.

Lately. Bridget, wife of T. W. Wadley, esq. paymaster of the Wiltshire regt. Militia, and sister of the Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe-Pypard-house, Wilts.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Hallow, near Worcester, aged 104, Mary Thrupp.

Near Worcester, aged 72, Robert Brettell, esq. formerly of Foster-lane, London.

Catherine Georgiana, dau. of the late P.F. Munty, esq. of Selley Wick.

YORKSHIRE.—*March* 3. At Farnham, Jane, the wife of Abraham Mason, esq. and twelve hours afterwards, her husband also, both in their 61st years.

March. 11. At Selby, aged 19, Mary, only dau. of John Dobson, jun., esq.

March 11. Aged 46, W. Wells, esq. of Pickering, nephew to late Wm. Marshall, esq. the celebrated agriculturist.

March 14. At Hull, in her 78th year, Mrs. Byron, relict of Benj. Byron, M.D.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* G. Bradyll Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, near Dublin.

Sir Jonas Green, knt. Recorder of Dublin.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Forres, Capt. J. Grant, of the Royal Invalids. Capt. Grant was the last male representative of the ancient family of Dalrachney, in Strathspey, and one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's service. He entered the army in 1755, as Lieut. in the 42d Highland reg.

WALES.—*Feb.* 12. At Llandovery, Carm. aged 58, the relict of James Jenkins, esq. of Caerleon.

March 2. At Bodlendeb, Carn. aged 78, Abraham Mills, Esq. F.R.S. late one of the Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance Department, Dublin. He contributed to the Philosophical Transactions, in 1790, a paper "On the Strata and Volcanic Appearances in the North of Ireland and Western Islands of Scotland;" and, in 1796, "A Mineralogical Account of the Native Gold lately discovered in Ireland."

At Talgarth-house, the wife of Capt. Thurston, R.N.

At Tredegar-park, Arthur, fifth son of Gen. Mundy, cousin to Lord Rodney, and brother to Mrs. Morgan, of Ruperra.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* 20. At Barrackpore, Lieut. D'Arcy Preston, 65th reg. N.I. youngest son of Rear-Adm. Preston, of Askam-Bryan, near York.

Sept. 2. At Cawnpore, Geo. Reddie, esq. for many years superintending surgeon at that central military station. Mr. Reddie was intrusted with the charge of the medical department of the army in the late expedition against Bhurtpore, and was preparing to remove to Calcutta, to take his seat as one of the members of the Medical Board for the Bengal Presidency when he was seized with the fever.

Sept. 6. At sea, Samuel Henville, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Slocock, Rector of Wasing, Berks.

Oct. 7. At Bombay, aged 19, Lieut. Geo. Richardson, 7th Native Inf. and second son of Capt. T. G. Richardson, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

Oct. 22. At Santiago, in Chili, James Kirk, esq. son of late Rev. J. Kirk, vicar of Scarbro'.

Oct. 23. Off the coast of Africa, aged 14, Jacob Theoph. eldest son of the Rev. J. H.

Brooke Mountain, of Hemel Hempstead. He was a Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship North Star, and falling from the top-sail yard, was unhappily drowned.

Oct. 28. At the Island of Paxo, Capt. Brutton, of the Staff, Ionian Islands.

Nov. 6. In his Majesty's ship, Tweed, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope, aged 16, Arthur Bridgeman Simpson, son of the Hon. John Simpson, and first cousin to the Earl of Bradford.

Nov. 14. On board the Tweed, at sea, aged 15, Chas. Wm. second son of the Right Hon. Sir Edw. and Lady Thornton, of Wembury-house, Devon, midshipman of that ship.

Nov. 26. At St. Jago, Cape de Verde, J. P. Clarke, esq. Consul-general, and Agent to Lloyd's.

Dec. 4. At Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, 22d foot, nephew of the Archdeacon of Dorset.

Dec. 18. In Jamaica, the Hon. Wm. James Hall, one of his Majesty's Council in that Island.

Dec. 20. Suddenly, the youngest dau. of Prince William of Hesse and Princess Charlotte of Denmark.

Jan. 1. Lost off Jersey, in the same vessel with Lord Harley, (see p. 94) Lieut. Wm. Star Fitzgerald, of Limerick, late of 72 reg. and his wife, Frances, eldest dau. of late Major Leavis, of the Northumberland militia. They had been married at Paris only on the 8th of December preceding.

Jan. 5. At Liseux, in Normandy, John H. Paris, Esq. second son of Archib. Paris, Esq. of Beech-hill, Enfield, Middlesex.

Jan 23. At Orleans, Harriet, wife of W. C. Williams, esq. lately of Clay-hill, Epsom, after giving birth to her 12th child.

Jan. 23. At Nice, after a severe illness, aged 28, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Bentinck, second dau. of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Jan. 31. At Weimar, aged 91, the mother of the famous Kotzebue.

Feb. 13. On the Mediterranean station, Mr. Fred. Fennell, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, fourth son of the Rev. Rob. Fennell, of Wimbledon-common.

Feb. 15. In Jersey, Thos. Durell, esq. late a banker and magistrate of Southampton.

Feb. 21. At Savona, on his journey from Nice, aged 22, Mr. Henry Lucas.

Lately. At Warsaw, in his 72d year, Gen. Fanshawe, of the Russian Imperial Army.

At Naples, Henrietta, wife of E. Hinton, esq.

At Boulogne, Wm. Broomfield, esq. late Major of the 19th Foot.

In Antigua, Edw. Inman Gibson, esq. son of the rev. J. G. Gibson, of Holybourne, Hants.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 27, to March 25, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 763	1464		Males - 770	1554	
Females - 701			Females - 784		
Whereof have died under two years old		623			

Between					
2 and 5	116	50 and 60	137		
5 and 10	47	60 and 70	164		
10 and 20	49	70 and 80	144		
20 and 30	100	80 and 90	44		
30 and 40	124	90 and 100	1		
40 and 50	140				

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Prices of Grain per Quarter, March 21.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
52	2	29	10	21	0	31	4	37	2	38	9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 7*s.* Clover 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, March 17. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market March 17:	
Veal	6*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts 2,230	Calves 78
Pork	5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep 14,950	Pigs 130

COAL MARKET, March 19, 23*s.* 0*d.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 72*s.* Mottled 78*s.* 0*d.* Curd 82*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, March 17, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	*Price.*	*Div.p.ann.*
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	297 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	120	6 0
Coventry	1150 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2⅛	—
Derby	170	7 0
Dudley	69 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	112 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	308 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	52½ 0	3 0
Grand Union	25 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29¼ 0	1 5
Lancaster	25 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	393 0	16 0
Leicester	320 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	86	4 0
Loughborough	4000 0	180 0
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	225 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	350 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0
Regent's	25 0	—
Rochdale	100 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	10 0
Stratford-on-Avon	43	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	280 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	24½ 0	1 5
Thames and Medway	12 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	825 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	265 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 10
Wilts and Berks	5⅛	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	55½ 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	3½ dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	88 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	212 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	92½ 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	81½ 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	28 0	1 2 8
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	24 0	0 19 10
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	21 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	*Price.*	*Div.p.ann.*
East London	124 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	62 0	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	67 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	¼ dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	58 0	2 10
Atlas	9¼ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4⅜ 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	42 0	2 10
Eagle	4⅛ 0	0 5
Globe	150 0	7 0
Guardian	20½ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	96 0	5 0
Ditto Life	7¾ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 2 6	0 1 4
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	3⅛ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	256 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	65 dis.	—
Bolanos	—	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	49 pm.	—
British Iron	35 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	5½ dis.	—
General	11 pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	14*s.*	—
Real Del Monte	340	—
Tlalpuxahua	160 dis.	—
United Mexican	22 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22½ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	53 0	3 0
Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
City	—	9 0
Ditto, New	—	5 0
Imperial	10 dis.	—
Phœnix	2 pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	20 dis.	—
British	13 dis.	—
Bath	13¾ 0	0 16
Birmingham	70 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	par	—
Brighton	7 dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l})	5½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	—	—
Annuity, British	25 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	¼ pm.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	19 0	1 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From February 26, to March 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°			*Mar.*	°	°	°		
26	48	51	45	30, 37	fair	12	45	55	49	29, 94	fair
27	44	52	44	, 37	fair	13	50	61	54	, 99	fine
28	43	47	41	29, 92	cloudy	14	54	60	49	30, 13	fine
29	41	45	40	, 90	fair	15	46	63	49	, 20	fine
M. 1	42	49	40	30, 11	cloudy	16	54	63	53	, 17	cloudy
2	41	48	46	, 07	cloudy	17	54	58	50	, 04	cloudy
3	47	50	45	29, 90	cloudy	18	51	57	50	29, 90	cloudy
4	42	42	29	, 68	cloudy, snow	19	52	53	40	, 37	fair hi. wind
5	33	38	32	, 92	fair	20	46	49	43	, 14	rain
6	33	46	48	, 90	cloudy	21	46	51	39	28, 90	hail
7	50	54	48	, 89	cloudy	22	44	41	36	29, 16	hail
8	50	56	48	, 89	fine	23	45	48	37	, 29	fair
9	52	58	49	, 87	fine	24	41	46	37	, 50	cloudy
10	52	59	42	, 90	fine	25	41	46	35	, 44	cloudy
11	45	55	47	30, 10	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 28, to March 27, 1828, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	207	85 5/8 1/8	83 7/8 3/8	92 1/4	91 3/4	100 1/2 1/8	102 1/4	19 1/2	244 1/2		55 57 pm.	55 57 pm.
29	206 3/4	83 3/4 4	82 7/8 3 1/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	100 1/8	102	19 1/2	243 1/2		55 57 pm.	55 57 pm.
1		84 3/8 4	83 5/8 1/4		92 1/8	100 3/8 1/4	102 1/4	19 3/8	shut	87 86 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
3	207	83 7/8 4 1/8	83 1/8 3/8		91 3/4	100 1/4	102 1/4	shut		87 88 pm.	57 58 pm.	57 58 pm.
4	206 1/4	83 7/8 4 3/8	83 1/4 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/4	100 1/4	shut				59 57 pm.	59 57 pm.
5	shut	sh t	83 5/8 7/8	92 3/4	shut	100 1/4 1/2				89 88 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
6			83 3/4 4 1/4	93 1/4		100 3/8 3/4				90 89 pm.	58 60 pm.	58 60 pm.
7			84 1/2 4	shut		100 7/8 5/8				90 91 pm.	61 59 pm.	61 59 pm.
8			84 1/8 3 3/4			100 3/4 1/2				90 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
10			83 5/8 1/8			100 1/4 1/2				90 pm.	60 58 pm.	60 58 pm.
11			83 3/4 1/4			100 5/8 3/8				89 90 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
12			83 1/4			100 1/2 1/8				90 pm.	58 60 pm.	60 pm.
13			82 3/8 5/8			99 3/4 100				87 89 pm.	59 56 pm.	59 56 pm.
14			82 3/8 7/8			99 7/8 100				86 88 pm.	57 58 pm.	57 58 pm.
15			83 1/4			99 7/8 100				89 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
17			83 3/8 1/8			100 1/8 1/4				88 89 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
18			82 7/8 3/4			100 1/4				89 87 pm.	59 56 pm.	59 57 pm.
19			83 2 7/8			100 1/8 1/4					57 58 pm.	57 58 pm.
20			82 7/8 3 1/8			100 3/8 1/8					57 58 pm.	57 58 pm.
21			82 3/4 3			100 1/8 1/4				90 88 pm.	57 56 pm.	57 56 pm.
22			82 7/8 3 1/8			100 1/8 1/4					56 57 pm.	56 57 pm.
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Old South Sea Ann. March 3, 83 1/2.—22, 82 7/8.

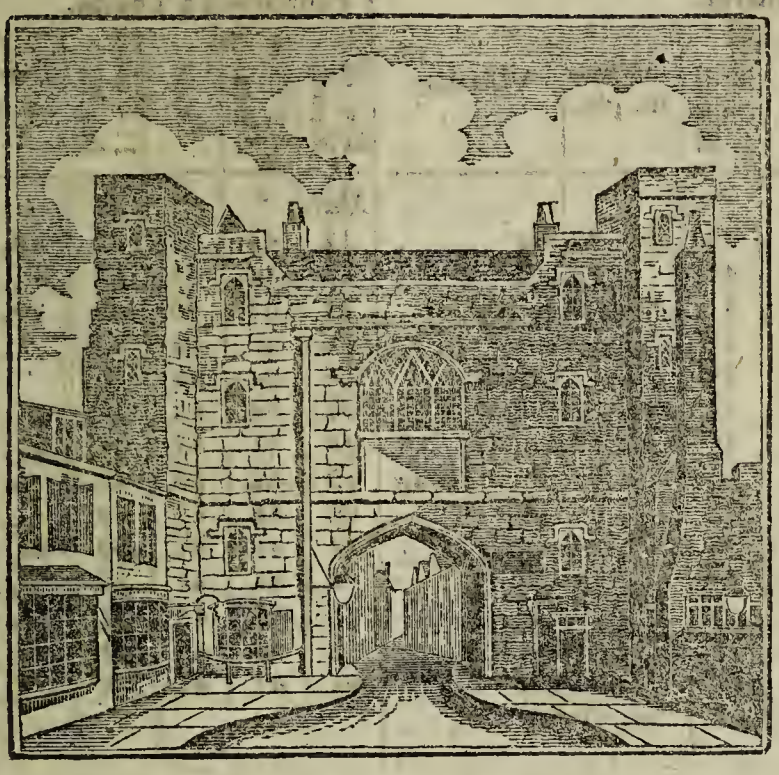
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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
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Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
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Bury 2--Cambrian
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Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
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Hunts 2..Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield..Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales..Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading..Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
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Staffordsh Potteries 2
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. G. N. remarks: "The branch of the family of Erskine which has now succeeded to the Earldom of Kellie (see p. 269), is totally omitted in all the Pocket Peerages. The present Earl had an uncle of his own name, who died at Bromley in Kent in 1826, and to whom the following epitaph has been placed on an altar-tomb on the south side of the church-yard there:—Sacred to the memory of Stewart Erskine of Bromley Lodge, in the County of Kent, esq. a lineal descendant of the noble family of Erskine, Earls of Kellie. He departed this life on the 31st day of July, 1826, aged 74 years."

D. D. remarks, "Your Correspondent L. N. p. 218, after describing the edition of the New Testament in Greek and English, published in 1729, gives the different names ascribed to the editor, and inquires who and what he was, how he lived, and how he died. I have a copy of this now scarce and curious work; in the title-page of the first volume is written in MS. 'by Mr. Mace,' and at the bottom of page 7, the end of the dedication, after the signature—The Editor—is also written in MS. *Mace (as it is supposed), Professor of Civil Law of Gresham College.*—I transmit this circumstance, as it may perhaps enable your Correspondent to make some further inquiries, and perhaps trace out a fuller answer to his question. I have above added the epithet 'curious' to this work, as it gives the means of instituting a comparison as to the originality of the lately published Socinian edition of the New Testament. Twells's learned and judicious critique upon the edition of 1729, may also supply some useful observation to the answers that may be given to the more recent Greek Testament. Should L. N. obtain any further particulars, I trust he will communicate them."

P. R. observes, "In the year 1772 Lt.-col. Charles Vallancey (an Englishman) published an Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language; and in the same year there appeared in the London Chronicle (a paper then in great estimation) remarks on the Colonel's work. Both the essay and remarks were reprinted in Dublin in the year 1781, and formed the 8th number of the 'Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis.' Is it known by whom the Remarks were written? They appear to me to possess a considerable merit as a composition, and I should not wonder if they were from the pen of that great writer Dr. Goldsmith."

W. L. says, "In p. 210, an inquiry is made respecting the pedigree of the Tipping family. I have heard say that Bartholomew Tipping, esq. of Woolley Park, Berks, was the last surviving Tipping; his estates came to the Rev. Bartholomew Wroughton, who married Mr. Tipping's niece (a Miss Musgrave), by whom he had issue two sons, Bartholomew, and another, whose name I forget. Bartholomew Wroughton is dead; his widow is living, and so are the two sons. Your Correspondent may hear, I should think, all he requires from the Wroughtons."

Dr. MEYRICK says, "The Rev. Mr. Duke is no doubt quite right respecting the inscription at Bath. My copy of Lysons's work being in Herefordshire, I hastily quoted from memory."

P. remarks, "With respect to the exact style of a Marquess, noticed in p. 194, there is no doubt on the subject, provided the King's Commission be admitted as an authority to decide the question. In the House of Lords, when the Royal Assent is given by Commission, a Marquess is called *most honourable*, while a Duke alone is styled *most noble*."

A Friend having been informed that it is in contemplation to raise by subscription a Fund for establishing an Hospital, to be attached to the London University, for the *express purpose of instructing Medical Pupils*, observes, the purpose for which Hospitals should be established, ought to be for the cure of that portion of our diseased fellow creatures, who from poverty or other misfortune cannot have proper medical attendance at home: and he has reason to fear that, if an Hospital should be established chiefly for the *instruction of Pupils*, that most serious evils will occur to patients.

L. N. writes, "You may add to your account of the Dayrolles family, that Mary, who was married to Richard Croft, esq. in 1788, and died in 1793, was the prototype of the sprightly and amusing *Miss Larolles*, as delineated by Miss Burney in her novel "Cecilia." It was stated at the time that Miss Dayrolles was very indignant at the liberty which was thus taken with her, but her friends, 'good-natured friends,' all agreed that she was drawn to the life."

A Correspondent wishes to know in what year, and where, the celebrated buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan died, and whether he left a will?

ERRATA.—P. 215, l. 36, *dele* "were cutting the ice," and *read* "saw nothing of the ice.—P. 278, note †, *for* "1327" *read* "1827."—P. 267, a. 20, for Rosstoun *read* Rosstrevor.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MAY DAY IN HOLMSDALE, SURREY;

WITH THOUGHTS ON THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. *

THIS is the day of Nature's universal joy, when the sylvan deities dance upon the May-morn sunbeam, to the sweet music of the grove, and the gardens of the valley are clothed in a rich profusion of variegated blossoms. It is the festival of Love, where Harmony and Mirth present the gay garlands of Spring. There was a time when this annual festival—even within my remembrance—was a day of rural delight; and, in the age of rustic simplicity, our happy ancestors encircled the May-pole with hearts overflowing with boundless glee, and without the mean and repulsive distinctions of worldly rank to spoil the general enjoyment. "This was once," says a certain author, "the most delightful holiday in the year. The young used to get up early in the morning and go out into the fields and woods, where they plucked flowers and flowering boughs, with which they returned triumphantly singing, and adorned their houses and rooms. May holidays need no explanation—they are the natural burst of joy for the Spring season."

To speak of the lofty May-pole, and of its gay garlands, in their original splendour, we must retrace the progress of Time through a whole century; but I can testify that the ancient customs had not been entirely banished from Holmsdale (although it is only twenty miles from the refined Metropolis), when I first became a resident in that delightful scene. I well remember that the return of May-Day brought with it the loveliness of young cottage faces and the artless smiles of genuine simplicity. The delighted children paraded from house to house with fragrant garlands, eagerly vying with each other in the display of all the rich treasures of Spring; but even then had modern refinement levelled the May-pole, and forbidden the harmless enjoyment in which our more happy ancestors annually indulged. I am aware that the proud and the fastidious may

> —— hear with a disdainful smile
> The short and simple annals of the poor;

and may therefore deride the idea of any complaint upon a subject apparently so unimportant. It will not, however, appear insignificant when we recollect that, in proportion as our ancient rural customs have been disregarded, the morals of the rustic people have become contaminated; and that the ties of simple friendship have thus ceased to exist among them, as they must have existed when the happy neighbours periodically met together, in harmony and good fellowship, upon Nature's carpet, and under the magnificent canopy of Heaven, to celebrate the various festivals of the passing year. In the merry days of the May-pole, we may fairly presume, the young peasant found amusement without resorting to the Public House—and I will venture to state that punishment by transportation, for carrying a gun in the field of a neighbour, was totally unknown! What good, then, has been done by the discontinuance of the old customs, and what harm would arise from their observance? Why should simplicity be destroyed at the risk of producing corrup-

* Being No. V. of "SKETCHES IN HOLMSDALE," by W. HERSEE, continued from p. 118.

tion and vice?—The human mind, whether educated or not, requires employment—and if it be not attracted and engaged by harmless pursuits, it will seek evil rather than remain in a state of inactivity. But let us not dwell upon the dark side of the picture in the very hour of Nature's hilarity. It is far more congenial with my feelings to contemplate the beauties of virtue in the human character, and to hail with joy the return of this lovely season. I shall therefore close this brief sketch with an

ODE TO MAY.

Loveliest season of the year!
Welcome with thy buds and flow'rs!
How beauteous does thy morn appear
While sunbeams deck the golden hours!
Thy presence human care beguiles—
At thy approach all nature smiles.

Hail, sweet delightful child of Spring!
Amid the beauties of the grove,
To thee the woodland minstrels bring
Their songs of harmony and love.
Clothed in the gifts thy treasures yield
Creation springs in every field.

O breathe thy fragrance on the gales—
Imprint thy footsteps on the plain—
And every hill and every vale
Shall prove the influence of thy reign.
Touch'd by thy hand the bud and flow'r
Confess thy life-imparting pow'r.

Celestial visitant! to thee
Mysterious attributes are giv'n;
Thou set'st imprison'd Nature free,
As is the morning light of Heav'n!
O welcome with thy garlands gay,
Enchanting joy-inspiring May!

The past and the present.

When the stranger surveys a handsome modern building, he naturally confines his observations to what appears before him, thinking only of the present, and not retracing the steps of Time, to ascertain how the same ground was formerly occupied. I would therefore remind the traveller and the sojourner in Holmsdale, that when he visits the *Priory* of Reigate (now the elegant residence of a nobleman), he treads on holy ground. On this very spot, early in the thirteenth century, a religious house was founded by William de Warren, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross. Here dwelt a Prior and a few regular canons of the order of St. Augustin. The old historians, among whom are Speed and Rymer, call it a house of Crutched Friars; but in this they must have been mistaken, as the latter order did not come into England until 1244, which was about four years after the death of William de Warren, and, of course, long after the building of the Priory. The pious followers of St. Augustin, therefore, continued to occupy this holy house till it was dissolved by Henry the Eighth. If it were possible to recall the venerable Prior from the dark confines of the grave, how would he stand amazed on beholding the modern town of Reigate!—The sacred chapel of the Holy Cross, once standing at the west end of the High Street, long since converted into a barn! The Chapel of St. Lawrence, in Bell Street, mouldered away in the consuming progress of time! The once holy sanctuary dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket—even that venerated house of devotion, so often visited by the bare-footed pilgrim on his way to Becket's shrine at Canterbury, in days of yore—has been transformed, "for the love of lucre," into a scene of busy money-changers: it has been converted into a handsome brick-built Market House! Over this storehouse for the staff of life is the Town-Hall; and thus on the very spot where, in by-gone times, arose the voice of prayer, and the ardent breathings of holy songs, the unhallowed walls now resound with the loud laugh, the clamorous talk of the busy bargain-makers, or the pert flippancy of the lawyer's tongue! Spirit of the holy Prior! thou knowest not thy once-loved dwelling-place. The matin hymn—the vesper—and the curfew bell—where are they now? All silent, passed away, and forgotten, amid the various changes of revolving centuries!

Retrospection is always instructive to the mind that studiously compares the past with the present. Even a transient glance at the ancient state of Reigate is calculated to excite a considerable degree of interest. But the modern town is a pleasant place—and my mind lingers among its friendly inhabitants with a recollection of many happy days:

O sweet were the days of my youth,
When my heart was as free as the air,
With no wealth but love, friendship, and truth,
Yet a stranger to sorrow and care!

Can such days be forgotten when we grow up into manhood and mingle with the great world?—No—they are the lovely green spots on the wide field of human life, ever delightful and ever fresh in the memory. The soul is enlivened by looking back upon past enjoyments: it is a blessing next to that of happiness in actual possession—the past and the present only are certain—the future is darkened by the cloud of obscurity, or dazzling in the ever-changing light of Hope. May peace, and joy, and happiness, reign among the dwellers in Holmsdale! Where the young spirit first glowed with the pure and unalloyed fire of enthusiasm—to that scene would it wander still from the busy tumult of life, and there would it seek for rest when the chilling hand of Age has weakened every nerve, and Nature ceased to animate the heart.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 200.)

THE Prince happily listened to the Ambassador's propositions, and wisely and magnanimously determined to embark on board his fleet for Rio de Janeiro, with the whole of the Royal Family, and many of their faithful counsellors and adherents, as well as others; and on the 29th November the fleet came out of the Tagus, in sight of the French army on the hills, consisting of one ship of 84 guns, four of 74, three of 64, one of 44, one of 36, one of 32, and another frigate, whose force was not known; also three brigs, of 22 and 20 guns, and one schooner of 12 guns. A number of large armed Brazil merchant-ships accompanied the men of war, so that the whole fleet amounted to about 36 sail. A reciprocal salute of the British and Portuguese fleets announced the friendly meeting of those who but the days before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder, except the French, with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence that there yet existed a power in the world able as well as willing to protect the oppressed. The fleet thus preserved from the grasp of the French, was attended to the Brazils by three English ships of the line, under the command of Commodore Moore. The Portuguese ships which could not be brought away, consisted of only two seventy-fours, and eight others; and eight Russian ships of the line were also in the Tagus, only three of which were then in a condition for sea. The whole of this Russia squadron, and one ship in addition thereto, afterwards came to England, having surrendered to the British force, on certain conditions, and were laid up in Portsmouth harbour.*

The above-mentioned memorable event, the genuine and natural result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty's Government towards Portugal, was the saving of that kingdom, and contributed eventually towards the deliverance of Spain. A Regency was established by the Prince before he sailed, which wisely co-operated with the British officers in disciplining an army, which soon consisted of brave and excellent troops, who fought by the side of the British on several occasions previous to the enemy being driven out of the Peninsula.

The blocking up the Russian men of war in the Tagus was a fortunate circumstance, as it was afterwards found that the Emperor had declared war against England on the 26th October; in consequence of which, war was declared against Russia on the 18th December.†

In the course of the year 1807, nearly twenty ships of 74 guns were contracted for, together with many frigates, sloops, and other vessels of war; and one 74 gunship and several sloops, were ordered to be set up in the King's yards, in addition to former orders.

Some time this year, the Blenheim (reduced from a second-rate to a two-decker of 74 guns), bearing Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Troubridge's flag, foundered off the island Rodrigues, together with the Java frigate of 36 guns, as they were proceeding from India to the Cape of Good Hope. It blew a hurricane at the time. Captains A. Bissell and Geo. Pigot were the respective commanders of these unfortunate ships, who perished with their crews.

The following ships and vessels were lost in 1807, in addition to those

* They were sold some years after, on account of the Russian Government, as they were found not to be sea-worthy.

† The Russian ships had been acting against the Turks in the Archipelago, in conjunction with the English.

already noticed, and to others of less consequence:

	Guns.	*Capts. or Com.*
Nautilus	22	Edm. Palmer.
Boreas	22	Geo. Scott.
Busy	18	Rd. Keilly.
Moncheron	16	Jas. Hawes.
Prospero (bomb vessel)		Wm. King.
Speedwell	14	W. Robertson.

1808. On the 1st of January, the ships and vessels building, or under orders to be built, in the King's yards, and in the East Indies, and those building, or agreed for to be built, in merchants' yards, were very numerous, a statement of which will show the great exertions which were making to augment, or at least keep up, the naval force, viz.:

	In King's yards.	*In Merch. yards.*	*In E.I.C. settlem'ts.*
Of 120 guns	4	0	0
100	1	0	0
98	4	0	0
74	8	28	2 *
38 to 22	4	12	2 *
Sloops & smaller vessels	9	23	0
	30	63	4

The Hirondelle brig, commanded by Capt. Kidd, was wrecked near Tunis in March, and almost all the crew perished.

On the 22d March, the Stately and Nassau, of 64 guns each, under the command of Captains G. Parker and Robert Campbell, captured the Prince Christian Frederic, a Danish 74 gun-ship, after an obstinate but running fight of near two hours. The intention of the Danish Captain was to run his ship ashore; and as the night was approaching, he hoped the English ships would, in pursuit of him, have shared the same fate; but upon their getting very near, and giving him some broadsides, he thought proper to strike. This was about 9 o'clock at night, when the ships were within two cables length of the shore of Zealand; and before an anchor could be cut away from the prize, after being in our possession, she grounded; and as she could not be got off, she was destroyed the next morning. She had 55 men killed, and 88 wounded, in the action.

* One 74, and one 38 gun-ship, ordered to be built at Prince of Wales's Island, in part of these ships, were afterwards countermanded.

The brave Capt. Geo. N. Hardinge, of the St. Fiorenzo, was unfortunately killed in the early part of an action with the Piedmontaise French frigate, of 50 guns and 566 men, in the gulf of Manaar, on the 8th of March. This was the third engagement these ships had had with each other, on this and the two preceding days, although the St. Fiorenzo mustered only 186 officers and men at this time. Lieut. Wm. Dawson, upon whom the command of the ship devolved after the death of the Captain, proved himself well qualified to maintain the arduous conflict, and at length compelled his antagonist to haul down his colours, he having 48 men killed, and 112 wounded. Lieut. Dawson was immediately promoted. Capt. Hardinge's fate was exceedingly lamented, and various public and expensive honours were paid to his memory, both in England and at Bombay.*

By the King's proclamation, dated the 25th of June, a new distribution of prize-money was ordered to be observed in future, allotting only two-eighth parts of the produce of prizes to the flag-officers and captains, instead of three-eighths; and the eighth taken from them, to be distributed among the petty-officers, seamen, and marines, in addition to the three-eighths they had before.

The Virginié of 38 guns, commanded by Capt. Brace, took the Guelderland Dutch frigate, of 36 or 38 guns, after a close action of an hour and a half, on the 19th of May.

The revolution effected in Spain, in May, by the base machinations of Buonaparte, roused the indignation of the loyal and patriotic part of the nation, who determined to solicit peace and an alliance with England without the least delay.† This proposed union, so likely to prove advantageous to both nations, was soon consummated, and aid of every kind was afforded by England with as much dispatch as circumstances would possibly admit. Among the several beneficial consequences of this revolution, one mate-

* The Piedmontaise had long been the terror of the Indian seas, having captured several valuable ships, and always escaped her pursuers through her superior sailing, previous to this action. (See Gazette of 20 Dec.)

† Peace with Spain was proclaimed on the 4th of July.

rial and immediate result was that of saving the Spanish Navy, the acquisition of which would have made a great increase to the naval force of the enemy, an object he was intensely bent on, as one, if not the only means, by which he hoped to gain the ascendancy over England, or at all events enable him to invade us.

The loyalists having gained possession of Cadiz, with the men of war in the harbour, and an English squadron being off the mouth of it, the French ships within it consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, surrendered to the Spaniards in June, after some resistance for a day or two: this was another fortunate event for England.

(To be continued.) C. D.

Erratum.—P. 200, l. 40, for "ships" read *shillings*.

Mr. Urban, *April 2.*

YOUR Correspondent "Omicron," though he feels himself compelled to do justice to the motives of Dr. Knox, is still reluctant to attribute to him the credit of having originated those reforms which have raised Oxford to its present high and most deserved reputation. He wishes it to be believed that previously to the appearance of Dr. Knox's animadversions, the improvement made in the discipline at Christ Church had established "a pattern and model" for all the other colleges, and that Dr. Bagot's regulations, adopted afterwards by Dr. Jackson, produced the reformation of the University.

There was a moral greatness in the character of Dr. Knox, which distinguished him among his contemporaries, not less than his pre-eminence as a writer and a scholar. The allurements of avarice and ambition, in general so irresistible, exercised no influence over his mind at any period of his life. He attacked the abuses he witnessed at Oxford, with the same independence that he displayed in a later period of his career in exposing the folly and wickedness of offensive war. He was well aware, that in both instances he could not fail to give offence to those who were possessed of power and patronage. He was the undaunted advocate of truth where the disclosure and assertion of it contributed to the happiness or the improvement of mankind. After a residence of eight years at the University, he must have known most accurately the state of its discipline. Is it possible that he could have deliberately disseminated injurious misrepresentations? Every sinister motive that can be imagined would have led to a different course of conduct. He had acquired great academic fame. Had he studied personal objects, he would have avoided giving umbrage to the University, which he might have made the stepping-stone to promotion.

Dr. Knox was not insensible to the merits of Dr. Bagot and Dr. Jackson. He has given to both of these excellent persons the praise they justly merited. In the eleventh edition of his "Liberal Education," he says, "I wish it to be remembered that these remarks were made many years ago. If they are severe, I have only to say that they were intended as physicians use caustics in desperate cases, to remove great and inveterate evils. I believe they have in some measure succeeded; for Christ Church College, which at that time, whatever might be the cause, was notoriously neglected, has become, under a Bagot and a Jackson, a house of excellent discipline."

This was written by Dr. Knox between thirty and forty years since. He thus hailed the first appearance of reform with the utmost alacrity and satisfaction. It must be recollected that his strictures chiefly apply to the discipline of the *University*. He exempts from a sweeping censure the discipline of *particular Colleges*.

A Septuagenarian.

Mr. Urban, *April 3.*

THE following corrections in the biographical sketch of the late Mr. Harris of the Royal Institution, in p. 181, may be acceptable.

Mr. Harris was not the librarian to the Royal Institution, but the keeper of the library; the office of librarian is honorary, and the first joint librarians were the late Rev. Charles Burney, D.D. and the late Rev. Lewis Dutens, in addition to whom was appointed Sir Humphry Davy.

The Royal Institution was established in 1799, and the house in Albemarle-street was opened in March 1800; but the library was not formed till 1803. With respect to the Catalogue, it was compiled by Mr. Harris, under the superintendance of Dr. Burney and Mr. Dutens, who made many alterations in the arrangement; the

first edition certainly was not printed at the expence of Mr. Harris, who had no risk whatever in the publication.

In the original formation of the library Mr. Harris had not the selection; of course it ought not to be attributed "to his care, discrimination, and judgment." The fact is, the funds for the formation of the library were raised by a voluntary subscription among the proprietors and subscribers of the Institution; and those proprietors who subscribed 50 guineas became life patrons of the library, and those who subscribed 100 guineas hereditary patrons; and these patrons formed the directing governors of the library, and no books were purchased except what they directed. By this board a classification of the future library was made; and committees formed from among the patrons, and to each committee a class was referred, with the amount of the money appropriated to that class; and these committees made lists of books, which were laid before the meetings of the patrons, and when approved, orders were given to Mr. Harris to purchase the books. An offer was also made by the executors of the late Thomas Astle, esq. to the patrons of the library, to treat with them for the topographical part of his library, which contained many books formerly belonging to the late Mr. Morant; Mr. Harris was deputed to examine the books, to ascertain what was required for them, and to report the result to the patrons; after some treaty this part of the library of Mr. Astle was purchased for 1000*l.* through the medium of Mr. Harris, but there was no selection on his part.

Mr. Harris was succeeded, in his situation of keeper of the library of the Royal Institution, by Mr. John Sturt, who had been his assistant from the formation of the library; a young man of the most assiduous habits and unassuming manners, who was much and deservedly respected. Mr. Sturt held the situation till his death, when he was succeeded by Mr. Singer, who now holds it, to which he is peculiarly fitted by his previous literary habits and pursuits.

To your Correspondent's observations respecting the character of Mr. Harris, I entirely agree; and my only motive is to correct the misstatement of some facts, which I have no doubt was unintentionally made for want of more precise information. W. S.

Mr. Urban, *April* 3.

THE following extract from "The Ancient and Present State of the County of Down," printed and published in Dublin in the year 1744, may, perhaps, be *apropos* to the article respecting Lord Cromwell, in p. 209.

"On a rising ground, at the entrance into this town (Down Patrick), formerly stood a noble house of the Right Honourable the Lord Cromwell, burned down by the Irish rebels in 1761.

"This gentleman came over into Ireland in the reign of King James I. and was Captain of an independent troop at Down, where he built this house, some of the ruins whereof yet appear, and in which he lived with great hospitality and credit. He was descended from Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of King Henry VIII. and enjoyed from him an estate in Devonshire, which he exchanged with Blount Lord Viscount Mountjoy for the Abbey lands of Down, &c. granted to that nobleman for his great services to the Crown. He died here, and was buried in the middle of the old Cathedral; and on his grave-stone is this inscription:

"'Here lieth interred the body of the Right Honourable Edward Cromwell, Baron of Okeham, deceased 24th of September, 1607.—Also the body of the Honourable Oliver Cromwell, son to the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Ardglass,* and grandson to the said Edward, deceased Oct. 19, 1668.'"

In the same book is the following passage relative to the famous *Duns Scotus:*

"England, Scotland, and Ireland, lay claim to the birth of John Duns Scotus, the celebrated subtle Doctor of the 14th century; but Hugh Mac Caghwell, titular Archbishop of Armagh, puts it past question that he was born at Down-Patrick, and from thence had the name Duns-scotus, i. e. a Scot or Irishman of *Down*. [It is beyond all doubt that Ireland was formerly called Scotia.] He was born in 1274, became a Franciscan Friar, and was educated at Oxford under William de Ware or Varre, where the fame of his learning was so high that 30,000 students resorted to Oxford merely on his account. He was commanded to Paris by the General of his order in 1304, where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1307 was made Regent of the Divinity Schools there. The year following he was commanded to go to Cologn and teach there, by his General, where he died a sudden death the same year.—Luke Waring hath published his Life and Works in 12 vols. Lyons, folio."

An Old Subscriber.

* "Ardglass, which formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Cromwell, now does that of Viscount to the family of Barrington."

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In the original formation of the library Mr. Harris had not the whole tributed "to his care, diligence, and judgment." The fact is, the family for the formation of the library were raised by a voluntary contribution among the principal and all ordinary subscribers, and the sum collected was laid out by the trustees in purchasing books, and other articles, as they thought proper. The money was not collected by Mr. Harris, nor was it ever in his hands. The trustees, at their meetings, ordered such books to be purchased as they thought proper, and the money was paid by the treasurer, who was appointed by the trustees. Mr. Harris was not a trustee, but was frequently consulted by them, as he had been by the founder, on the formation of the library, and was one of the most assiduous and attentive readers in it. He was also frequently consulted by the trustees, who had the whole of the business of the library settled by his previous advice and direction.

To your Correspondent's observations respecting the character of Mr. Harris, I entirely agree; and my only motive is to correct the misstatements of some facts, which I have no doubt, was unintentionally made by want of more precise information.

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W. S.



Sir J. E. Smith, Kn.t

M.D. F.R.S. Pres. L.S. &c. &c.

Born 1759 — Died 1828.

Published by J.B. Nichols & Son, May 1. 1828.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE SIR JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

(With a Portrait.)

ON the 17th of March, died at his house in Surrey-street, in his native city of Norwich, aged 68, Sir James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. Member of the Academies of Stockholm, Upsal, Turin, Lisbon, Philadelphia, New York, &c. the Imperial Acad. Naturæ Curiosorum, and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, Honorary Member of the Horticultural Societies of London and Chelmsford, and the first President of the Linnæan Society.

He was the son of a respectable dealer in the woollen trade at Norwich, where he was born Dec. 2, 1759, and where he was educated for trade, but changing his plans of life, he went to Edinburgh in 1780, to pursue the study of medicine. He had previously attached himself to botany and natural history; and at Edinburgh obtained the gold medal given to the best proficient in Botany at that University.

Upon removing to London to perfect his professional knowledge, he became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, that eminent patron of natural science, and of all its ardent admirers; upon whose recommendation he purchased in 1784 the celebrated Linnæan collection, comprising the Epistolary Correspondence of the great Linnæus and his son, together with every thing that belonged to those eminent men relating to Natural History or Medicine. So highly was this collection esteemed, that the King of Sweden, hearing it was sold, actually sent off a ship to bring back the vessel which contained it; but fortunately for the interests of science, the precious lading arrived in England before the vessel could be overtaken.

From that period the life of Mr. Smith was devoted to the ardent pursuit of the science. Natural History, and his numerous works, will constitute a perpetual monument of that fame which no living author more duly merited, or more justly obtained.

Having purchased the Linnæan collection, and settled in London as a man of acknowledged science in the year 1786, he graduated as a physician at Leyden, and in that and the following year he visited most of the classical and celebrated places of France and Italy. The account of these travels was published in 1793 under the title of "A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent," in 3 vols. 8vo. a work which at once raised the subject of our memoir into the first class of literary society. Upon his return to London, Dr. Smith, in conjunction with his lately deceased friend Dr. Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who was one of the original Vice Presidents, and Thomas Marsham, esq. who became Treasurer, set about establishing the Linnæan Society, of which Dr. Smith was the original President, and to which distinguished office he was annually and unanimously chosen, from that period to the present time.

The first meeting was held April 8, 1788, when "An Introductory Discourse on the Rise and Progress of Natural History" was read by the President. This forms the first article in the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society," which have extended to fourteen or fifteen 4to. volumes.

In 1792 Dr. Smith was invited to give some instructions in his favourite science to the Queen and the Princesses, at their rural and elegant retreat of Frogmore near Windsor—and how well he was calculated for such an appointment, those who have derived delight and improvement from his lectures at the Royal Institution, at Liverpool, at Bristol, &c. can amply attest.

In 1796 Dr. Smith was married to the only daughter of the late Robert Reeve, esq. of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

In the following year he retired from London to reside in his native city, and with occasional visits to the metropolis, where he had a very numerous circle of scientific friends, as well as an extensive acquaintance in the highest ranks of society, to whom he was warmly attached, and by whom he was reciprocally esteemed, Norwich became his constant residence.

In 1814 Dr. Smith received the honour of knighthood at the hands of his present Majesty, who was then Prince Regent, and who had graciously con-

descended to become Patron of the Linnæan Society.

The Horticultural Society was pleased to enrol the name of Sir James Edward Smith as one of its honorary members, in conjunction with those of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, H.R.H. the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, and Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. LL.D. &c. late President of the Royal Society.

The health of Sir James Edward Smith had been for some time declining, but pursuing the even tenour of his scientific pursuits, and blessed with every comfort which a congenial union can afford, his time glided on without the slightest relaxation of ardour in his botanical pursuits, while his latest and even his unfinished works attest there was no diminution either of his zeal or his success in affording both information and satisfaction to those who were proud to look up to him as the first botanist of the age. Although none of his friends could be altogether unprepared for the melancholy event, still the decease of Sir James was somewhat sudden. The feebleness of his frame seemed to have in some degree recovered a little of its former tone during the last week of his existence, so that he was enabled to pursue his accustomed labours, and even to enjoy the exercise of taking a walk without any great fatigue. He was attacked, however, on Saturday, March 15, with such an alarming degree of debility, as almost immediately to extinguish the hopes of his recovery. Under this attack he gradually sunk, till at about 6 o'clock A. M. of Monday, March 17, he placidly resigned his breath, and his spirit returned to Him who gave it.

Among the numerous works of which Sir James E. Smith was the author, it may be desirable here to point out one or two perhaps, besides his Tour, as those upon which his fame was in a great measure reared, and upon which it may be said to be permanently established. Of these, "English Botany" is entitled to the first consideration, as containing a description and a coloured figure of every plant known to be indigenous. This work consists of 36 octavo vols. and contains 2592 figures of British plants.

It is a curious but a melancholy coincidence, that on the very day he entered his library for the last time, the pacquet containing the 4th volume of his "English Flora" reached him, and he had the gratification of witnessing the completion of a work upon which his friends have frequently heard him express an opinion that it was the one which would eventually redound most to the estimation of his knowledge as a botanist, and his credit as an author. This work is dedicated to Sir T. G. Cullum, for fifty years the intimate friend of the deceased.

The productions of Sir J. E. Smith, as an author, during the long space of 42 years, fill a multitude of volumes, besides tracts, and contributions to scientific journals. Besides those already noticed, he was the author of, amongst others, the following distinct publications: "Dissertatio quædam de Generatione complectens, Leyden, 1786. —Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants; from the Latin of Linnæus, Lond. 1786.—Plantarum Icones hactenus ineditæ, plerumque ad Plantas in Herbario Linnæano conservatas delineatæ, Fascic. I. 1789, II. 1790, III. 1792.—Reliquiæ Rudbeckianæ, &c. Lond. 1789. —Spicilegium Botannicum. Fascic. I. and II. 1792.—Linnæi Flora Laponica, 1792.—Specimen of Botany in New Holland, 1793.—Icones pictæ Plantarum rariarum, &c. 1793.—Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia, 1797.—Tracts relating to Natural History, 1798. —Flora Britannica cum notis J. J. Römer, 1800-1804.—Compendium Floræ Britannicæ, 1800.—In Usum Floræ Germannicæ, 1801.—Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, 1807.—Sir J. E. Smith added to the characters in the two following works of Dr. Sibthorpe, Flora Græca, 1808, and Floræ Græcæ Prodromus, 1808. —Tour to Hafod, the seat of T. Johnes, esq. 1810.—Lachesis Laponnica; or, a Tour in Lapland, from the MS. Journal of Linnæus, 1811.

In 1821 Sir James Smith selected from his copious MS. stores, two volumes of the Correspondence of Linnæus with eminent Naturalists, a work which is noticed in vol. xci. pt. i. p. 445. These volumes abound with particulars interesting to all literary men, but especially so to Naturalists; and we know it was the intention of Sir James Smith to have favoured the public with a continuation, had the success of the first two volumes answered his just expectations. But naturalists are by no means all readers; their

studies are rather in the book of nature than the book of the author. They would not, however, be less fitted for their pursuits, if they were more accustomed to add past experience to modern practice, by the perusal of works similar to that now noticed.

Sir J. Smith contributed to the Philosophical Transactions a paper on the Irritability of Vegetables, 1788.—His papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society are too numerous to be here particularized, as will be seen by reference to the contents of the Society's volumes. He also contributed to Nicholson's Journal, vol. XXII. an Inquiry into the Structure of Seeds, and especially into the true nature of that part called by Gærtner the Vitellus.

A pretty correct estimate of Sir J. E. Smith's benevolent views of the power and wisdom of the God of Nature, may be given with great propriety in his own words at the conclusion of the preface to the English Flora:—"He who feeds the sparrows and clothes the golden lily of the fields (Iris Pseudacorus) in a splendour beyond that of Solomon himself, invites us, his rational creatures, to confide in his promises of eternal life. The simple blade of grass, and the grain of corn to which 'He gives his own body,' are sufficient to convince us that our trust cannot be in vain. Let those who hope to inherit these promises, and those who love science for its own sake, cherish the same benevolent dispositions. Envy and rivalship in one case are no less censurable than bigotry and uncharitableness in the other. The former are incompatible with the love of Nature, as the latter are with the love of God, and they altogether unfit us for the enjoyments of happiness here or hereafter."—Sir J. E. Smith was a member of the Unitarian Congregation at Norwich, but latterly would seem to have changed his opinions, as appears by a pamphlet published by himself previous to his becoming candidate for the Professorship of Botany at Cambridge, wherein he represents himself as friendly to the Established Church of England. He was, however, a friend to religious liberty, an advocate for Catholic Emancipation, and, though far remote from the stain of democracy and liberalism, expressed himself, through life, as averse to bigotry and persecution of all kinds. He was the author of some pretty lines on the Guardian Angelship of departed friends, which are printed in the "Circle of the Seasons," by T. Hookham, and he spent much of his time towards the close of his life in literary compositions of a poetical character. Dr. Smith was in France just before the Revolution, and in his "Tour," he has some important remarks on the signs he saw of the approaching catastrophe manifested in the disrespect shown by the lower ranks of society towards their superiors. He lived to witness the decline of science under the destructive principles of Republicanism, when those very literati who had flourished under the French monarchy ceased to exert any longer their efforts in the cause of science, till roused into action again, after the elevation of Napoleon to the Imperial Throne. Dr. Smith was an attentive historian, and knew well that literature and the arts had declined in a similar manner during the usurpation of Cromwell; and he learnt from the peculiar features of the age in which he lived, and the diversified revolutions of human fortune and national prosperity which he witnessed, to appreciate the blessings and advantages which men of science and enterprise have ever derived from the mixed form of monarchical government of our own country, which, from the Norman conquest to the age of the Tudors, was the cradle of the liberal arts, and which, after it had recovered the paralyzing shock of puritanism in the 16th, and early in the 17th centuries, has been, ever since the happy Restoration of Charles II. famed for the liberality of its rewards, both titular and pecuniary, to scientific men. It was from rightly appreciating this circumstance, and the great advantages of a form of government which could distribute at once encouraging rewards to meritorious individuals, without the cabal of a canvas in a republican assembly, and not from any paltry personal vanity, that made Sir James Edward Smith so justly proud of the honour conferred on him by his order of knighthood. The reign of his Majesty George IV. is renowned for the encouragement given to scientific enterprise. This scientific liberality in our nation has been most notorious ever since 1793, when under the Administration of Mr. Pitt, England opened her protecting arms to the men of science and of true piety who fled from

disorganized France. Since that period both the late King and his present Majesty have been more renowned than any other European monarchs for their patronage of men of science of every nation and country.—Leo X. did the same formerly in Italy. This distribution of honorary rewards emanating from the Crown, has a tendency to concentrate the intellectual powers of the subjects. It brings the diversified lights of individual intelligence as it were to a focus, from which they are reflected like *Rays round a centre of unity*, for the use of the whole circle of society, each receiving his direction according to his particular merits; and the sound policy that directs such patronage is the wisdom that discerns strength in unity of design and purpose. We know there are some persons who have blamed the subject of this memoir of a too great attachment to his honours, but we believe that both they and ourselves would feel proud, if like Dr. Smith in receiving the ensigns of an Order, whether of England or of Malta, whether marked with a cross, a fleur-de-lis, or a lion, we could be equally conscious with him that we were receiving the evergreen laurels of real merit as a loyal and learned subject from the hands of a ROYAL PATRON.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

IT is a subject at once difficult and delicate, to trace the blendings of various creeds, especially in those remote and darkened periods to which your correspondent MERLINUS JUNIOR, refers. Commerce or victory have all times, and in all nations, changed in some degree the national religion, by introducing new, or by exploding former Deities. An infant creed, in its tottering and early steps a mark for persecution and suspicion, naturally clings for support upon former prejudices, rites, and customs, till the earlier religion withers to decay, like the parasitical plant that clings and ripens on the tree which it subsequently kills. Merlinus draws the line I fear too firmly and decidedly, between the early and the Romanized Briton, and in dealing his censure upon the probable errors of others, forgets that in History, as in Painting, shades mellow, and blend too intimately for positive division. Merlinus starts with, and builds his argument upon a foundation rather too unsteady for his superstructure, and from his first story battlements he wings his arrow at the living and the dead—highly astonished that British antiquaries do not perceive the distinction between the Romanized and early Briton, as clearly as he views it—"a prodigy," he terms it, "which few would expect to see in this enlightened age." The Britons who lived prior to the Roman invasion, he terms Druidical Britons, who reverenced the one true God under the emblem of the Sun, and of elementary fire—while the Romanized Briton was compelled to adopt the polytheistic notions of his intolerant conquerors.—The Roman writers, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, and others, excite the wonder of Merlinus that either "through prejudice or ignorance," they shut their eyes against so distinguishing a feature, although "they lived long after the total abolition of Druidism" (Query, when did that total abolition take place*?) *Their* error is laid to the false lenses of prejudice or ignorance—but as for the British antiquary, *his* error is unaccountable. This would be all very well if the foundation were secure, but I venture to suggest that the Britons, before the invasion, were polytheists, and were not the reverers of the one true God under the emblem solely of the sun.

I consider the sun to have been the primitive and universal deity, the parent of mythology, whether Grecian, Egyptian, Scandinavian, or Druidical—but various abuses, the actions of heroes, political reasons, and other adventitious circumstances, corrupted the pure worship into polytheism, and the rottenness had commenced in these latitudes before the eagle's wing had shadowed our shores.

It is of course allowed that the Druids in Britain were priests—so were they in Gaul; and the druidical discipline must have been alike in both nations, since Gallic youths were taught Druidism in this country, "Et nunc qui diligentiùs eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumq' illo, discendi causa, proficiscuntur." (Cæsar. Bell. Gall. lib. vi.) Yet Cæsar, the friend of Divitiacus, the Druid and the ruler, and not the "ignorant or prejudiced" Pliny asserts, "Deum maximè Mercurium

* Look at their Irishman's Baal fire, and the Highland festival.

colunt—Post hunc Apollinem, et Martem, et Jovem, et Minervam" (Lib. vi. 16); and as this was the worship of the Druids, British and Gallic being the same, I cannot agree in the onset with Merlinus, that the Briton, previous to the invasion, was a Monotheist.

The similarity between Druidical, Grecian, and Roman mythology, appears to me neither preposterous, nor a blind jumble of the opinions, manners, and customs of two distinct creeds. Why such analogies exist is a query of deep interest, and must be answered by a deeper reply than merely accusing Mr. Davies of want of judgment, or Mr. L. Bowles of "flighty conceits."

The general existence of stone circles, national legends, immemorial customs, and barrow burial, indicate the wreck of a universal religion, of which the various mythologies are but different excrescences. The poetical genius of the Greek converted the rude obelisical stone into the elegant and graceful statue. The fervour of his faith, and warmth of his imagination, called forth the powers of art. The lover sees his mistress but in an angel's form, so the worshipper gave to his idol all the expressions of human grace—and he wrought his work as his mind figured out his God, with all the spirit that enthusiastic genius could inspire, and human art perform. The Greek turned the cold insipid fables of other nations into stories replete, in many cases, with elegance and sentiment. The Egyptian rites of burial gave him the Pluto, the Rhadamanthus, and the Charon of his mythology (vide remarks on this subject in Toland's letter to Serena, p. 48). The early Minerva of the Lacedemonian was Oinga. An altar dedicated to her is preserved in Count Caylus. And we have in Ireland the plain, the river, and the mound of Oinga (West Grange). The river was cursed by St. Patrick, who performed a similar operation on another river named after the Sun the river *Suele* (quasi Sul), (vide Sir Wm. Betham's Irish Ant. Res. pt. ii. p. 381). The early custom of worshipping on eminences was practised not only by the patriarchs, but by the Persians, the Grecians, as many of their temples prove (vide Winckelman's Mon. Ant. ined.; Vaillant Considia.; Gall. Myth. per Millin. tab. XLVII. f. 182), and also by the early Irish. In the north settlements of America, near the Ohio, idols have been exhumed, early temples on high land have been discovered (see the American Archæologia, vol. i. 211, 248, 252), and the wild Indian closes his mystic dance round the fire by shouting the Grecian word of religious mystery "Evovæ" (vide Père Lafitau Mœurs des Sauvages, tom. ii. p. 213). The Sandwich Islander worshipped his Deity under the form of fire—and under the name of Pele (Belus, Baal); having a legend that she came to them many thousand moons ago, from over the blue wave. Thus we have sufficient instances to prove, by striking analogies, the existence of a universal religion, which also leads us to believe that a more general intercourse existed before the birth of history, than is commonly supposed; nor can it, under such lights be deemed an error of Mr. Davies, in ascribing to Druidical Britons a mythology fraught with the exact counterpart of Grecian and Roman worship—and here I beg to notice that the Druid and the Hebrew day commenced alike, "and the evening and the morning were the first day."

In fact, mythologies are branches of the same tree, whose roots strike deeper than we can reach.

Merlinus observes, that the coasts, the havens, "the people of their sea-girt isle, were unknown to the rest of the world, not excepting even the Phœnicians, who never penetrated beyond the Cassiterides or the Scilly Islands." To use his own remark to Mr. Bowles, "this inference is gratuitous." At the first sight we have of our glorious land upon the faint horizon of time, she appears bright in the beams of Commerce; like the distant island on the wave tinted by a departing Sun, she reflects the splendour of some by-gone people who have run their course, and may rise again when we shall be shrouded in a night of intellect, the riddle and the wonder of some future generations. This coast was known to merchants, and to merchants only,—"Neque enim temerè præter mercatores illo adit quisquam." (Cæs. Bell. Gall. lib. iv.)

The excuse that Cæsar made for invading this island, proves a friendly intercourse to have existed between us and our neighbours,—"Quòd omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris indè subministrata auxilia intellegebat." (Cæs. B. G. lib. iv.) The Veneti, a most powerful and nautical race, had supplies of men from our

shores,—"Auxilia ex Brittaniâ quæ contra eas regiones posita est accersunt." (Cæs. Bell. Gall. lib. iii.)

Our coasts and ancestors were not "toto orbe divisi," nor is it probable that the industrious and nautical Phœnician, after having navigated from Tyre, would content himself by remaining indolent at Cornwall on the Cassiterides. The spirit of traffic having led him so far, would he not have thoroughly investigated this new-found land? Suetonius hints at a different motive for the invasion than Cæsar chooses to acknowledge. The exaggeration of travellers, by describing the treasures of this land, silver, gold, and pearls, may have fired the avarice of the Roman, and the love of pearls is as natural to man as the love of glory. If Cæsar had heard of pearls, and pearls were an article of traffic, the Orkneys must have been known, as it is there that they were found.

The Phœnicians knew the Dorset coast; and Purbeck, I might almost say, was their colony. Melcombe is a pure Phœnician word (Faber, vol. ii.) and it is a common name of many places in Dorset. I cannot pretend to say how far north they penetrated, but remains apparently of this extraordinary race have been found at Fishlake in Wales (vide Hist. of Pembrokeshire), and also near the mouth of the Ribble. In Purbeck stood a Druidical circle, now destroyed, called Rempstone, quasi Rimmon Stan,—the temple of Rimmon or Remphon, a Phœnician deity; and in the bay of Worthbarrow, whence many curious relics have been exhumed, a promontory of singular formation, sudden, and precipitous, boldly abuts to the wave, bearing the name of the *Teut*. Earthworks are at its base, and on its summit. At so remote a period it is, however, impossible to follow the track of the Phœnicians, and unreasonable to limit their knowledge solely to the Cassiterides. Relative to the original dedication of Abury, it is a subject on which far deeper heads than mine are engaged in controversy. Merlinus may wave his wand of enchantment, and dispel the mists of centuries; but in differing with him, it is solely on the monotheism and utter seclusion of the Briton previous to the invasion, I offer my opinions, in the hope of eliciting truth, and if in error, no one is more open to conviction than

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MILES.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

WITH many thanks for your candid review of my "Parochial History," I trust I may avail myself of one of your pages, devoted to literary information, first, for correcting a few errors, and secondly, for offering some further proof of my theory respecting Thoth or Taut, to which deity, the Mercurius of the Latins, the Hermes of the Greeks, the Teutates of the Celts, I have considered the great mound of Silbury raised as a component part of the vast temple of Abury.

I shall hope to have an opportunity of correcting some oversights in my Topographical History, but I wish instantly to acknowledge an error respecting the parish of Corsham. I have estimated the value of the great tithes at nearly three thousand per annum. This should have been estimated at nearly *two* thousand; and it ought to be mentioned also that these tithes were first possessed by Alien Priories, and after the great Rectory-estate came into possession of the respectable family of Neale, those tithes which did not belong to ancient Priories, were chiefly sold by the lay proprietor to the several possessors of the various farms in the parish. I must also correct the *oversight* that, of the great tithes through England, nineteen out of twenty are possessed by lay proprietors, but I believe the greatest number of rectories are in such hands; and in the road from Bath to London, nine parishes out of ten, as I have stated, as to great tithes, belong to other possessors than the Clergy, or at least those who do any clerical duty.

I have now to add some further observations corroborative of my theory respecting hills called from the Hermaic Simulacra—Touts, Tauts, Totts, from the great Celtic god Teutates,—the Ægyptian, Thoth or Tot, the Phœnician Taaut, the Grecian Hermes, and the Roman Mercury.

The great mound at Marlborough, I have little doubt, gave the name to the adjoining territory Tottenham, now Tottenham Park. Your sensible Reviewer has remarked on the name of Tottle Fields; the word originally, I have no doubt, was Tot-hill Fields, Taute-hill Fields; and I may remark, that Teddington is in the oldest records called Totyngton, the derivation of which Mr. Lysons does not think of pointing out; but it will be obvious,

if my theory is right, and though I have no means at present of ascertaining, yet I think it most probable some hill of the kind I have spoken of, either natural or artificial, will be found in the neighbourhood.

I had considered that such would be found in the neighbourhood by Tottenham Court; and as I am now setting out on my annual visit to the Metropolis, I looked into the last edition of the Ambulator for the names of some of the places which I intended visiting, on this account, and I was indeed gratified on turning to "Tottenham," to read as follows: "The Church is situated on an *eminence*, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet," &c.

In this town has been a Cross from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood* *raised* upon a *hillock*, whence the village took its name of Tottenham High Cross."

Is not the deduction obvious? The Celtic memorial, or sacred Simulacrum of Taute (which Cæsar speaks of when he says, that of Mercury there are "plurima simulacra,") was succeeded in the Christian æra by the Cross. Numerous other corroborations of this idea, which I flatter myself I have been the first to suggest, crowd on me, but I am unwilling to take up your pages further than to point out this singular circumstance.

I shall merely say to my friend Mr. Duke, respecting the *Diva potens nemorum*, that all the hills in Horace, spoken of as sacred to this goddess, such as Erymanthus, Algidus, &c. are spoken of also as wooded, because woods are the habitation of the beasts of the chase. Tan Hill is only fit for a coursing match by the neighbouring farmers; and if I am told, that in the hymn of Callimachus, Diana entreats to hunt hares as well as stags and boars, it will be found that her father Jupiter says he will not "allow it;" for what harm, he humanely observes, "have hares done!" But I admit he gives her "all hills," and therefore Tan Hill in Wiltshire, as well as Babylon Hill in Somersetshire, she might claim.

If Tan-gate (St. Anne's-gate, Salisbury,) was in the immediate neighbourhood, on the highest hill, of a temple of the messenger of the great Celtic Jupiter—Tanarus, I should think it more probable that the name *Tan* was derived from *Tanarus* rather than *St. Anne.*

Yours, &c. W. L. Bowles.

* Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius?

Mr. Urban, *April* 6.

THE following Letters are with some others from the same persons amongst the Lansdown MSS.; perhaps some of your Correspondents can inform me whether there are any portraits of the family of Zouche, or of Tate, of Northamptonshire, in existence. C.

To the Ryght Ho'rable and his very good Lord the Lord Burghley give these.

Your Lordshippe may thincke mutch that I nether see you, nether se'd at any tyme to you beyng soe farre beholde' to you, as I ca' in noe respecte set forth, but at sutch tyme as I have occation of busines, but I trust your Lordshippe shall not in any respect find it forgettfullnes nether carelessnes, if it shall please you to prove me in the mean tyme, therfore I desyre your Lordshippe to doe soe mutch for me as to lett this bearer my servant have your Lordshippe's warra't for this Michaelmas re't, w'thout w'ch I ca' receyve non, as your Lordshippe knewe the last tyme; wherfore I beseeche your Lordshippe doe not fayle me in this, for trulye I must pay it uppo' Michaelmas daye. Thus in hast, trusting this may suffice, beying glade to here of your Lordshippe's good health, I cease to trouble your Lordshippe any further, praying to God for your cotineance in prosperitye. Of long Havingworth, this xxviii of Sept. 1576. Your Lordshippe's,

to commande,

Edward Zouche.

[The seal is broken, but appears to have the coats of Zouche and St. Maur, quarterly.]

To the Ryght Honorable my singular good Lorde the L. Thresoror of England.

May it please yo' L. for that I have ever found yo' L. so much my good L. in all my juste and urgent causes, as since my father's death I have knowne none of whom I might hope and expect favour, but only of yo' L. I thought good to become an humble suitare to yo' L. to intreat my L. my

husbande for me, for the recoverie of his favoure, and that he woulde after so long time forget this causelesse conceyved displeasure. This is my chiefe earthly desyre, as beinge drawen unto it by my love unto him, and by my dutie to God; and as I esteeme th' obteyninge therof above all happines that the worlde can afforde me to have, I w'th all dutifull meanes sought it since his returne into Englande, both by my letters and frends. But his L. harde answers to suche as I have used unto him, make me almost dispayre to recover him, except by yo' L. good mediac'on, and especially one thinge greatly trublieth me, that he chargeth his innocent children to me none of his, wherein I am moved in respect of mine owne honor and in reguarde of theire reputac'on, to say that if his L. can any way justifie that accusac'on I will hould myself worthie of all extremitie. But if this his surmise have not grounde or foundac'on of truth, I both pray yo' L. good opinion of me, except I be proved faultie, and that it woulde please you to move him to have co'passion of me every way distressed; and so referringe my selfe to yo' L. honorable considera'on, beinge desirous to attende upon yo' L. when I best might w'hout your L. truble, I humbly take my leave, prayinge God to ..... y'r L. longe in all honor and happiness.

From my lodginge in the Strande, the 19 of May 1593.

Your good Lo. humbly to comand,

ELEONORA ZOUCHE.

[This lady was the first wife of Edward Lord Zouche, and the daughter of Sir John Zouche of Codnor, by Eleanor, daughter of Richard Whalley of Welbeck, Notts, which Sir John Zouche was descended from William fifth Lord Zouche. Edward Lord Zouche married secondly Sarah Lady Hastings.]

To the ryght Honorable Sir Julius Cæsar, Knyght, Chauncelor and Treasorer of his Ma'tye's Exchequer, and of his Highnes private Concell, be these geven.

SIR,—I am mutch beholding to you, that you remembered me in se'ding the project for farthings, so was there a nether not, w'ch was at the same tyme reed, whereof you promised to send me here w'th a copye, but I have forgotten wherof it was, as..... .....but not more, raythe stryving to a nether lyfe, then affecting this, wherein I see men more blynded in keeping to themselves, then in the ryght use of injoying. I am more beholding to you for the remembering me of the day, for had I not receyved the same under your hand, I had come to Londo' uppon Thursday next, least I had mistaken the daye. I would and myght have understood of his Majestyes health, wherof I knowe you have the happynes to understand dayly, and also of my lady your wyves recovery, w'ch I knowe you exceedingly affecte, and whose ..... maketh me wish well unto; but when I shall see you, I doute not to be made so happye, and in the meane tyme rest beholding to you for this and many other favors for w'ch I am, dear Sir,

Your faithfull and gratefull fre'd to coma'd,

E. ZOUCHE.

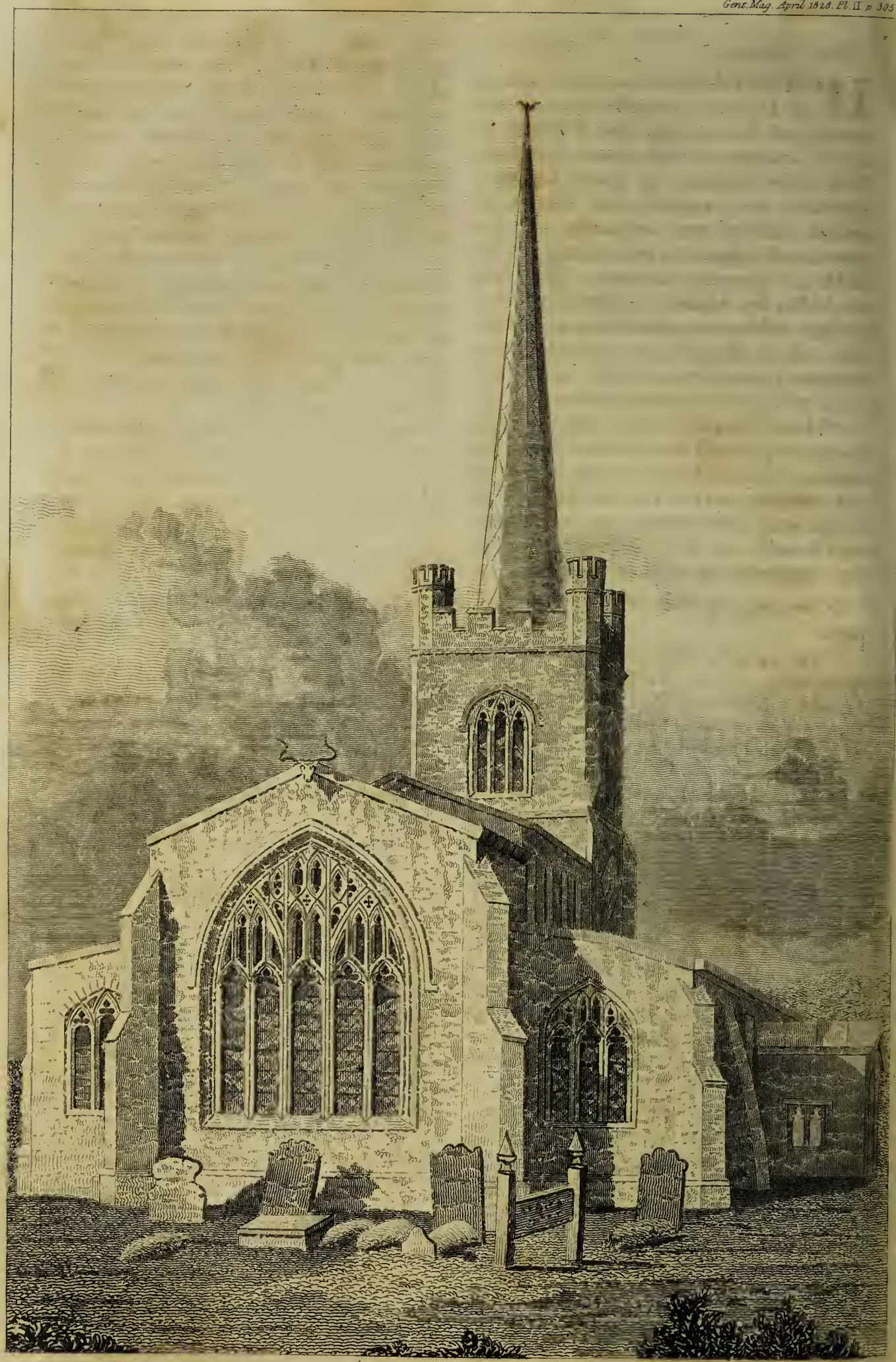
Brasell, this 26th of July, 1612.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

I CONSIDER the public to be much indebted to your Correspondent "Juris-Consultus," for introducing to their notice Mr. Alleyne's Pamphlet on the Degrees of Marriage. As the chapter (Lev. xviii.) is generally understood, a difficulty occurs, which, in my opinion, no view but that taken by Mr. A. can possibly overcome. I allude to the case of the brother's wife, mentioned in verse 16. Scripture cannot contradict itself; and if by the expression there used, is meant the *marrying a brother's widow* (as some suppose), how are we to understand that passage in Deut. 25, where this very connexion is expressly enjoined?

As to the analogy between the case of a brother's wife, and that of a wife's sister, on which so much stress has been laid;—admitting for a moment that by the expression "to uncover the nakedness," is meant to *marry*, and that the marrying a brother's widow is hereby prohibited, still it is manifest from the verse almost immediately following, (viz. v. 18), where the permission to marry a *deceased* wife's sister is (in the same terms) clearly implied, that the two cases are not to be considered alike; and that consequently no reasoning from analogy will here hold good.

Yours, &c. Φιλαληθης.



HORNCHURCH, ESSEX, *N.E.*

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

HORNCHURCH is in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, in the county of Essex, and the Church is about fourteen miles from London. The tithes belong to New College, Oxford; the warden and fellows of which society are ordinaries of the place, and appoint a commissary, who holds an annual visitation. The Vicar holds the church of them by lease for life, without any institution, induction, or reading in, is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and has a stipend in lieu of the small tithes.

"Hornchurch, q. d. the horned monastery," says Camden in his Britannia, "from leaden horns fastened over the east part of the church." This is his only observation on this place; and Gough, in his "Additions," does not endeavour to explain its name.

Newcourt, in his "Repertorium," says,

"The parish is very large, and has in it seven wards, viz. the wards of Collier Row, Harolds, Havering, Nokehill, Northend, Romford town, and Southend; in two of which, viz. Havering and Romford, there are chapels.

"As to the parish church, Hornchurch, called formerly Horn Monastery, a pair of huge horns are fastened to the east side of it; it is called in Latin *Cornutum Monasterium*, and *Ecclesia Cornuta*.

"The inhabitants here say, by tradition, that the Church dedicated to St. Andrew, was built by a female convert, to expiate for her former sins, and that it was called *Hore Church* at first, till by a certain King, but by whom they are uncertain, who rode that way, it was called *Horned Church*, who caused these horns to be put out at the east end of it."

He adds, that the manor of Hornchurch Hall and Suttons, which, together with the living, now belong to New College, Oxford, formerly belonged to the abbess and convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen in Normandy, and that they were obtained by William of Wykeham, and settled by him on his new foundation at Oxford, and that there was likewise in the parish a house or hospital, which was a cell of the hospital of St. Bernard de Monte in Savoy, to which the Church at this place was given by a charter of Henry II.

Morant, in his History of Essex, very properly pronounces the above tradition relative to the name of the place to be groundless, but suggests with much probability, that the bull's head affixed to the end of the chancel was the coat or crest belonging to the Hospital in Savoy. The manors of Hornchurch Hall and Suttons he supposes to have belonged to the hospital here, which was a cell to that on Mount St. Bernard in Savoy; and says nothing about the convent at Caen in Normandy; and as it does not appear to be mentioned by any other writer, there is most likely some mistake in Newcourt's statement.

The bull's or ox's head and horns had a few years ago been suffered to fall into decay, but in the year 1824 they were restored by the present Vicar. With respect to their being the arms or crest of the hospital of Savoy, perhaps some information may be obtained, through the medium of your Magazine, from your Antiquarian readers.

A few years ago leaden figures of the head and horns were affixed as a vane at the top of the spire; but on being thought too heavy, this vane was removed when the spire was repaired in 1822, and a common one was substituted in its place.

The following custom, which is still continued, was lately noticed in a modern periodical publication:

"On Christmas Day, the following custom has been observed at Hornchurch in Essex, from time immemorial. The lessee of the tithes, which belong to New College, Oxford, supplies a boar's head dressed and garnished with bay-leaves, &c. In the afternoon it is carried in procession into the mill field adjoining the church-yard, where it is wrestled for; and it is afterwards feasted upon at one of the public houses by the rustic conqueror and his friends, with all the merriment peculiar to the season."*

No account of the building of the Church *(see Plate II.)* is to be found in Morant's Essex, but it is said to have been built by William of Wykeham; at least, the tower was most probably erected by him. Over the west window is a carved letter W, now turned upside down. Against the south-west turret (which is the staircase) is a statue of a Bishop, probably the founder,

* Hone's Every-Day Book.

in a high state of preservation, with the features strongly marked. On the battlements of the tower is to be seen R. ff. perhaps the initials of one Richard Fermor, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. (see Morant) and perhaps contributed to the repair of the tower at that period.

From its style of architecture, it appears to have been erected about the year 1400, but the round pillars in the body of the Church seem to be of an earlier period, and from a small quatrefoil upon one of the arches, it appears to have been built as early as the middle of the 13th century.

The Church was repaired in 1802, when the lead on the spire, which was ornamented with zig-zags, was taken away, and replaced with copper; at the same time the south aile was taken down and rebuilt with bricks.

In 1826 the Church was again repaired, when the beautiful east window, which had been covered with mortar for nearly a century, was restored by the Rev. John Walker, the present Vicar, who also had previously removed the weather-boards which disfigured the windows of the tower.

In clearing away the whitewash within the Church, several rude paintings in distemper were discovered, but too imperfect to make any drawing of them. On the south wall of the chancel, near the altar, was discovered a painting of Lazarus in a coffin, with two angels kneeling, and a gigantic effigy of a Bishop, and at the background were several heads in groups, with a row of windows. In the body of the Church were oulines of skeletons, and a dragon, but being in a decayed state, they were not worth preserving. The Church was at that period thoroughly painted and coloured.

In the chancel there is an enriched altar monument without any inscription, but from the different coats of arms, appears to be of the family of Ayloffe. The shields are, 1. Ayloffe. 2. Ayloffe, impaling Shaw. 3. Bruges, impaling Ayloffe. 4. Shaw, impaling... a fess engrailed between three cinquefoils;—from whence it appears that this monument was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

The following are the names of the Vicars so far back as I have been able to trace them, with the year in which they were presented with the lease.

John Merick, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man. He died in 1599. (See memoirs of him in vol. xcv. part i. p. 403.)
Ralph Halls, M. A. presented in 1576.
Thomas Barker, 1595.
Charles Ryves, D. D. 1606.
Josiah White, 1610.
Robert Poulden, B. D. 1622.
Thomas Man, B. D. 1632.
Michael Wells, 1648.
Francis Shaw, M. A. 1685.
Thomas Roberts, M. A. 1696.
Henry Levitt, M. A. 1721.
Francis Pyle, M. A. 1725.
John Harris, LL. B. 1758.
Robert Speed, B. D. 1762.
William Henry Reynell, M. A. 1786.
William Blair, B. D. 1809.
John Walker, LL. B. 1819.

I will just add that in the tower are six bells, and in the window of the north aile of the chancel is a portrait generally supposed to be that of Edward the Confessor, and two coats of arms, but in a very imperfect state.

John Adey Repton.

Mr. Urban, *March* 21.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will furnish an account of Sir Robert Southwell, Mr. Willoughby, and Mr. Knevet. They were three of the commanders in the English fleet at the defeat of the Spanish Armada; the first of them commanded the Elizabeth-Jonas, and was probably of the Norfolk family of that name. Was Mr. Willoughby of the Eresby or Parham branch? and how was Mr. Knevet connected with Admiral Sir Thos. Knevet, who was killed in the reign of Henry VIII.?

The accounts of the wives of Sir James Hobart, Attorney-general to Henry VII. are very uncertain. I have three pedigrees of the family, which all differ respecting them. In the first, from Blomefield's Norfolk, Sir James is stated to have married, 1. .... niece of Walter de Hart, or Lyhert, Bishop of Norwich, who died s. p.; and 2dly, Margaret, dau. of Peter Naunton, esq. In the second, from the Visitation (Harl. MSS. 1169), he is stated to have had three wives, ... dau. of Sir John Ellenham of Glemham in Suffolk, knt.; ..... dau. of .... Naunton;

and 3dly, ... dau. of . . . . Dorward. In the third is the following account:—Sir James Hobart, knt. of Hales Hall in Loddon, ob. 1516, sep's in Eccl'ia Cathed. Norw. married Bridget, dau. of Robert Naunton, esq. 1st wife, said to have died in 1494; (Weever, who calls her Margaret;) some suppose her to be dau. of Peter and sister to Robert Naunton. His second wife was Margery, married before 1503, ob. 1517; sep'a juxta virum; ob. s. p.

This is from the collections of Mr. Norris of Norfolk.

In a large pedigree of Naunton, in possession of one of the representatives of that family, it appears that . . . dau. of Peter Naunton, had two husbands, 1. John Durward, esq.; and, 2. Sir James Hobart of Hales Hall, knt.

Blomefield's account must not, I fear, be relied on; for, though he states the two wives of Sir James as before mentioned, yet in another place (vol. iv. p. 26), he says that Dorothy, 2d wife of James Hobart, knt. was dau. of Sir John Ellenham; and it appears from a pedigree of Ellenham in my possession, that Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Ellenham, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. and heiress of Thos. Bacon of Baconsthorpe in Norfolk, was the 2d wife of James Hobart of Norfolk, gent. Perhaps this James Hobart was not the Attorney-general, but some other of the family; and I find in the above-mentioned collections by Norris, that Sir James had a grandson of his name, who married (his wife's name not mentioned), and had a son born before 1546, who died in 1599, unmarried.

In the same collections (Norris's,) Thomas Hobart of Leyham in Suffolk, the father of Sir James, is said to have married . . . . dau. of . . . . . Ly Herte of Suffolk, gent. *niece at law* of Walter Lyhert, Bishop of Norwich. She was probably dau. and heiress, for Hobart quarters the arms of Lyhert.

It seems most probable, therefore, that Sir James Hobart had only two wives, 1. . . . . dau. of Peter Naunton, esq. relict of John Durward, esq.; and, 2. Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Glemham, knt. But your Correspondent, Nov. Mag. p. 386, must form his own judgment from the above statements, and that judgment may probably coincide with mine.

Yours, &c. D. A. Y.

Mr. Urban,

IN considering the use of the label in coat armour, I conceive that a good discrimination might be made on bearing the label upon the arms of the blood royal, were it to consist of the same number of lambeaux as that of the title of the family from which the bearer is descended. Thus, the children of George the Third bear a label of *three* points Argent, charged according to their rank, &c. I would propose, that, were George the Fourth to have issue, they should bear a label of *four* points Argent, charged as those of the children of his late Majesty, and should the name or family be altered, let the tincture of the label be changed with the number of points; and explicit distinction, the end desired, would be most effectually answered. The children of George the Second bore a label of *five* points; while those of George the Third bear only one of *three*. Those of our ancient sovereigns were also distinguished by labels very ambiguously; much to the prejudice of the antiquary's correctness, and a hinderance to his pursuits in genealogy.

I shall feel obliged by any of your Correspondents favouring me with the time the label with the present distinctions used by the Princes of the blood royal, was adopted; and by whom was the label supposed to have been first worn in coat armour. ΑΕΩ.

Sketch of the Life and Character of Antonio Vieira.

THERE is not a more pleasing spectacle in human nature, than the greatest talents and energy devoted to the cause of humanity. Antonio Vieira was one of those men whose exertions require no countenance from others, but are sure to find scope for themselves: in the first ages of Christianity he would have been one of its most zealous apostles; if his lot had been cast among the reformers, he would have been one of their most intrepid adherents; but in the circumstances of his country he became a patriot and a missionary. He was born at Lisbon, and is said to have eloped while a boy from his father's house, for the sake of entering into the ecclesiastical state. It is difficult to imagine that at so early an age he fully comprehended the nature of his darling profession, and it seems more ra-

tional to believe that he sought it, as offering the readiest and most rapid career to his ambition. At the age of fifteen he became a Jesuit, and was soon distinguished for his learning and eloquence; but his early life was principally spent at Bahia (St. Salvador) in Brazil, for which country he acquired an affectionate regard, and in effect considered it as his choice.

On his return to Europe in 1641, shortly after the revolution, which placed the house of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, he was received with flattering distinction by John IV. He visited France, Holland, and Rome, endeavouring to extend his acquaintance wherever he travelled, as if he had already conceived the great designs which he afterwards announced. The condition of the Indians in the province of Maranhaō had excited his pity, and his exertions were from this time devoted to their cause. In 1653 he pleaded in their favour at the court of Lisbon, and demanded boldly the protection of their liberty against the rapacity of the colonists. With this object he made several voyages to Brazil, and embraced with such zeal the hope of evangelizing the natives, that he is said to have travelled fourteen thousand leagues on foot in the most desert parts of Portuguese America. During these enterprises he was often in danger, yet no peril or labour could repress them, or even hinder his literary pursuits, since he composed no less than six catechisms for the use of his Indian converts.

His intrepidity and perseverance were not, however, equally appreciated every where, or perhaps were not always displayed with equal judgment. During his intervals of sojourn in Europe, he was twice confined within the walls of the Inquisition, once owing to his freedom of speech in the pulpit, and the second time on a ridiculous charge of Judaism, an imputation always popular in Lisbon. The Pope interfered, and his authority alone prevented the apostle of Brazil from perishing in the flames: nor would we deprive that dignitary of the praise due to his humanity, when we remark that it was precisely such characters as Vieira that the Popes knew how to value; active, eloquent, and fearless, he was formed to support and extend the influence of Rome.

As a preacher, he acquired the highest reputation, and Queen Christina of Sweden went purposely to hear him at Rome, which occasioned a Portuguese writer to observe, that she came as another Queen of Sheba to admire the evangelical Solomon. This princess had embraced the Catholic faith, at the suggestion of the Jesuits, and as they were always anxious to secure the situation of Royal confessor to the members of their order, Vieira was requested by his superior (Juan Paulo Oliva) to attach himself to her person in that character. He declined an office so little suited to his impetuous and restless temper, or in which he might fairly think his sphere of utility would be narrowed; and returned to Brazil in 1685, where, three years after, he was complimented with the title of Visitor-general of the Missions. The same energy and benevolence distinguished his labours, till age and bodily infirmities induced him to fix his residence at Bahia, where he devoted the rest of his days to study, and where he ended his life.

We must acquiesce in the general opinion of Vieira's eloquence, or judge of it by his remains, which cannot be expected to preserve his action and manner. He has been compared to Bossuet, but Brydayne perhaps would have been a juster parallel. Raynal has introduced into his historical works some passages of a sermon pronounced by Vieira in one of the churches of Bahia, which he considers as the most extraordinary discourse ever heard in a Christian pulpit. It was delivered with the intention of exciting the Bazilians against the Dutch, who were then in possession of the country *; the text is taken from Psalm xliv. 23—26†, "It is in these words full of pious firmness and religious boldness; it is thus (says the orator) that the royal prophet, protesting rather than praying, addresses himself to God. The times and circumstances are the same; and I may also venture to say, Awake, wherefore hast thou slept?"

Having compared the disasters of the Israelites to those of his own countrymen, he says,

"It is not to the people that my discourse this day shall be addressed. My voice and my words shall be employed upon a

* This subjection of Brazil to the Dutch lasted from 1624 to 1654.

† Vulg. Ps. xliii. 23—26.

higher theme. I aspire at this moment to penetrate even into the breast of the Divinity.....The preachers of the Gospel have in vain endeavoured to lead you to repentanee. Since ye have been deaf, since they have not converted you, it is THOU, O Lord! whom I will convert; and although we are the sinners, it is thou who shalt repent."

He argues from Moses, that if the faithful perish, the heathens will blaspheme the name of the Deity. The Dutch were active and successful in endeavouring to diffuse Christianity* ; yet Vieira considers the Calvinists as little better than Pagans:

"Joshua was more holy and more patient than we are; yet his language was not different from mine, and the circumstance was much less important. He crossed the Jordan, he attacked the city of Ai, and his troops were dispersed. His loss was moderate, and yet behold him rending his clothes, falling upon the earth, giving way to the most bitter complaints, and exclaiming, *wherefore hast thou brought us over Jordan to deliver us into the hands of the Ammonites?* And I, when the interest of an immense people, and in a vast extent of country, is concerned, shall I not exclaim, Hast thou given us these regions merely to deprive us of them again? If thou didst design them for the Dutch, why didst thou not invite them while they were yet uncultivated? Has the heretic rendered thee so great services, and are we so vile in thine eyes, that thou shouldest have drawn us from our country merely to clear their lands for them, to build their cities, and to enrich them with our labours? Is this the indemnity which thou hast fixed upon in thine heart, for so many men slaughtered upon the earth, or lost in the waters? Yet if it be thy will, it must be so. But I perceive that those whom thou rejectest, and whom thou dost oppress to-day, thou wilt search for in vain to-morrow."

After alluding to the calamities of Job, he continues this subject in a still more animated strain:

"Will Holland furnish thee, at thy call, with apostolical conquerors, who, at the risk of their lives, will convey over the face of the whole globe the standard of the cross? Will Holland establish a seminary of apostolical preachers, who will be ready for the interest of thy faith, to spill their blood in barbarous regions? Will Holland raise temples that are agreeable to thee? Will she construct altars upon which thou wilt descend? Will she consecrate true ministers to thee? Will she offer up to thee the great sacrifice? Will she worship thee in a manner worthy of thee? Yes. The worship thou wilt receive from her will be the same as that which she practises daily at Amsterdam, at Middleburgh, at Flushing, and the other districts of those damp and cold infernal regions."

The real presence, and the exaltation of the Virgin, are images too striking to be omitted on such an occasion:

"Even thou thyself, O Lord, will not escape their violence. Yes, thou wilt partake of it. The heretics will force the gates of thy temples. The host, which is thine own proper body, will be trampled under foot. The vases that have been filled with thy blood, will serve for rioting and drunkenness. Thine altars will be thrown down. Thine images will be torn to pieces. Sacrilegious hands will be laid upon thy mother."

These words, it will be seen, are addressed to the second person of the Trinity. The next extract is very eloquent:

"In a word, O Lord, when thy temples are spoiled, thine altars demolished, thy religion extinct in Brazil, and thy worship annihilated, when the grass shall grow upon the avenues to thy churches, Christmas Day shall come round, and no one shall recollect the day of thy birth. Lent and the holy week shall come round, and yet the mysteries of thy passion shall not be celebrated. The stones of our streets shall cry out, as the stones did in the solitary streets of Jerusalem. There will be no more priests, no more sacrifices, no more sacraments. Heresy will arise in the pulpit of truth; and the children of the Portuguese will be tainted with false doctrines. The children of my hearers will be asked, *Little boys, what is your religion?* And they will answer, *We are Calvinists —And you, little girls, what is yours?* And they will answer, *We are Lutherans.* Then thou wilt be moved with compassion, and repent: but if thy repentance is to be awakened, why dost thou not prevent it?"

The argument by which he enforces his entreaties is remarkably animated.

"Thou wilt not suffer that the Sun should set upon our anger; and yet how often hath it not risen, how often hath it not set upon thine? Dost thou require from us a moderation thou dost not possess? Dost thou give us the precept without the example?

"Forgive us, O Lord, and put an end to our misfortunes. Holy Virgin, intercede for us; entreat thy son, lay thy commands upon him. If he be angered with our offences, tell him that he must forgive them, as we are enjoined by his law to forgive those who have offended us." †

* Mosheim, Cent. xvii. 5. i. 20.

† Raynal, b. ix.

We are not informed of the immediate consequences of this oration, but the spirit which it helped to support finally triumphed over the arms of the invaders, and the neglect of the mother country. It would be unjust to subject this production to any critical test; to judge fairly of it, we must transfer our thoughts to the time, the place, the person, and the circumstances. Raynal compares Vieira, in the influence of his character, to the ancient augurs, and the preachers of the crusades. His contemporaries in England, the divines who supported the parliamentary cause against Charles I. may be included in the comparison; but there is a romantic air about the career of Antonio Vieira which renders his enthusiasm more interesting; and the deliverance of his country, the cause for which he contended, was more glorious than a struggle which divided a nation against itself. To some the bold language of his oration may appear blasphemous, nor is it easy to remove this objection, but by the fact that nothing could be more at variance with his intentions and spirit. His estimate of the two national characters is made in the extreme of bigotry; the Dutch had their moral defects as colonists, but still they were far preferable to the Portuguese.

In a sermon preached at Lisbon in 1669, he thus describes the change which took place in the mind of Loyola, the founder of his order, when confined to his tent by a wound:

"He called for a book of chivalry to amuse himself, but he could only find a volume of the lives of saints. If it had been what he wished, it would have led him to be a famous knight, but, being what it was, it made him a great saint. Instead of being a cavalier of a flaming sword, he became the saint of a burning torch. At first the contents displeased him, but he became astonished as he read, to find that there was in the world another scene of soldiership quite new and unknown to him before; and he resolved to become one of its most zealous members. He took off his noble collar, he laid down his helmet, he stripped off his armour, and offered up the sword which he had valued above all things, as the first tribute of his new feelings on the altar of Montserrat."*

* Turner's History of Henry VIII. c. 18, note 127. Other specimens of his preaching are given by M. Denis in his Résumé de la Littérature Portugaise.

These specimens may perhaps suffice, for it is in his actions, and not in his writings, that his character is to be traced. In whatever light we contemplate him, as a boy resigning home and kindred for the sake of enterprise; as a Jesuit preferring the conversion of the Indians to the aggrandisement of his order; as a priest whom no dangers or toils could deter from his laudable purpose; as a patriot who devoted his talents to the deliverance of his country; or as an author who forsook the higher walks of literature to compose catechisms for his converts;—we are compelled to do homage to the superiority of his mind. At first he rather appears singular than great; but as we review his life, we are tempted to ask, if this be not true greatness, where does it exist? His principal defect is in the style of his oratory, but we judge with northern feelings. Had he enjoyed the advantage of better models, his taste would have been more chastened; yet this is a subordinate point of view, and he will be more justly designated, in the words of the historian of Portuguese literature, as the man who despised the gold of Kings, and encountered hunger and suffering in the desert.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, March 26.*

AMONG the plans which have been published for the improvement of our great Metropolis, there is one which I do not remember to have seen mentioned; and which if executed with ability, would be among the most beautiful and splendid features of the royal end of London. Allow me, through the medium of your Magazine, to propose this design, as one which ought to meet with approbation from every admirer of the ancient architecture of England.

The plan I propose is, to open a street extending in a straight line from the west end of Westminster Abbey, as far as James-street, or the end of Chapel-street: to be built in the various styles of Pointed, Saxon, and Norman architecture. This street should be of sufficient width to admit of a full view of Westminster Abbey, from the furthest extremity. There should be no shops, but the street should consist of private houses of different degrees of magnitude and splendour, and of a few public edifices to

which the Gothic style would be peculiarly appropriate.

The street should be terminated at the end furthest from the Abbey, by some striking architectural object, as a Church: and from this end there should be two branches, diverging, one towards St. George's Palace, and the other towards Grosvenor-place. These two branches should not, I think, be of the Gothic style, but rather of the Italian, as that would better correspond with the styles of the buildings to which they would respectively conduct. At the end of the street next the Abbey, there should be a large open area (like Waterloo-place) of the pointed style; and between this and the west entrance of the Abbey, there might be a fountain, with a lofty and elegant Gothic pinnacle or cross rising from its centre.

Had not the site of the Heralds' College been pre-arranged, I should venture to propose that it should be in this street, of which such a building might be made a splendid accessary; and with whose decorations and arrangements the ancient style of England would so beautifully assimilate.

The Abbey, especially if the central tower and spire were erected, would form a magnificent termination to the vista of the street, the picturesque architecture of whose buildings would perhaps present a view without an equal of its kind in Europe.

There is no part of London in which such a style of architecture would be more appropriate. The association of ideas connected with the grand old Hall and Abbey of Westminster, would be met and kindled by the sight of an avenue of stately buildings in the same ancient style. And if a Senate-house should be erected, worthy of the metropolis and of the nation, and in a style that would revive the historic recollections of Old England, the King proceeding thither in state, could hardly have a more magnificent line of approach from St. George's Palace, than through such a street as this.

The knowledge of the Pointed architecture has been much extended of late; and we have architects fully capable of producing fine specimens of it. Such a plan as I have proposed, should be executed with consummate skill, or not at all. Artists of acknowledged eminence should alone be employed, and their designs should not be subject to the controul of a committee of less taste and professional knowledge than themselves. All the buildings in this street ought to be constructed of the most durable materials, and no expense should be spared in the perfection of such a design, in such a part of the town.

Such, Mr. Urban, is a very brief sketch of a design, that all lovers of taste, and all lovers of London as their native city, would doubtless be much pleased to have executed. I know not if this plan has suggested itself to others. It is so obvious, and if adopted, would be so magnificent, that I think it cannot but have occurred to some of our architects: and if it has been already proposed, I shall only say, "discede peritis." H. T.

Mr. Urban, *March* 19.

TO your correspondent, Nil Novi's remarks, on the Roman method of denial when the person is at home, may be added the whimsical contrivance of Scipio Nasica, which would have illustrated an ancient Encyclopœdia of Wit.

"Scipio Nasica, cùm ad poetam Ennium venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti Ennium' ancilla dixisset, domi non esse; Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis pòst diebus cùm ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum à janua quæreret, exclamat Nasica, se domi non esse; tum Ennius: quid, inquit, ego non cognosco vocem tuam? Hic Nasica: Homo es impudens; ego cùm te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse, tu mihi non credis ipsi?"

Yours, &c. C. W.

Mr. Urban, *March* 19.

I PERCEIVE that a new edition of Lempriere's Dictionary, by Professor Anthon, and revised by Mr. Barker of Thetford, has just been published. I trust that in *addition* to the numerous additions promised, the learned contributor to the Thesaurus has given us numerous corrections, for they are much wanted.

Your valuable Magazine, Mr. Urban, would furnish a useful work for reference, for, if I mistake not, many inaccuracies in the Dictionary have been already noticed in its pages.

In the article Probus, an anecdote is related of that emperor, which belongs to his successor Carus. The emperor is represented to have told the Persian Ambassadors, "that, if their master did

not give proper satisfaction to the Romans, he would lay his territories desolate, and as naked as the crown of his head. As he spoke, the emperor took off his cap, and shewed the baldness of his head to the Ambassadors." But this is a falsification of ancient history; and, as Probus was only in the 50th year of his age at the time of his assassination, it will be perceived that the words were uttered by Carus his successor, and an aged emperor.

Again, why is the name of Vetranio, the colleague of Magnentius, the successful opponent of the fortunes of the son of Constantine, wholly omitted? The simplicity of disposition which characterized this monarch, "prope ad stultitiam simplicissimus," and the goodnatured and grateful manner with which he resigned a crown which he might have preserved, are excellent traits of character, and surely merit a place in a classical biography intended for education. Dr. Lempriere ought to have considered that inaccuracies of this kind are the more deserving of censure, as the biographical part of history is by far the most valuable for youth. He has told us in the preface, and told us truly, that many *names* of ancient places have been omitted, and that "the learned reader will be sensible of the propriety of this remark, when he recollects that the names of many places mentioned by Pliny and Pausanias, occur no where else in ancient authors; and that to find the true situation of an insignificant village mentioned by Strabo, no other writer but Strabo is to be consulted." The remark is just, but the simple and quiet abdication of Vetranio, contrasted with the more artful and ostentatious retirement of Diocletian, deserved another consideration. C. W.

Mr. Urban,

NOT long since an original letter of our great philosopher John Locke, in his own hand-writing, came into my possession, and of which I enclose a copy. The subject may not be particularly entertaining, as it relates to the politics of the time when it was written; yet it will probably bear some interest to those who are fond of looking at the relics of our great men, however trifling in themselves. The letter is dated 5 Aug. without a year; but it would seem to have been written about the year 1680. It is thus addressed: "These present, to the Rt. Hon^ble^ the Earle of Shaftesbury, at St. Giles's."

It was sent to me with another very beautiful autograph of this eminent man, in order to prove the identity of the hand-writing. The latter is a small volume in 12mo, neatly bound, of about 376 pages, with silver clasps, which Locke dedicated and presented to the Countess of Shaftesbury.

It is a very free translation made by Locke himself, of three Discourses, taken from a French work, entitled, "Essais de Morale," supposed to be written by Nicole. The book was left to me by the widow of General Medows, whose name is well known in the History of British India; this amiable woman died last year. According to her own account, she obtained it from the nephew of a lady who was intimate in the Shaftesbury family.

The subjects of the three Discourses are as follows: 1. The Natural proof of the Existence of a God, and of the Immortality of the Soul. 2. The Weakness of Man. 3. The Way of preserving Peace with mankind.

The book is so much in Locke's style, and contains such intrinsically excellent matter, that it is intended to publish it shortly.* The reader will find a very interesting account of this identical manuscript in the 18th vol. of the Christian Observer, under the article "Extracts from an unpublished autograph of Locke."

The letter in question having no relation to the volume, is presented to the public through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine. T. H.

My Lord, *Thanet house, 5 Aug.*

Though M^r^ Percivall comes as well furnished with all the currant news of the towne as his, Mr. Hoskins's, and my stock put togeather could amount to; yet y^r^ Lord^p^ will pardon me if I take the liberty to trouble you with one piece of news. I was told to day by one who had it whispered to him as a very true and serious secret, *viz.* that my Lord Sunderland was to goe L^d^ Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke to retire thither, and that the white staff would very speedily be sent your L^dp^, and that the Dutchesse of Portsmouth was solliciting it with all her endea-

* It is now published. See our Review, p. 338.

vours. This, though it be soe extraordinary that it seems fit to be put amongst huntsmen's storys, and therefor I have desired Mr. Percivall to give it you as you are returneing from the chase, yet it is apt to make me reflect upon what is very much believed, that there must be a Parliam^{t}, and in preparation thereunto, there is already great striveing amongst those who thinke them selves most in danger who shall be thrown to the dogs. And who can thinke it other then good court breeding, that might become a Duke or a Dutchesse, to strain courtesie in the case, and each desire to prefer the other as most deserveing? This is agreed, that there is a great ferment workeing now at Court, and 'tis not every body knows who influences. Mr. Brisban, who is lookd on as none of the most inconsiderable men in imploym^{t}, is newly turnd out of his judg advocate's place, and noebody knows the hand that hurt him, though it were the Com^{rs} of the Admiralty that visibly gave him the blow. The D. of Ormond, tis believed, will certainly be sent for over: 'tis hard to conceeve it should be to make way as 'tis said, for my L^{d} of Essex, though he be a man of known merit, and harder that it should be to succeed to the care of Aldersgate upon occasion. 'Tis certain his son's raveings in his feaver plainly shewd how full his head was with Tanger, and many conclude that sunke him to his grave. But who knows the secrets of Fate? Y^{r} Lord^{p} has seen many a lusty undertaker goe before you. My L^{d} Latimer, 'tis reported, has his bedchamberman's place, as my L^{d} Lumley that of the E: of Rochester, whose penitenteall confessions I am told are speedily to be published by Dr. Burnet, who was with him till a little before his death. If what his Majestie is reported to have said to the L^{d} maior yesterday, when he presented the Common-hall petition to him, be true, 'tis probable that Whitehall is as little dissatisfied as the Citty overjoyd with Bethel's choice, for tis the talke that his Ma^{tie} said that he hoped that he might prove (as several others who had been represented to him as enemies) a very good servant, and particularly named Lawson as one who served him faithfully, and died in his service. But what expectation he has already raised of himself, M^{r} Percevall will be able to informe y^{r} L^{dp} at large. My L^{d} Russell I found not at home when I went to wait on him to day; from y^{r} L^{dp}. My Lady was well, and very glad to heare that your L^{dp} and my Lady were soe. My Lady Northumberland goes not into France. I have not had the oportunity this one day that I have been in towne to goe and wait on Mr. Anthony. But Mr. Tanner, who was here this morning, assured me he was perfectly well. I met many of your Lord^{ps} friends to day, who have asked me when you will be in towne again, with an earnestnesse as if they wanted you already. I pray God preserve your Lord^{p} in health and safety, and am, my Lord,

Y^{r} Lord^{ps} most humble, and most obedient servant,

J. Locke.

Mr. Urban, *Cork, March* 29.

That a great quantity of money was coined in Ireland by Edward IV. sufficiently appears, from the number and variety of his coins still extant, and from the numerous parliamentary rolls relative to the coinage; but, although some of the latter are probably wanting, I suspect the deficiency is not so great as Simon and Snelling appear to have supposed. By an Act 7 Edward IV. given in Simon's Appendix, p. 82, it appears that a coinage was ordered to be made, bearing the type of a crown on one side, and a sun with a rose on the other. No coins, however, of this type have been discovered, whilst on the other hand two other species of coins have been found of which we meet with no notice in any of the parliamentary rolls. One Act 5 Edw. IV. is certainly referred to in the Act 7 Edw. IV. and as the former cannot be found, it is probable that one of the above unknown coinages was by it ordered to be made; and of these that of which Nos. 18 and 19 of Snelling's 1st additional plate formed a part, is the most likely, as from the circumstance of not bearing the King's head the coins appear to have been struck before Nos. 20, 21, 22, of the same plate; it is also probable that the three last numbers, from their weights and reverses, were struck before his 10th year, from which time the English type of the head on one side, and cross and pellets on the other, appears to have been used. If these premises should be admitted, it will render the

conclusion extremely probable that Nos. 20, 21, 22, were really minted under the Act 7 Edw. IV. and that the deviation from the type ordered by that Act, was caused by some subsequent proclamation or direction to the mint master. The Irish coins of Edw. IV. which are most common, are those of the English type, that is, having the cross and pellets on the reverse, and which seem to have been first struck in his 10th year, when the weight of the Irish groat was 43½ grains; but in his 13th year it was reduced to about 34½; most of the groats of these coinages, struck at different places, are given in Simon, Pl. IV. and V. The only groat not given is, I believe, that of Cork; very few, however, of the smaller coins are given in Simon, probably from the very bad state of preservation in which these last are generally found. There is in the collection of Mr. Leybourn a penny of this prince, struck at Waterford, in tolerably good preservation, which has a cross on each side of the head, and two more on the breast, and the legend ЄID...RDDI.... and on the reverse ....ITAS WAT.... it weighs 8¼ grains; there is also in the same collection a penny of the same prince, struck at Limerick, which differs from that in the Editor to Simon's additional plate, not having the two mullets in place of pellets on the reverse; it weighs 9 grains; and I have in my own collection another, which differs from both, not having the two mullets on the reverse, or those at each side of the head, and having a rose in the center of the cross on the reverse; it weighs 10½ grains.

The letter G on the King's breast occurs on a great number of the groats of this prince; but neither Simon or Snelling has given any opinion as to its signification. As this letter is found on coins minted at different places, it could not be the initial of the town, as on the English and some of the Irish coins of the same period, but was probably that of the mint-master Germyn Lynch, who was by 3 Edw. IV. particularly required to make a privy sign on every piece of money.

Richard III.

The Act of Parliament relative to this King's coinage, given in Simon's Appendix, p. 87, appears evidently to be composed of two Acts, which relate to coins of a very different description; as the first part authorises a coinage with the King's head on one side, and the cross and pellets on the other; and the latter part, a coinage having the arms of England on one side, and three crowns on the other. What the weight of these two coinages were, it is not very easy to determine. The wording of the Act relative to the first coinage, seems not very clear, but it is probable the weight was intended to be the same as the coinage of 10 Edw. IV. Snelling was of this opinion, as he says the penny should weigh 10¾ grains, and he gives the weight of a penny struck at Drogheda, which, although much clipped, weighed 8½ grains. The weight of the groat of his second coinage, according to the Act which Simon in p. 88 has mixed up with the former Act, should be about 25½ grains; but Simon says it must have weighed more, at least 30, as he had himself one which, although much clipped and worn, weighed 28¾, and I think it not unlikely they were of the same weight as those of Edw. IV. with the three crowns, and that the Act was incorrectly given by Simon, as he admits it was in a very decayed and mutilated state; and indeed it would seem very surprising that Richard III. should, during a short reign of two years, have reduced the weight of his groats from 43½ to 25½ grains. Several specimens of both these coinages have been discovered. I have in my own collection a penny of this prince struck at Waterford; it is not much clipped, but very much worn, and most of the letters defaced; sufficient however remains to fix the reign and place of mintage. The letters legible are, on the obverse, after a rose, mint mark R...R D R D I and on the reverse ...VITAS..AT.... there is a rose in the center of the cross on the reverse, and its weight is rather more than 7 grains. No groat of this King, with the head, has been yet published, but I understand there is in the possession of a gentleman at Waterford, one struck at Drogheda.

Commonwealth.

A copper coin was dug up in Cork a few years since, and is also in my possession; it has the arms of the Commonwealth on one side, and the Harp on the other; the legend, which is the same on both sides, is ·:· A ·:· CORKE ·:· FARTHING. It weighs 67 grains.

Charles II.

I have in my possession a very re-

markable Irish halfpenny of this prince, which was probably intended for a pattern; its type and legend are exactly the same as those of his common Irish halfpenny, and the date 1681; but the letters are remarkably small, indeed not half the size of the others; the execution also is rather neater. It is in very good preservation, and weighs 111 grains, which is pretty nearly the weight of the common halfpence.

JAMES II.

Snelling, in his Supplement to Simon, p. 6, says, the Gun-money shillings with 9^{ber} have a Castle under the King's head. Some no doubt have that mark; but those without it are, I believe, more numerous.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

FRENCH TOPOGRAPHY.—No II.

Amphitheatre at Nismes *.

AMPHITHEATRES were in use among the Greeks, but among the Romans much more so. The exhibitions excited the most lively enthusiasm among the people, and the Emperors made them their principal amusements during the repose of peace.

From the appearance of that at Nismes, and of the different figures in demi-relief, we cannot doubt that it may be the work of the Romans, who constructed such edifices in all the principal towns of their empire. It is not clearly known in what time, nor under which emperor it was built: it is at least certain that it was not till after the reign of Augustus, because, in the time of Tiberius, who succeeded him, all the amphitheatres were constructed of timber, except that erected at Rome by Pompey. It was under his reign that the accident happened at the amphitheatre of Fidenes, which fell down and killed more than 20,000 persons. In consequence of this event, Tiberius and the Senate ordered all future amphitheatres to be erected of stone, whence we draw the conclusion that this of Nismes was not built, according to all appearances, till after that regulation. The most generally adopted opinion is, that it was erected under the empire of Adrian, or under that of Antonine. The latter is the most likely, as he was himself originally from Nismes, and we are always inclined to decorate the places in which we have our birth. Vigenaire and Catel are of this opinion, which I think the strongest. And besides, it is a work worthy of the Roman grandeur and magnificence, and is one of the most entire of those which still remain, notwithstanding the fury of the people who have endeavoured to destroy it.

This edifice is of an oval figure, with two series of arcades, forming two open galleries, placed one over the other, of sixty arches each. They are ornamented above with a pilaster, sustaining a cornice with its frieze all round, and upon this pilaster is placed a cornice which supports in like manner another cornice with its frieze: the whole of the Tuscan order. Its periphery is 360 yards; its largest diameter 126 yards; its smallest diameter 94 yards, and its height 20 yards 4½ feet.

There are four principal arches, one of which is on the east, and the other on the west. The two others in the south and the north were used as entrances into the place of combats and exercises for the gladiators and ferocious beasts, which were confined in subterranean caves. The other arches of each gallery have an entrance different from the first.

A subterranean course conducted water by an aqueduct into the place called the Arena, which is the ground plot of the amphitheatre, covered with sand, that the gladiators might have their feet more firm in combatting, and that the sight of the blood which flowed from their wounds might not tend to slacken their courage.

Other passages served as entrances for the slaves, the gladiators, and the animals destined for the spectacles, which came out from different prisons or dungeons in which they were kept, constructed in the obscurities of the second low gallery, at present nearly unknown, because filled up with ancient ruins, and broken into by modern houses.

A second way conducted to the top of the amphitheatre by a grand staircase, in the midst of which there was a passage, whence, by five or six stairs, they entered by a door into the lowest range of seats which extended all round the amphitheatre.

There were two other flights on each side the arcade, by which they arrived at the second open gallery, and

* From the "Eclaircissemens sur les Antiquités de la ville de Nismes, par Mr. *** Avocat de la même ville." 1783.

where the people entered to take their places. The persons privileged, ascended by a perron * to the second gallery: it was furnished with a door, and had some particular ornaments.

From this second gallery a staircase led to a landing-place in a third, whence they went to the seats of the amphitheatre. This gallery, like the others, runs all round, and by some doors which were contrived, they also ascended to the highest seats. But this gallery was not open without, nor so large as the two others. It was covered with a hemispherical vault which sustained the highest seats.

To ascend from this third gallery to the top of the amphitheatre, which is six feet broad, there was a small staircase contrived in the thickness of the wall, which was used for putting on the curtains for covering both the seats and the arena. They were of different colours, held by beams with pulleys. These beams were carried through mortises of stone, to which they were attached, and of which we still see a great part. Thirty rows of seats ran round the amphitheatre, which contained more than 20,000 persons.

These seats were sufficiently large for the accommodation of the spectators; and were so arranged that those who were in the lowest part of the edifice were not prevented from seeing those placed in the highest situation.

Between the dens of the animals, and the prisons of the slaves, which were nevertheless opposite to one another, there were some closets which corresponded to the diameter of the first low gallery, and filled the space of the passages which were discontinued in the second.

The closets served for the use of the exercises and the combats which were performing in the arena, and of the persons who were bound to furnish the necessary things for the accommodation and convenience of the assistants.

Among them were some destined for the wounded, and others for the dead. The latter were carried out of the amphitheatre by the gate called *Libitinensis*, which was the general entrance on the south side, whence by that quarter of the town called *Campi Martii*, they were thrown into the laystall. Other closets were used for keeping the dresses of which they stripped themselves, for the gondolas, the trees of the forest, the stags and hinds that they had imprimed within, the curtains, &c. and for the apartments of the surgeons appointed to take care of the wounded. All this proves that they sometimes represented naval engagements, and sometimes chases or hunts.

As Christianity increased, the spectacles diminished, and those of the circus having been entirely abolished, the amphitheatres were neglected, and for the most part destroyed, like the temples which were consecrated to the false divinities. It would, however, have been easy to abolish paganism, the combats and the games which shocked the sanctity of the Christian religion, without destroying the temples and the amphitheatres, which might have been appropriated to pious uses, in a similar manner with the *Maison Carrée* at Nismes.

This amphitheatre is constructed with large square stones of as durable a quality as grey marble. Upon some of them we see figures engraved in half-relief—that of Remus and Romulus suckled by a wolf; and others, upon which long dissertations have been written, but which owe their existence, in my opinion, to the caprice or the taste of the workman. JUVENIS.

* A staircase outside of a building.—Tr.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XLII.

John D'Avenant (father of the poet).

THE following verses, taken from an old manuscript, and now, it is believed, first printed, tend to discredit the tale related by some of the biographers of Sir William D. which attempts to infer his possible affinity to Shakspeare. That the bard of Avon made his hostry at the tavern at Oxford, kept by John D. the father, who admired, says Wood, "plays and playmakers," and that the hostess "was a very beautiful woman of a good wit and conversation," is not incredible. But to believe the muse prostituted in a solemn address, immediately on the death of both host and hostess, by eulogising their connubial felicity as the "thrice happy pair," entitled to "due eternity," has there been sufficient foundation to sustain the voice of slander, in the way recorded, is altogether incredible.

On the Death of Mr. John Dauenant, Maior of Oxford.

Well, since you are dead, if thou canst mortalls heare,
Take this iust tribute of a funerall teare;

Each day I see a corse, and now noe knell
Is more familier then a passing bell:
All dye, noe fixt inheritance men have,
But that they are freeholders of the grave:
Oncly I truely greeue when vertue's brood,
Becomes wormes food, and is the cankers food.
Alas! that unrelenting death shold be
At odds with goodness: fairest budds we see
Are soonest cropt, who knowes the fewest crymes,
Tis that prerogatiue to dye betymes.
There needs no loud hyperbole to set him forth,
Nor saucye clegy to bellowe his worth;
His life was an encomium large enoughe,
True gold don't need noe foyle to sett itt off.
He had choice gifts of nature and of art,
Neither was fortune spareing on her part:
To him in honors, wealth, or progenyc,
He was on all sydes blest, why shold he dye?
And yet why shold he liue, his mate being gone,
And turtle like sighe out an elder's moone:
Noe, noe, he lou'd her better aud wold not
Soe easily loose what he as hardly got:
He liues to pay the last rights of his bride,
That done he pynes out foureteene dayes, and dyed.
Thrice happye paire! oh, cold my simple verse,
Reare you an everlasting trophy ore your hersc:
You might liue yeares with tyme; had you your due
Æternitye were as short liu'd as you:
Farewell and in one graue now you are layed,
Sleepe vndisturb'd as in your mariage bed."

Eu. Hood.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

AMONG the many literary circles of this country, it is, I fear, but partially known that a new edition of the works of John Marston, one of our great Elizabethan play-wrights, has been for some years in preparation. To the circumstances which first induced that undertaking, and to the claims which it has to public patronage, I am desirous of soliciting more general attention.

Among the early dramatists of England, few have been more unjustly censured, or more heedlessly neglected than Marston; a poet of distinguished celebrity in his own day, no less admired for the versatility of his genius in tragedy and comedy, than dreaded for the poignancy of his satire; in the former department the colleague of Jonson; in the latter, the antagonist of Hall. Without extraordinary powers of pathos, his declamations are nevertheless bold, forcible, and overwhelming; what he wants in delicacy, is atoned for in vigour; and while the practical buffoonery of his humorous scenes exhibits a strange picture of our national stage under Elizabeth, his satirical descriptions and allusions furnish, perhaps, more finished details of manners and customs in higher life, than are to be found in almost any writer of the same period.

The late learned and ingenious editor of Ben Jonson was induced, in defending his own favourite, not only to deny the poetical pretensions of Marston, but to cast several severe imputations on his moral character. Respecting his duplicity or ingratitude towards Jonson, there is only space on the present occasion to observe, that the quarrel of the two dramatic friends was probably neither very acrimonious nor very inveterate; and that no authority has been yet assigned for applying to Jonson's Sejanus in particular, the general animadversions of Marston, in whose language there is no one point or expression which renders this application necessary.

To Mr. Gifford's other charge, that of wilful ribaldry and grossness against an author, upheld throughout two entire centuries for the unusual purity and morality of his diction, a less equivocal answer is demanded. The poet himself complains, that the tenor and purpose of his Pigmalion's Image had been ignorantly misconstrued; instead of an accession to the voluptuous poetry which had followed the Rape of Lucrèce, and the Venus and Adonis, it was composed as a check to those impurities; and the rebuke must have struck most forcibly the minds of his readers, on whom, when their expectations are wound up for the sensual catastrophe of his story, he turns with indignant remonstrance for the loose indulgence of their imaginations. Again, the language of satire is, of necessity, free and uncompromising; "abuses" are "stripped" only to be "whipped," and the exposure is intended to be, what every ingenuous mind will feel it, a warning, and not an incentive to licentiousness. Of the occasional indelicacy, which the vitiated taste of that age almost required in a theatre, we may remark, that it occurs in only two or three of Marston's plays, and one, at least, of those suspected to have been interpolated by an obscure and indecent scribbler, William Barksted; whose additions, could they be posi-

tively identified, an editor must feel peculiar gratification in omitting.

The present re-print of Marston's works is tendered to the public under rather unusual circumstances. The task of editorship had been undertaken at the request of a respectable bookseller, lately resident in London, in aid of a series, then in contemplation, of our early dramatic poets. The unfavourable aspect of the times, however, added to his own unexpected withdrawment from the metropolis, deterred him from prosecuting his intention, and at length, as unexpectedly as unacceptably, threw the amount of labour and expense, already incurred, upon the editor.

In this situation, but one alternative appeared; either to abandon the undertaking entirely, or to hazard the event of a subscription. The editor is too much interested in the cause of his subject to entertain any thoughts of reimbursement for his past expenses; still less does he expect the slightest remuneration for his future exertions; a sufficient sum to indemnify him for the heavy costs of printing and advertising, is the utmost to which he looks forward. That there exist in this literary age and country, both the will and the means to promote such an undertaking, it were unreasonable to question; but unless they who are so endowed, will voluntarily and promptly come forward, the hope of redeeming John Marston must be abandoned.

In preparing his works anew for publication, the variations of more than thirty editions have been carefully collated, and every effort employed to render them deserving of general notice. The following will be their contents:—Nine Tragedies and Comedies; two Masques, one of them borrowed from Nichols's Progresses of James I., the other first printed in the second number of "The Crypt," from an original MS. in the British Museum; Pygmalion's Image; the Scourge of Villainy; with other Satires and Poems, gathered, in part, from that *extraordinary rarity* Chester's Love's Martyr, from Lord Morpeth's Roxburghe *bijou*, and other sources. A Preface, biographical, critical, and bibliographical, will precede, and a glossary of obsolete words will follow the text; which will be accompanied throughout by antiquarian and explanatory notices.

Since the editor's proposals were first issued, in March 1827, subscribers' names, to the number of 108, have been received; at the head of whom stands H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, who has kindly accepted the compliment of a dedication. It will, however, be necessary to obtain almost double the present patronage, before the prospect of eventful success can be safely relied on. The work is now in a state of very considerable forwardness; its extent is estimated at 4 vols. 8vo.

Any communications for the editor may be delivered to Mr. Pickering, of Chancery-lane.

In conclusion, it may not, perhaps, be presumptuous to hope, that, while so many costly and expensive works of far less interest are liberally and lavishly supported, an inconsiderable sum will not be denied to the aid of truly valuable literature, such as is now offered, in full confidence of his author's merit, but great diffidence in all his own qualifications, save that of industry, at the hands of

THE EDITOR OF MARSTON.

On Ancient Tragedy and Comedy.

TRAGEDY was with the Ancients an act of religious worship, and formed a part of their sacred ceremonies. The priests sung an anthem to their god Dionysius, whilst the goat stood at the altar ready for sacrifice; and this was called Τραγωδια, the *goat-song*, or tragedy. The priests were called the chorus. Thespis at length introduced episodes. These the priests disliked, as being an innovation upon the original design of the ceremony, and tried to repress their introduction by crying out "It is nothing to Dionysus, nothing to Dionysus;" whence arose the proverb "Οὐδεν προς Διονυσον, ἀπροσδιονυσον*."

The names of Tragedy and Comedy, which were representations of ancient life, undoubtedly prove that they were originally *sung* when acted, and not *repeated* according to the modern custom. The word Comedy, according to some writers, is derived from the two Greek words "κωμη" (a village), and "ᾠδη" (a song), because the earliest attempts at this species of entertainment were sung or recited from village to village; or, as others affirm, from

* See Rymer's Letter to Shepherd on Ancient and Modern Tragedy, and Blair's Lectures on the Belles Lettres.

κωμῳδειν, to say things worthy of Comus, the patron of revelry, the first farces having been exhibited at feasts.

"Ignotum Tragicæ genus invenisse Camœnæ
Dicitur, et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis,
Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fœcibus ora. [nestæ,
Post hunc, personæ pallæque repertor ho-
Æschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.
Successit vetus his Comœdia, non sine multâ
Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit, et vim
Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta; chorusque
Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi."
Hor. de Arte Poeticâ, 275—284.

In his epistle to Augustus (Lib. ii. epist. 1, 139—155), Horace also describes the original invention and progress of Comedy: and the abolition of the *old* Comedy in consequence of its licentious attacks upon private characters. He here more particularly alludes to the plays of Aristophanes, which ridiculed on the stage persons by name, especially the play of the Clouds, wherein Socrates and his disciples are attacked. These plays were specimens of the *old* or original species of Comedy, which was founded on real facts, and indulged in satire on real persons. The freedom and licentiousness which this custom sanctioned being found to require restraint, gave rise to the *middle* Comedy, in which the objects were real, but the names fictitious: and at a subsequent period the *new* Comedy was adopted, in which the names and actions being both imaginary, a more ample scope was afforded for the delineation of character, and a greater variety of incidents. The province of Comedy thus assumed a more extensive jurisdiction than it originally possessed, having the wide range of human characters and passions, the follies and errors of the world, the absurdities of fashion, and other amusing novelties, as diversified objects for its choice. "The ancient poets" (says Dr. Johnson in his admirable preface to Shakspeare), "according to the laws which custom had prescribed, selected some the crimes of men, and some their absurdities; some the momentous vicissitudes of life, and some the lighter occurrences; some the terrors of distress, and some the gaieties of prosperity. Thus rose the two modes of imitation, known by the names of Tragedy and Comedy, compositions intended to promote different ends by contrary means; and considered as so little allied, that I do not recollect among the Greeks or Romans a single writer who attempted both."

Some authors affirm, that Tragedy derives its name from the circumstance of a goat being the prize of the victor in the poetical contest, and not the victim intended for sacrifice at the altar. This conjecture receives confirmation, from the following passage in Horace:

"*Carmine qui Tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,*
Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, et asper
Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit."
De Art. Poet. 220—222.

Horace, in his fourth Satire, thus alludes to the freedom and license of representation assumed by Aristophanes and other writers of the old Comedy:

"Eupolis, atque Cratinus, Aristophanesque, poëtæ, [est,
Atque alii, quorum Comœdia prisca virorum
Si quis erat dignus describi, quòd malus, aut fur,
Quòd mœchus foret, aut sicarius, aut alioqui
Famosus, multâ cum libertate notabant."
Book I. iv. 1—5.

The law alluded to, which restrained the comic writers from mimicking or representing on the stage any living character by name, was made at Athens by Alcibiades, and is again mentioned by Horace in the following passage:

——— "Quinetiam lex,
Pœnaque lata, malo quæ nollet carmine quemquam
Describi." Epist. I. b. ii. 152—154.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus considers it probable that the ludicrous episode of Mars and Venus, in the eighth book of the Odyssey, sung by Demodocus to the Phœnicians, furnished the first hint of Comedy. (See the note on this in Cowper's translation of the Odyssey.)

Horace says of the first Roman writers who composed Tragedies upon the Greek models:

"Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis;
Et post Punica bella quietus quærere cœpit,
Quod Sophocles, et Thespis, et Æschylus utile ferrent; [set."
Tentavit quoque, rem si digne vertere pos-
Epist. I. b. ii. 161—164.

And adds what indeed is applicable to Shakspeare, Dryden, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and many other dramatic writers:

——— "Naturâ sublimis et acer,
Nam spirat tragicum satis, et feliciter audet,
Sed turpem putat in chartis metuitque liturâm." Epist. I. b. ii. 165—167.

(To be continued.) L. R. F.

Mr. Urban, *March* 29.

TO your notices of the new peerages the following may be added:—Kilbrahan, co. Kilkenny, which forms part of the style of the Canning Viscounty, is a small estate appertaining to the late distinguished Premier, and which supplied the means of his education at Eton, &c. It then produced about 200*l. per annum*. Relative to his possession of this estate, there are two accounts prevalent; one, that when his grandfather, Stratford Canning, esq. of Garvagh, cut off the entail of the Garvagh estate to enable him to leave it to his second son Paul (father of George Canning, Lord Garvagh), he omitted to include this property in levying the fine, &c. and consequently, on his decease, it devolved to his orphan grandson, as heir at law; the other account states, that old Mr. Canning, on disinheriting his eldest son from the major part of his large estates, settled this property on him in fee, by way of more effectually barring him from any further claims.

George Canning, Lord of the Manor of Garvagh, temp. Q. Eliz. was eighth (not fourth, as stated in your memoir) son of Richard Canning, of Foxcote, co. Warwick. There is a pedigree at Foxcote attested by Sir William Segar in 1622, in which George Canning, of Barton on the Heath (then or afterwards of Garvagh, co. Londonderry), is particularly stated to be the eighth son, and not the fourth, as stated in the Peerages, &c.

Your memoir of the Premier supposes that Lord Garvagh was indebted for his Barony to the interest of his distinguished cousin. This fact I doubt; for, in addition to his Lordship's undoubted pretensions to the dignity, as a gentleman of ancient descent, large landed property, &c. it is to be considered that (independent of the support he was enabled to give Government as a member of the House of Commons, where he sat for many years for Sligo, and afterwards for Petersfield) he had at the time of his creation to the Peerage a yet more powerful connection, being brother-in-law to Lord Castlereagh.

An old Subscriber.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

LIEUT.-COL. REYMOND HERVEY DE MONTMORENCY (see p. 84) was not brother, as you conjecture, to Col. Hervey de Montmorency Morres, of the French King's service, author of an Essay on Irish Pillar-towers, and author also of a quarto volume, entitled, "Genealogical Memoir of the family of Montmorency, styled de Marisco or Morres, ancient Lords de Marisco, and de Montemarisco, in the Peerage of England and Ireland." The latter gentleman is a Catholic, and claims to be the senior representative of the family of de Montmorency, de Marisco, de Marreis, or Morres, from which spring the Lords Mountmorres and Frankfort, and Sir William de Montmorency, bart.

Colonel Reymond de Montmorency was first cousin of Viscount Frankfort, and eldest son of the Rev. Reymond Morres, by Mary Eyre, niece and heiress of Lord Eyre. He was M. P. for Dingle in the parliament of Ireland; and married Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Narcissus Charles Proby, of Boughton, co. Chester, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters*.

In 1815 the royal license was obtained for the re-assumption of the ancient family name of de Montmorency, by the Viscounts Mountmorres and Frankfort, Sir William Morres, bart. Reymond Hervey Morres, esq. and Hervey Francis Morres, esq. The grant did not include Col. Hervey de Montmorency Morres, the author of the Essay, &c. Of the two last gentlemen included, the first-mentioned was the person whose decease you commemorate; the second is the illegitimate son of the late Viscount Frankfort, born before wedlock with his Viscountess.

A Constant Reader.

* Col. de Montmorency's death took place at Naples on the 4th of October. It was occasioned by a fever caught in the celebrated castle of Otranto, where it had become necessary for him to perform a sort of quarantine of nineteen days after a return from Greece. In private as well as in public life, Colonel de Montmorency was, in every sense of the word, a most exemplary character. His eldest son was one of the Commissioners on the part of the East India Company, who lately ratified the treaty of peace with the King of Ava.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

79. *The History of the Reformation of the Church of* England. *By* Henry Soames, *M.A. Rector of* Shelley *in* Essex. *Vol. IV. Reigns of the Queens* Mary *and* Elizabeth. 8*vo. pp.* 740.

WE never expected that the optical deceptions of modern fanaticism would have proved sunbeams, which could elicit beautiful music from a statue of Memnon. But such is the fact. Religion has become a popular subject; ingenious and learned Clergymen have been roused into action; and "giants refreshed" are daily rising into notice. In theology Messrs. Horne and Bloomfield are capital hierophants of the divine oracles; and the delightful Gessner is most successfully imitated in the Bible Gems of Mr. Stewart. This is as it should be; for why should not the beauty of holiness have the same attractive form as other beauty? A jargon has been called Divinity; and what is jargon? neither music nor speech; and religious writings so composed are sounds which do not make tunes, or phrases which do not make sense. Vernal mornings seem, however, to be dawning, when, if we may have mists, we shall not have fogs; and if, as the revenues of the Church of England consist of *livings* and *starvings*, some of the former should be given in reward of real merit, actual exertion of talent and knowledge, for then will the national elevation and pre-eminence continue to shine as the Sun in the firmament; and mere solemn machines be displaced for living beings capable of displaying the glory of God, and enlarging the good of man; for Samuels and Isaiahs, for new harbingers of the material glory of the Messiah, and of future theological days which shall be nightless, like those at the poles.

But what anatomy is to medicine, history is to reason; and history is the *equorum domitor*, which alone renders that wild Pegasus, imagination, useful to man. History resembles the wise and aged parent in his arm-chair by the fire-side, warning the striplings around him, and convincing them that

"Old experience does attain
To something like prophetic strain."

Indeed, without history there can be no wisdom; it is not sufficient to know in a school what boys ought to do; it must be known what they will do. They must not have unrestrained access to gunpowder, or be uncontrouled from mischief. Such a tutor is history; and upon religious subjects it is more especially useful, for in common life, events themselves teach mankind; but of those which result from opinions, perhaps unknown to men, they must have acquired knowledge. There is no reason to doubt but that the cruelties and persecutions of the tyranny of Mary laid the firm foundation of an easy establishment of Protestantism under the reign of Elizabeth; but what would have been Achilles without a Homer? how could the sanguinary reign have been any other than a concealed rock, if history had not built upon it an Eddystone Lighthouse? Sorry are we to say, that a pretended liberality of sentiment is now a misnomer of laxity of principle, as if courtesy and duty could possibly be interchangeable and reciprocal terms. But if there are numerous roads across a heath, the more frequent ought to be direction-posts; and assuredly, in the present day, when the poor nation is like Hercules, exposed to the meretricious allurements of Popery, as pleasure on one side, and of the chaste attractions of Protestantism, as virtue on the other; why then, like the hero, it has to choose whether it will keep a prostitute, or marry a wife.

Such is the tendency of the work before us. It shows us how very cunningly people will act to promote folly. It shows, therefore, that the foundation of wisdom lies in first penetrating the end in view; otherwise it is employing consummate skill in navigation to steer the vessel into the fatal Maelstrom.—At all events, the work before us is very seasonable.

Burnet, as an historian, though a man not without a title to serious respect, had too much of the gossip; a good ingredient of history and biography, but one which requires, like gewgaws in dress, great taste in the

use and display. The work before us discards all this. It resembles the soberly mannered and wisely attired matron. It has neither the flippancy of the spinster, nor the garrulity of the grandmother. It is a wise, copious, and excellently digested narrative.* It is what a history ought to be to the public—a judge summing up to a jury. Burnet was, however, a showman. He forgot dignity and judgment.

The History before us opens with the shadowy apparition of Majesty in the person of Lady Jane Grey, which, like the ghost of Banquo on the throne of Macbeth, impeded Mary's immediate advance to the chair of State. We are inclined to think with Dugdale, that the fear of resumption of the Abbey lands, led to the support of Northumberland's Icarian enterprise. Every thing in the history of the lovely martyr is, we believe, familiar, except the following anecdote, here given upon the *dubious* credit of Pollini, but very possibly fact.

"The Lord Guilford Dudley insisted upon being crowned with his wife. Jane refused this. She would make him a Duke, she said, but she could not consent to his assumption of royalty. Both Guilford and his mother were so violently enraged by this answer, that the former immediately ceased to sleep with his unhappy wife." P. 16.

The modes by which Mary effected her violent measures in so short a time without insurrection, are points well worthy of consideration. They were these. Proclamations were issued, prohibiting the people from discussing the Queen's measures. (p. 47.) The members of the House of Commons were corrupted by promises of pensions, and donations (p. 141); and those who held abbey lands, among whom were numerous members of the upper House, were given to understand that obsequiousness was the only means of preventing resumption. (p. 275.) In humbler life, expectants of course had no other means of preferment. So acquiescent a party being thus formed, measures of cruelty and intimidation were taken without danger; and as to the people, they were forbidden the use of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. On this point, the following positions, though they implied most extraordinary concessions, were established as mathematical axioms. Harpsfield, in displaying the dangers of biblical reading, said,

"If the often reading of Scriptures, and the never so painful comparing of places, should bring the true understanding, then divers heretics might prevail even against whole general councils." P. 176.

Bishop Bonner thus characterized the inscribers of scriptural texts upon church walls:

"All which persons tend chiefly to this end, that they might uphold the liberty of the flesh, and marriage of the priests, and destroy, as much as in them lay, the reverend sacrament of the altar, and might extinguish and enervate holidays, fasting days, and other laudable discipline of the Catholic Church, opening a window to all vices, and utterly closing up the way unto virtue." P. 224.

We shall end, with our author's impartial character of MARY; for though she certainly was a devil, yet even such persons are entitled to have their due.

"Queen Mary was thin and low of stature. Her mouth was large, and although she was short-sighted, her eyes were animated. Her warmest admirers forbore to claim for her the praise of beauty, but they attributed this to ill usage undergone in her youth. Before her troubles, they said, she had been handsome. Her understanding being good, and having been well cultivated, she was thoroughly mistress of Latin, and able to converse in both French and Spanish. Nor was she ignorant of Italian. Her father's love for music was a security against any neglect of her education in that point. She was accordingly a very respectable performer, both upon the harpsichord and guitar. In disposition she was bold and firm, even to obstinacy. In religious observances she was most exact, never failing to hear mass once in every morning. Often, indeed, she heard it twice; and in the afternoon part of the day, it was her invariable habit to attend vespers and the complin. On the principal festivals, she regularly received the Eucharist, dressing herself upon such occasion, in her jewels, and in her most splendid attire. She seems indeed to have imbibed the most complete veneration for the consecrated wafers of Romanism; being upon her knees before such of them as were reserved in her own oratory for a considerable portion of every day. The last act of her life was the hearing of mass. She probably found herself going fast; and therefore de-

* We are astonished that Mr. Soames has inserted such nonsense from the Collectanea Cambrica, as a Bran, father of Caractacus, being the first who introduced Christianity into Britain. See p. 745.

sired that, early as the hour was *, a priest should come and receive the Sacrament in her presence. She continued to gaze upon him until he had accomplished his task, and then closed her eyes to open them no more on this side of the grave. Mary's religious profession was not unproductive of its proper fruits. Her life was strictly moral, and she showed a very commendable degree of feeling for the poor around her country residences; often visiting their abodes, dressed as a private gentlewoman, and inquiring their wants in order to relieve them. In the despatch of public affairs, she was as in every thing else perfectly methodical, regularly devoting to it her afternoons. Any time that she found upon her hands, after having attended to the calls of devotion and business, she spent ordinarily in needlework, furniture for the altar, or other things connected with religious worship, being the general objects of her manual industry. Mary's habits, in short, were those of a professed and sincere devotee. Hence as an abbess she would have been admirable. But she was far too narrow-minded for the Government of a kingdom, especially at the times, and under the circumstances, in which she mounted the throne."

This is a standard historical work, and will no doubt find that favourable reception which it so justly merits.

71. *Signs and Symbols illustrated and explained, in a course of Twelve Lectures on Freemasonry. By* George Oliver, *Vicar of* Clee, *P. G. Chaplain for the County of* Lincoln, *and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord* Kensington. *2d Edit.* Washbourn.

THE subject of Free Masonry has attracted the attention of mankind in all ages; and we must confess that we ourselves have not been altogether exonerated from a share in this universal feeling. Under the hope of acquiring some insight into the arcana of this extraordinary institution, we were induced to commence a perusal of this work. With feelings sharpened by the expectation of considerable enlightenment we opened the book; but judge of our surprise, when, on the very threshold of our inquiries we find the author using this repulsive language:

"Impressed with a due sense of the high degree of responsibility which is incurred by an attempt to illustrate the science of masonry, I submit the following sheets to my brethren, in the confidence of hope that I have succeeded in placing the light in so luminous a point of view, that, like the glorious pillar which conducted the children of Israel safely out of Egypt, it will enlighten the true mason, without affording a single ray to assist the forbidden investigations of those who have a desire to penetrate the arcana of masonry, without submitting to the legitimate process of initiation."

We proceeded in the perusal with some confidence in our own superior penetration, notwithstanding this prohibitory caution, engraven, like the admonition Γνωθι σεαυτον, in front of the sacred edifice of Apollo, on its very portal. We have been however disappointed in our hopes of extracting the secrets of masonry from this publication. The author has ingeniously managed to conceal its peculiar mysteries amidst an elucidation which should seem to render such concealment impossible.

The general doctrine to be established appears to relate to the identity of masonry with religion, in opposition to the conjectures of the *profane*, that the society has been instituted for the purposes of social conviviality. Mr. Oliver appears to entertain some fears lest this belief should be implicitly received, to the manifest prejudice of the masonic establishment, which is said to hold a rank superior to all human institutions, and second only to Christianity.

"Under what denomination soever our science has been known in the world, under what form soever it may have been practised, from the fall of man to the present time, it has always been understood to have a distinct reference to the worship of God, and the moral culture of man. Whether it were received under the appellation of Phos, Lux, Synagoge, Mystery, Philosophy, Mesouraneo, or Masonry; whether practised by the Antediluvians, the Patriarchs, the Idolators, the Jews, the Essenes, or the Christians; in all ages, and amongst all people, it possessed the same reference to the prominent truths of religion." Pref. p. xi.

We would advise the reverend author to reconsider this; and to beware lest, in a moment of temporary enthusiasm, he should contribute to establish a theory which will threaten to undermine the basis of our most holy faith.

We have been much amused at the anxiety which our author displays to establish the superior antiquity of this science. The English Opium Eater

* Five a. m. Nov. 17, 1558.

(Lond. Mag. Jan. 1824) ascribes its origin to the Rosicrucians, and adds, as a conclusion formed from previous reasoning,

"'I affirm it as a fact, established upon historical research, that, before the beginning of the seventeenth century, no traces are to be met with of the Rosicrucian or Masonic orders. And I challenge any antiquarian to contradict me.'"

The Abbe Barruel and the Chevalier Ramsay deduce its origin from the Crusades. These opinions, however, we ourselves can pronounce to be erroneous, having accidentally seen the order of Free Masonry mentioned by an historian of the eighth century, as being, as far as we can recollect, in some manner connected with the national religion. Mr. Clinch ascribes the origin of Free Masonry to Pythagoras; others to King Solomon; Mr. Lawrie to the Eleusinian mysteries; and Mr. Preston and Mr. Oliver make it coeval with the creation.

The first Lecture contains a view of the hieroglyphical knowledge of many ancient nations, illustrated by a curious specimen of the undesigned analogy which actually subsists between the visible symbols of Freemasonry as now practised, and the alphabetical characters of the most early people by whom letters were used; and it is to be regretted that the comparison is not extended to a greater length.

The second Lecture on the all seeing eye, is inferior to the third and fourth, on the Serpent and Cherubim. With the latter we have been much pleased. It is a happy specimen of successful industry and persevering research; and, placing masonry out of the question, merits the attention of every reader who feels the power of religion in his soul: and we are sorry that our limits will not allow us to quote the best passages from this learned essay.

The Lecture on the Deluge we pass over to make room for the introductory passage in the sixth Lecture, on the mysterious Darkness, which strikes us as containing some allusion, that, if really applied to masonry, might effectually recommend it to more general notice and estimation.

"By the dispensations of an all-wise providence, it is ordained, that a state of darkness resembling death, shall precede the attainment of all the different degrees of perfection. Thus the dense vacuum of chaos introduced the formation of the world as it came from the hand of its Maker, pure and perfect. Thus the whole creation annually sinks into itself; the trees are stripped of their leafy covering, the waters are locked up in the frosts of winter, and nature seems consigned to the embraces of darkness and death. But this dreary pause is only a fit preparation for the revival of the new year, when the earth again displays her charms, and cheers us with all the animation and glory of a revived existence. Thus also man, the nobler work of the deity, is subject every day to an oblivion of sense and reflection, which, however, serves but to invigorate his faculties, and restore to reason all its energy and force. And thus, even death itself, though terrible in prospect, is but the prelude to our restoration in a more improved state, when eternity shall burst upon us in full effulgence, and all the glories of absolute perfection encircle us for ever." P. 104.

This Lecture appears replete with information; but, alas! for the *profane*, it is really involved in such a cloud of mystery, that we have been wholly disappointed in our endeavours to cull from it any hint which may serve to guide us in our researches after the *secrets* of masonry; and without initiation, we fear that, even after reading Mr. Oliver's Lectures, we must be contented to remain in our present state of ignorance.

The eighth Lecture has much merit, and gives an ingenious and very probable explanation of the Persian tale of Rustam and the White Giant; and also of the mysterious Ash Tree of the Scandinavians, called Ydrasil, the meaning of which, Mr. Cottle confesses, he is unable to fathom.

The ninth Lecture on the Point within a circle, is extremely ingenious, and worthy of commendation.

"The use of this emblem," says our author, "is coeval with the first created man. A primary idea which would suggest itself to the mind of Adam, when engaged in reflections on his own situation, the form of the universe, and the nature of all the objects presented to his view, would be, that the creation was a circle, and himself the centre. This figure, implanted without an effort, would be ever present in all his contemplations, and would influence his judgment to a certain extent, while attempting to decide on the mysterious phenomena which were continually before him. To persons unacquainted with the intricate philosophy of nature, as we may fairly presume Adam was, this is the plain idea conveyed to the senses by a superficial view of nature's works. Ask

an unlettered hind of the present day, and he will tell you that the earth is a circular plane; and perhaps he will have some indistinct notion that the expanse above his head is spherical, but he will assuredly look upon himself as the common centre of all. This is consistent with the general appearance of things; for if he look around, he finds the horizon, unless intercepted by the intervention of sensible objects, equally distant from the point of vision in all its parts. And the experiment uniformly producing the same results, whether made by night or day, he relies on the evidence of his senses, and pronounces his own judgment correct and irrefutable. So the first created man. Himself the centre of the system, he would regard Paradise as the limit of the habitable earth, and the expanse as the eternal residence of the omnipresent Deity. A little reflection, however, would soon bring him nearer to the truth. The garden of Eden was of a circular form, and the tree of life was placed in the centre; now as the fruit of this tree was reputed to convey the privilege of immortality, the centre would hence be esteemed the most honourable situation, and be ultimately assigned to the Deity, who alone enjoys the attributes of immortality and eternity; for Adam, in his progress to different parts of this happy abode, would soon conclude, that however he might be deceived by appearances, he himself could not be a permanent centre, because he was constantly changing his position." P. 163.

The Lecture on the Masonic Apron is too concise; and the succeeding one, on the Government of the Lodge, referring merely to local discipline, we pass over, although it contains some very judicious precepts which promise to be of great utility to the rulers of Lodges; and come to the conclusion, which is this, that "the idolatrous mysteries emanated from that pure fountain of light which is now denominated Freemasonry; because they contain innumerable references to some system more ancient than idolatry itself, which could be nothing but an institution of unequivocal purity attached to the true and only acceptable mode of paying divine worship to the supreme and invisible God." P. 218.

A conclusion of far greater importance is also deduced, that Masonry is most intimately identified with Religion.

"The great and important truths," says our author, "collected in these Lectures, necessarily proceeded from a system of theology more ancient, and were derived from a source of greater purity than the mysteries in which they were preserved. In point of fact, they could scarcely be obliterated, as they were fundamental principles from which all religious obedience radiated, and naturally refer to the patriarchal mode of worship instituted by God himself, to preserve men from the paths of error in this world, and to produce their eternal salvation in the next. With this pure system of truth our science was coeval, and in these primitive times was usually identified. But human reason was too weak to retain just impressions of the sublime truths revealed by the divinity, when that revelation was either doubted or finally rejected; and therefore, though the visible symbols were retained in every mysterious institution which flourished throughout the heathen world, the true interpretation was entirely lost." P. 217.

We quote this passage in full, to give the author fair play; because, as we before hinted, we are ourselves by no means satisfied of the identity of these institutions. We think, *profane* as we are, that there is more of conviviality than religion in Freemasonry, as it is now practised; and we doubt not but experience will justify our belief. We desire not to detract from the reverend author's good intentions; nor would we decry the attempt he has so successfully made "to place Masonry on tenable ground as a science," because we think the book is well written, and merits a place in every gentleman's library, whether he be a *brother* or not; but we must say that we are not convinced of the truth of any proposition by a general train of argument, however ably conducted, when experience runs counter to the fundamental principle on which all the reasoning is grounded. We are free to confess, it would give us unmixed pleasure to get rid of this prejudice, but alas! *it sticks*, for the adhesive cement is—experience.

The book is well got up, and contains a preface of 22 pages, and 48 pages of subscribers. On the whole, though on some points we differ from the learned author, we have yet been highly gratified by the perusal of his book; and wait anxiously for the promised appearance of the second volume, in which we hope to see some of the more objectionable doctrines fully handled; as we confess that it is desirable to be completely satisfied that Masonry is founded on the strong and imperishable basis of religious truth.

72. *Mexican Illustrations, founded upon Facts; indicative of the present Condition of Society, Manners, Religion, and Morals, among the Spanish and Native Inhabitants of* Mexico, *&c. &c. By* Mark Beaufoy, *late of the Coldstream Guards.* 8vo. *pp.* 310. Carpenter *and* Son.

HOW trifling is our knowledge of the great Southern Continent of America! and by what we have been informed, how great, alas! has been the deception! Interest, the main spring which impels the actions of men either entirely devoid of principle, or holding less rigid notions than the moralist would require, has contributed its influence in this deception, and has pictured the country of Mexico, &c. in every glowing colour that is calculated to seize upon the mind, and animate it into hope and enthusiasm. It has amplified the deserts into paradises, the degraded hovels into princely palaces, mean, contemptible, and wretched beings into heroes and patriots, and cunning and treachery into wisdom and spirit. How lamentable is the contemplation of such a system! and how direful have been its effects! But with the feelings of regret at the extensive mischief which such a tissue of falsities has occasioned, we rejoice that men of honest principle, of vigorous and acute intellect, and noble spirit, have at length dared to tear aside the illusive veil suspended over the hideous truth, and expose the details of the corruption lurking beneath. Such a man is Mr. Beaufoy, whose English honesty will procure for him the gratitude of the country, and the enmity of all priestly despots. Engaged in the service of one of the numerous Mining Companies which followed the ignis fatuus, some to death, and others to mutilation and disease, Mr. Beaufoy proceeded with his company to Mexico, touching at the West India islands, to a description of which, and an elucidation of the manners and state of society of its inhabitants, he has devoted two chapters. It follows of course that slavery comes under his notice, and many are the anecdotes adduced to prove the corporeal happiness of the slaves, and their superiority in life over many thousands whose only blessing is the liberty of grumbling at their own wretchedness, and pining at their lot. He says:

"When I mention they are the property of other men, I presume I have said enough to show that I consider them to be in a very unfortunate and degraded state; but as far as the mere animal appetites, eating, drinking, and the cares of this life are concerned, I do not hesitate to declare them better off, not only than the peasantry of most parts of continental Europe, but than many of the lower orders in the land of John Bull himself."

Mr. Beaufoy at length arrives in the precious land of liberty, fully impressed with all the delightful feelings and associations which a perusal of the works of previous writers, and a visit to Bullock's Museum, were calculated to create; but ere he had set his foot on the favoured soil, the emancipated land, his buoyant hopes met with a severe check in the avarice and falsehood of some of the principal inhabitants. Finding some difficulty in being allowed to land, the commander of the mining party, knowing the customs of the country, pushed off to the shore.

"His quick eye soon rested on the visage of an elderly Serjeant, whom he had before met with in the country, and he flew to his neck and embraces; poking his nose over first one shoulder, then the other, according to the fashionable manners of the Mexicans, and all the while thrusting some of that vile stuff, called money, into his pockets. 'What! don't you remember me?' cried the new comer. 'Oh, dear, yes, I remember,' retorted the good soldier's young wife, who was standing near him.—This Serjeant could read and write and keep accounts, and was consequently the right-hand confidant of the governor of the fortress. 'Shall we allow,' cried he, winking at his superior, 'that worthy Christians who bring money and industry to our country, find difficulty in landing? shame on the thought!' Horses were brought, and our active intercessor galloped eight or ten miles to the small town of Tampico, where the commandant of the district resided. He there presented himself with open arms to that great man, exclaiming, 'Here am I once more in this fine land, and have brought presents for all my friends!' 'Indeed,' puffed out the other, knocking the cinders of his cigar against the table; 'my house, and all that I have, are at the *disposicion de Usted*,' which means, as I have since found out, 'I will keep all I have got, and get as much more from you as I can.' A dragoon was despatched to the bar, with positive orders that every boat and every pilot should immediately push off for our vessel. A salute was also now fired, in return for ours of long standing; very much to the waste of bad powder and the danger

of the fortifications. Those on board other ships in the roadstead looked at our busy preparations with envy. Ah! thought I, they had not the good fortune to sail with a gentleman who was known and appreciated by these worthy citizens. The men who manned the boat I went in, were Sambos of Indian and negro extraction, and almost as dark as the latter race. They were a fine set of fellows, and gave me a high idea of the inhabitants of the Republic; but I did not meet with a hundred of the same description in all my travels. At Tampico much difficulty was made about permitting the entrance of some books and prints; it was necessary for the 'priest' to examine them first, and some of the latter were of a very fie-fie tendency. "B-ah!" exclaimed a Frenchman present, 'offer the Cura a few as a gift, for the maxim of 'live, and let live,' has found its way to the New World long ago.' The hint was taken, and every thing was speedily declared most catholic and most correct; but the Cura's fancy was so much tickled, that he insisted upon looking at all those which least deserved the latter appellation."

The subsequent pages offer abundant instances of the mental depravity and wretched state of society in this republic, whose rulers have the unblushing impudence to proclaim themselves "as wise as the Greeks, and brave as those of Rome;" and every one who peruses these interesting pages will join Mr. Beaufoy in his unreserved expressions of extreme disgust at the want of morality, integrity, and education, and of the filthy manners and customs of the people, and will subscribe to his conclusion, that the Mexicans are what the accursed Spaniards have made them, and that Mexico shows no other signs of civilization than its vices.

After exhibiting the slavish superstition and idolatrous servility of the laity, and the cunning and treachery of the vile priesthood, Mr. Beaufoy indulges in the following reflections, which, notwithstanding our antiquarian zeal, most cordially find an echo in our bosoms.

"Formerly, when contemplating the ruins of different abbeys, destroyed by Knox or other reformers, I was inclined to censure the ruthless rage which had caused such devastation; but since my residence in Mexico, where I have seen churches full of saintly images, each one more reverenced than the Almighty himself; where women, and even men, prostrate themselves on the floor at the raising of the host, and make *the sign of the cross with their tongues, amidst the dust and filth*; I would also, if the act tended to destroy such gross superstition, and to rescue poor suffering humanity from such horrible degradation, not leave one stone upon another."

The people of Mexico are great lovers of campanile music, but it is not that harmonious assemblage of sweet sounds and tones which have delighted the extraordinary minds of many of our greatest scholars, moralists, and statesmen, but an eternal and infernal monotony.

"There are commonly seen in each steeple two bells, a larger and smaller, which are turned over and over on a pivot, while men stationed there keep beating the outsides with heavy clubs, and boys, by means of cords, are pulling the clappers with furious violence. I can assure my readers that the sound is tremendous, and unlike any thing they ever heard or can possibly imagine."

This will apply to most readers, but those who, like ourselves, have "a local habitation" in the royal city of Westminster, find no difficulty in imagining the horrid discord of such instruments, since the Church dedicated to the most divine of the Evangelists repeatedly indulges us with the melodious clatterings of its two iron tongues.

In concluding our notice of a work which has afforded us more information than almost any other volume "done" by travelling gentlemen, we sincerely and earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers as a faithful portraiture of the disgusting features of Mexican society. As a literary production it is respectable: it boasts not of the elegance of a scholar, but is written in an easy style, with all the freedom of a soldier and a gentleman, and exhibits the severe cynical tone of the satirist. There are some interesting embellishments both on copper and wood.

73. *Blue Stocking Hall. In three volumes.* Colburn.

THIS is a professed and eloquent defence, not of that odious exclusiveness which women of very moderate attainments have rendered so justly unpopular; but of mental improvement in females, which the ignorant of their own sex, and the 'simple ones' of ours, have agreed to stigmatise by the epithet of *bas bleuism*. This defence is conducted by a very simple

process. A young man of fashion and of delicate health visits his relations in Ireland; he carries with him all those notions and propensities conveyed by the epithet '*fine*,' and a particular hatred of ladies of the blue stocking.—The gradual abatement of his prejudices before the influence of truth, and the conviction, by actual experience, that the highest cultivation of the faculties with which God has endowed woman, is perfectly compatible with every feminine grace, and with no diminution of her usefulness, is very naturally described. In spite of its very unpromising title, the 'book is a good book;' its objects are laudable, its opinions sensible, and its style lively or forcible, as occasion may require.—The incidents are few, and in fact it has no pretensions to the character of a novel, for which it may have been mistaken. It contains, as we have observed, many sound reflections on the prevailing defects of female training, thrown together in the epistolary form. It is of a class somewhat resembling Cœlebs, but displaying more knowledge of the usage and practice of society,—is written in a more vivacious style, and belongs less to the efforts of party than that celebrated work. It mingles the descriptive and the didactic, and combines the seriousness of the essay with the playfulness of the familiar letter. We recommend the volumes as at once entertaining and useful, and particularly adapted to the tone of prevailing opinions, and to the refinement of modern manners.

74. *Bible Gems. By the Rev.* John Stewart, *Curate of* Sporle, *Author of Sermons on the Full and Final Restoration of the Jews, the Resurrection, &c. &c.* 12*mo*, *pp.* 401.

WE know no reason why religion should not be represented as an angel, in the manner of Guido, instead of a pedagogue, in the manner of Hogarth. Meekness and gentleness may make friends, never enemies. In this manner the work before us is written. It is always pleasing, often beautiful, and evinces no inconsiderable talent. For instance, the author, speaking of Cain, after the murder of Abel, says,

"The crime of Cain was not unmarked—the watchful eye of the Allseeing was upon him. The blood of Abel was not unheard; even from the thirsty ground which drank it up, its cry arose to the Lord God of Sabaoth. It was then that the awful voice of the Avenger thundered through the firmament, and the solid earth bowed before the fierceness of his indignation. 'Where is Abel thy brother'?"

Far from humbling himself in penitential sorrow to his Maker—far from imploring forbearance, or seeking the refuge of his mercy—Cain, in the tone and insolence of a resolute profligate, presumes to think by an audacious denial, and an insult, to screen his crime and deceive the All-wise.

"I know not: am I my brother's keeper. Behold a worm of earth turn upon the majesty of heaven! Behold the guilt of arrogance venturing to bolster up the cunning of equivocation, and the shame of direct falsehood! Behold the sin of ingratitude superadded to murder! Ah! when innocence deserts us; when a due sense of our dependance upon God is once obliterated, when the deformities of vice deface in us all similitude of that being in whose image we were created—how rapidly is the pure resemblance lost, the face bronzed, and the heart petrified. But can the foolish pride of man hope to elude omniscience, to wrestle with omnipotence? Impious as is the thought, and impracticable as is the effort, soon was the fratricide lamentably undeceived. Cain is at once accused, convicted, sentenced, branded, banished." P. 42.

Our Author also gives some valuable illustrations of difficult parts of Scripture. Every body knows that cavils have been made about the incapacity of Noah's ark for containing a pair of all known animals. Our Author says, that it has been practically proved to be a complete and perfect model of naval architecture; for Peter Janson, a Dutch merchant, caused a ship to be built exactly corresponding in all its reduced proportions to the ark; and established its excellence for commodiousness and good sailing. The stowage room of the ark is computed to have been equal to forty-three thousand tons of lading, and the animals contained in it not to have exceeded the bulk of five hundred horses; and

"If we calmly inquire into particulars, we shall find, that after excluding those of equivocal breed, as insects; of amphibious breed as fish, and water-fowl; and of double breed as mules; as well as all animals, who although actually homogeneous, yet by changing their climate, change at the same time their colour and size, and pass for heterogeneous; we shall not be able to muster nearly one hundred distinct species of beasts, nor any thing touching on two hundred of birds." Pp. 80—84.

75. Skelton's *Engraved Illustrations of the Antiquities of* Oxfordshire.

WE gave some account of this volume during its progress, and now that the assiduous and indefatigable author has brought it to a close, we feel it but due to him again to lead the attention of our readers to it. Those who collect and encourage topographical works must be sensible that Mr. Skelton has performed a valuable service in preparing the way for a History of Oxfordshire; for all that graphic illustration could do is now before us, accompanied with as much letter-press as suits the general reader; and, what we have often in vain called for, a most copious index. Those only whose reading leads them to make researches can duly appreciate this auxiliary; for the time and labour of wading through a book, in order to find a particular circumstance, are so appalling as often to amount to complete prohibition.

Mr. Skelton is most liberal of his time and productions, for his plates are elaborate in the extreme, as well as plentiful, and we much question whether any work exists in which so bountiful a supply is afforded for its price. The engravings are of two kinds, large and vignettes; the former from the drawings of F. Mackenzie, and the latter from the pencil of the author. While the first class give us specimens of ecclesiastic, castellated, and domestic architecture, monumental effigies, &c. the latter add to these subjects details that are highly curious and instructive. Thus on a sculptured font we have the origin of the water-bouget in heraldry; on part of a tomb, a proof that graduated pine-ends to buildings were known in this country as early as the reign of Edward II.; and various other remains conveying equally interesting information.

From Mr. Skelton's preface we learn that he was to have been assisted in his letter-press by a gentleman very competent; but though the promise does not appear to have been in the slightest degree fulfilled, the public have not suffered by the author occasionally laying down his graver to take up his pen. He had proved his enterprising and persevering disposition in his preparatory work, the "Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata," and we are therefore not at all surprised at finding so much original detail; for, besides arranging the contributions of friends, and what was to be found in Plot's and the rest of the printed works, he has availed himself of Anthony à Wood's and other MSS. In strict justice, however, this publication ought to be viewed, as its title imports, as a collection of engraved illustrations, and so considering it, we feel fully justified in recommending it to a far greater class than would be comprised within the limits of topographical collectors. The book is fit for a drawing-room table, for it is one of those works which prove how fascinating antiquarian pursuits may be rendered by clever artists. In our former notice we particularized some of the engravings; they are now too numerous for us to resume this mode; we shall therefore conclude with the hope that Cambridgeshire will find a Skelton, who may illustrate its antiquities and architecture with the same fidelity, skill, and determined perseverance, as have been thus bestowed on its sister County.

76. *The Vitruvius Britannicus. By* P. F. Robinson, *Architect, F. S. A. No. I. Woburn Abbey.* London, Carpenter *and Sons.*

THIS splendid work has for its object the preservation of the architectural features of this country, by means of accurate embellishments, accompanying letter-press of historical interest; and to record the number of works of art—executed either on the canvas or the marble, which are duly cared for and estimated by the possessors of the lordly mansions in which they are placed. The object is not new, but its importance at the present period—when England is gradually rising to such a state of refinement, that ere long her sons of science, of literature, and of art, may perhaps give laws to the whole civilized world, and be the arbiters of taste—its importance must indeed be great—its advantages must be numerous and highly beneficial, and the encouragement which it affords to men of talents must be gratifying to all who desire to see merit appreciated and liberally rewarded. The plates in this number, the first of a series of forty,—any one of which being complete in itself may, however, be purchased as an independent work—are illustrative of the magnificent seat of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, and are judiciously illus-

trated by a very interesting history of the ancient abbey, and the succession of the family of its present proprietor. But this is not all that is required:—indeed, in our opinion, it is the least material part of it. What we desire, and the absence of which we have so often been compelled to deplore, and which we shall never cease to complain of whilst the cause exists, are good architectonic descriptions of the edifices intended to be commemorated. Were this the case too, it would be more worthy of the name of a Vitruvius; but without it, the work, although at present in value far beyond the price set upon it, is not deserving of one twentieth part of that estimation which it would acquire, were this most striking and useful feature introduced. If our opinions are permitted to have any influence on the future progress of the work, we would earnestly recommend Mr. Robinson to comply with this request in his succeeding numbers—for he is highly qualified for the task both as an architect and as an author,—and we will venture to predict a more flattering reception of it than it has even yet received.

Of the engravings in this primary number we would wish to say a few words. They are eight in number, and are executed in the line manner. They embrace a magnificent view of the abbey from the grounds, softly and most sweetly engraved by Radclyffe, from a drawing by J. D. Harding. We have not for a long while seen a view which has given us more pleasure and satisfaction, or which could more successfully exhibit the judicious choice of the artist in the selection of his point of view, and give room for a greater display of the innumerable beauties of the arts of the painter and the engraver. The other plates, besides two plans, pourtray the elevation of the west front, exterior and interior of the sculpture gallery, where we observe many fine antiques, and also specimens of our own times, which yield not the palm to their more reverend associates; the library, a beautiful room rich in delicate ornament, and most elaborately fitted up; and the portrait gallery, boasting a fine collection of Vandyke's delicate heads. Besides these, we see an engraved dedication to his Grace of very chaste design; and two vignettes representing the Bedford Vase, and an heraldic group, designed by that clever herald painter Mr. Thomas Willement.

77. *Military Reflections on* Turkey. *By Baron* Von Valentini, *Major-General in the Prussian Service. Extracted and translated from the General's Treatise on the Art of War. By a Military Officer.* 8vo. *pp.* 102. Rivingtons.

THIS little work is extracted from the more elaborate treatise of the Baron Von Valentini; and though more particularly addressed to military men, is of general interest at the present moment, when the eyes of Europe are directed to the policy of the Sublime Porte, whose dominions it requires but little foresight to assert, are destined to be the scene either of war, or of partition, at no distant period. It is somewhat singular that, engaged as the Turks have constantly been in wars with the different Christian powers, they have preserved their own system of tactics. The cavalry have been found particularly formidable. Being on horseback is a national habit. When proceeding from place to place, the Turkish guides ascend and descend the mountains at gallop. Hence not being accustomed to order, they can act separately or together without confusion.

"Russia is the most formidable enemy of the Turks, not only from her actual superiority, but from the opinion generally entertained among that people. In conformity with an ancient prophecy, the Turks consider it as doomed, by their immutable destiny, that they will be driven out of Europe by a neighbouring people, whom they believe to be the Russians, and whose Sovereign will enter their capital in triumph. The idea of returning, at some future period, to Asia, whence they came, is tolerably familiar to the most enlightened among them; and they even appear to consider their establishment in Europe as nothing more than an encampment. We may, therefore, easily conceive that they do not enter the field against Russia with that joyful ardour which is inspired by a presentiment of victory."

The perfection of the Spahi in the use of the sabre, is curious:

"The superiority of the Turks in the use of the sabre is founded partly on the quality of the weapon itself, and partly on their what may be termed national dexterity in handling it. The Turkish sabre, which is wrought out of fine iron-wire, in the

hand of one of our powerful labourers, would perhaps break to pieces like glass at the first blow. The Turk, on the contrary, who gives rather a *cut* than a blow, makes it penetrate through helmet, cuirass, &c. and separate in a moment the head or the limbs from the body. Hence we seldom hear of *slight* wounds in an action of cavalry with Turks. It is a well-known fact in the Russian army, that a colonel, who was in front of his regiment, seeing the Spahis make an unexpected attack upon him, drew his sabre, and was going to command his men to do the same, when, at the first word *draw*, his head was severed from his body. The highly-tempered Turkish sabres will fetch a price of from ten to a hundred ducats even when they are not of fine metal. But, as Scanderbeg said, such a sabre only produces its effect when in the hand of him who knows how to use it. It is related that, at the storming of Ismael, a brave foreigner who served as a volunteer in the Russian army, and who was most actively engaged in the mêlée, broke in pieces several Turkish sabres, and constantly armed himself with a fresh one taken from the Turks who were slain. The substance from which these valuable sabres are wrought, is called *tâban*, and they are proved to be genuine, when they admit of being written upon with a ducat or any other piece of fine gold."

It is impossible, within the limits we can afford for a work of this description, to explain the plans of the Baron Valentini for the invasion and conquest of Turkey. He proposes to drive the Turks back into Asia, and lays down a scheme of operations by which he arrives very satisfactorily (to himself) at the desirable consummation. His conclusion we think extremely problematical.

The work appears to be very ably translated, and is well worthy the perusal of the military and general reader at the present crisis; for, as the translator observes, the same views necessarily indicate both the strong and the weak points of the Turks, and consequently enable us in some degree to ascertain the measures which it might become necessary to adopt, should a well-concerted policy of western Europe require that the Sublime Porte be upheld and maintained as a barrier against any further extension towards the South, of the already overgrown Russian empire.

78. *Letters from* Greece, *with Remarks on the Treaty of Intervention. By* Edward Blaquiere, *Esq.* 8vo. Ilbery.

MR. BLAQUIERE is the staunchest and most devoted Philo-Hellene that ever clung to that fluctuating cause. Through good report and evil report he is ever found the first to praise, and the foremost to defend. He is an eloquent champion and a steady friend. His feelings are warm and hearty in behalf of a persecuted nation, and he endeavours to infect his readers with his own benevolent and sanguine temper. United to his ardour he exhibits the greatest good sense; and his moderation, where the facts are questionable, entitles him to a candid, and bespeaks for him a favourable attention.

The object of Mr. Blaquiere's return to this country seems to have been for the purpose of attempting some further financial operations in favour of the Greeks. This may serve we think as a specimen of his indomitable attachment to the cause; and as a proof how far he had mistaken the feelings of the British public in the affairs of Greece, he was speedily doomed to lament over that apathy which no efforts could stimulate; and the sinews of war were not afforded through the medium of the Greek bondholders.—But the Treaty of Intervention seems to have done that for Greece of which she could have had little hope. The standard of the Prophet has been soiled at Navarin, and the Crescent has succumbed to the Cross. What may be the issue of that '*untoward event*,' we dare not predict, lest before our augury shall have been committed to the press, the fact shall laugh us to scorn. Such indeed has been the fate of Mr. Blaquiere. He has been speculating through many pages of what may be the result of the Tripartite Treaty. Sir Edward Codrington in the mean time gives his practical interpretation of its various enactments, and obliges Mr. Blaquiere to explain in a Postscript.

After the Introduction, we have the Letters from Greece. Many of them were published in the Morning Herald, and contain some very vivid and affecting pictures of the heroic devotedness of this interesting people. Many of these statements are of themselves sufficient to demonstrate that the interference of the European powers was not less an indispensable duty than an impulse of humanity; it was an interference as just as it was necessary.

"Among the strange mutations (says Mr. B.) to which this sanguinary and heart-

rending contest has given rise, how often have I seen women, who were known to have inhabited palaces and enjoyed every luxury before the Revolution, either washing at a brook, drawing water, or working at the hand mill, which generally forms an article of cottage furniture in Greece *; and not unfrequently, as very recently near Napoli di Romania, bearing a heavy faggot, which had been hewn down with their own hands! The interest excited by such scenes have not been diminished by the fact of many of these victims of calamity being still clothed in the furred and embroidered robe, though faded and torn, which added to their grace and beauty in the hour of prosperity!

"With respect to the sufferings and privations of the Greek people, ever since the commencement of the struggle, if not authenticated by numberless facts and incontestible witnesses, they might well be doubted by contemporaries, and altogether discredited by posterity. Will it be thought credible in future times, that at least one half of the Greek population of the Morea and Romelia, were driven from their homes, and condemned to wander about, living in the open air, or in caves, and frequently reduced to seek existence by picking up the herbs of the field for a period of six years? That irregular and undisciplined bands of armed men, for the most part without shoes or great coats, and often without bread for whole weeks, could have been kept together during the rigours of winter? That such has been the fate of a great portion of the Greek women and children, and of nearly all the armed population, I call upon the detractors of this unfortunate people and their cause to controvert!"

Another part of Mr. Blaquiere's volume contains a reply to Mr. Green's 'Sketches of the War in Greece.' Mr. Green was British Consul for the Morea, and appears to be the very antipodes of Mr. Blaquiere in his feelings for the Greeks. He asserts, 'that the Greeks of the present day are little advanced in intellect or moral feeling beyond their barbarian oppressors.' We submit that this is not the question at issue. There is a point in oppression by which even the intellect as well as the moral feeling of the oppressed is degraded; and this degradation is the natural consequence of bad government, and affords a strong argument for sympathy and redress. We think that too much stress has been laid by one party on 'classical associations,' and a too contemptuous disregard of such recollections has been felt or affected by another. That something of this sympathy is not only venial in itself, but is a debt due to the descendants of those who have done so much for posterity, we think must be conceded; but to speak of the modern Greeks as worthy descendants of those who in arts and arms can never be surpassed, is puerile, and has a direct tendency to effect mischief.

Appended is a narrative of the expedition of Col. Gordon for the occupation of the heights of Phalerum in January 1827, which contains some highly interesting matter. The work concludes with various documents of historical importance, and altogether may be recommended as a volume of great weight in the affairs of Greece. Of the sincerity of the writer there can be no question, and had all the pretended friends of this unhappy country possessed the single-hearted integrity and disinterested attachment of Mr. Blaquiere, he might have been spared the lament that a cause unequalled in its own justice, and the interesting associations which surround it, should have been more grossly abused and mismanaged than any other for which a people ever rose in arms.

* "This mill, which is alluded to in the Old Testament, is peculiar to the coasts of Barbary as well as Greece."

79. *Observations on the Bill now before Parliament, for regulating the Marriages of Dissenters who deny the Doctrine of the Trinity. By the Rev.* Phil. Le Geyt, *Vicar of* Marden, Kent. *8vo. pp.* 72.

IN granting the privilege of marriage to Quakers and Jews, the Legislature simply permits; but the Unitarians, taking for a precedent "An Act passed *during the grand Rebellion,*" (see our author, page 72,) dictate a *Ritual* for incorporation with the Act, which Ritual is so craftily concocted, as to criminate the doctrines and principles of the Established Church.

Whether the Devil chooses to show his cloven foot openly, or covers it with a silk stocking and neat shoe, he is still the Devil; and of the conscience of a Unitarian we have precisely the same opinions, because we solemnly believe that their doctrines are most productive of irreligious feelings; of weakening principle by sophisms, and strewing the bed of death with thorns. In respect to the point before us, we think with our worthy

and judicious author, that the measure is Antichristian, and that

"No measure is more likely to lead the public feeling to sit loosely to the impression of the sanctity of the marriage state, so pointedly alluded to in Scripture, and so forcibly and beautifully inculcated in the office of our Liturgy, than the *establishing by law a form for the marriage ceremony*, such as that proposed by this Bill." P. 39.

In the case of Quakers, the law simply allows them to marry themselves, and that is enough; but these arrogant persons

"Propose a law to be made for themselves, totally inconsistent with the policy of the law in force for others; and if they carry their point, and their application be granted, they will obtain such an opportunity of giving weight and importance to their own tenets, and of attacking those of the National Church, as was never before afforded.....By requiring the Legislature to alter the law of marriage *in detail*, it gives an authority for cavilling at the Liturgy of the Church; and impugning one of its most venerable rites, it levels a deadly wound against the religious and moral feelings of the country. In the Bill, all higher motives, all holy allusions, are entirely omitted. In the proceedings directed by the Bill, all that is important in the welfare of the marriage state is overlooked. There is no reciprocal vow of chastity; nothing to enforce or impress upon the minds of the parties the great duties of their state, either as man and wife, or as parents; nothing to purify the loose desire, or to check the workings of the profligate mind. What a door is thus opened for the breach of the marriage tie, what an encouragement to the wicked and the licentious to avail themselves of this absence of all religious restraint." P. 44.

But marriage, *they* say, is only a civil contract. Pooh! *Every* thing must be a *civil* contract where there are temporal matters interchangeably concerned. But any ordinance solemnly recognised in Scripture is no longer a mere *civil* contract. It is a *spiritual* duty at least, and GOD is presumed to be its founder, from the words of Christ, "What therefore GOD hath joined together, let no man put asunder." But the fact is, it is both a civil contract and a religious rite. So says Blackstone.

80. *Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine, of which its Construction and Operation are familiarly explained; with an Historical Sketch of its Invention and progressive Improvement. By the Rev.* Dionysius Lardner, *LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of* London, *F.R.S.E. M.R.I.A. &c. &c. Illustrated with Engravings.* 12mo. *pp.* 164.

THIS engine is an amphibious animal, of human creation, and of which steam is the breath that bestows the life; and to add to the honour of man in this creation, it appears to be the Sir Isaac Newton of Machinery. In truth, though we have no opinion that steam-engines will carry us to Heaven, we hope that eventually they will carry us any where upon earth; and that they may, as medical men say of the stomach, do every thing but think, and have passions; and this defect is probably a great blessing, for we shall be sure that they will not neglect their work to get drunk or study factious newspapers, and harass their betters with the "march of intellect," though it be one-legged intellect, that cannot march at all.

Though the steam-engine is at present not arrived at its full growth, yet it is a Hercules in the cradle, who (by the aid of the admirable Watt) has strangled the serpents. One absurdity, however, ought to be removed, viz. the denomination by *so many horse power*. We have seen a steam-boat of twelve horse power, working against a rapid stream passed by a barge towed by only two horses. Dr. Lardner (p. 163) notices the error of the phrase, and shows that it was adopted from experiments with dead-weights, as if these could precisely represent muscular living power.

Of Mr. Perkins's experiments, Dr. Lardner (who does not touch upon steam carriages) says,

"The practical difficulty which seems to attend the use of steam in the manner proposed by Mr. Perkins, is the maintaining of the power, by keeping a sufficient quantity of water at the unusually high temperature which is requisite for his purposes. Of the actual existence or possibility of obtaining the power there can be no doubt; but unless that power can be sustained, it will avail but little, considered as a mechanical agent." P. 154.

All that can be done by scientific and most satisfactory elucidation of the steam-engine has been done by Dr. Lardner, in a very beautiful philosophical manner. The plates are excellent; but after all, it can only be understood by working models, or the engines themselves; for the manufac-

ture of them has become a trade, and what are trades but sciences reduced to practice?

81. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Richmond, *in the Diocese of* Chester. *By* John Headlam, *M. A. Archdeacon of* Richmond. *8vo. pp.* 31.

NATIONAL pre-eminence entirely depends upon superiority of knowledge, and the miserable sectarianism which is daily and hourly propagated in depreciation of it, is a public injury of the deepest kind. It has made the Welch an unintellectual people, and retrograded the civilization of Wales one whole century; and if it were true that "learning is not necessary in a clergyman," it cannot certainly be necessary in a layman, indeed in any body; and therefore education may as well be entirely given up, and the extinction of civilization follow of course. The worthy Archdeacon well knowing that this silly notion is only propagated that the public may not hold the superior learning of the Established Church in any estimation, speaks thus of learning in the Clergy:

"If it be true that knowledge has greatly increased, and is daily increasing, let it not be said the children of this world are wiser than the children of light; let it be our ambition to maintain the reputation for superiority in learning, which has ever distinguished the Clergy as a body. I speak not at present of that learning which is, above all others, a deep knowledge of the word of God, and an intimate acquaintance with spiritual truth; but in all preparatory learning necessary for our holy studies, in the general cultivation of the powers of the mind, and in intellectual pursuits, let us labour to preserve that eminence which is necessary to secure the respect of our hearers, and which may enable us to teach with effect the hallowed truths of the Gospel."

Again,

"The reputation of knowledge is certainly a most desiderable foundation of respectability of character. The exclusive education of the Clergy in early times conduced as much as their holy orders to give them that powerful influence over the public mind, which they anciently possessed. If we would retain that influence which is necessary to give effect to our spiritual functions, we must endeavour to retain the same relative superiority of intellectual power." P. 13.

The judicious writer then proceeds to recommend the national education, the two societies, &c. and treats the whole with excellent sense.

82. *One Hundred Fables, original and selected. By* James Northcote, *R.A. Embellished with* 280 *Engravings on Wood.* Lawford.

MR. NORTHCOTE will forgive us if, in noticing his very beautiful volume, our first attention is directed to the embellishments by which it is enriched; and we have the less reason for an apology on this occasion, as the original invention and design of the prints at the head of each fable are his own. These are engraved on wood in a style of elegance and grace superior to any thing we ever saw, or that we deemed practicable in this branch of art. The expression in many of the animals introduced is wonderful, and the various passions by which they are supposed to be influenced are completely depicted in all their excitation. Some of the vignettes and tail-pieces are perfect gems, and contain in themselves very apposite morals to the fables to which they are appended.

Of the literary part of the volume we have but little to say in praise, and we have nothing to say in the way of blame. There is but little originality in the construction of the fables, and the moral is too frequently on the surface; but the end purposed is always virtuous, although the apothegm may be self-evident or trite; perhaps the prevailing defect is the absence of invention. But we have no disposition to grumble, if we do not recognise in Mr. Northcote the shrewdness of Æsop, or the playfulness of Gay. We have enough to show us that he has a sound perception of what is upright in conduct, and virtuous in morals, and no man can read half a dozen of these fables without the conviction of the good intentions of the author.

The volume is dedicated to the King, and whether in reference to the beauty of its pictorial embellishments, or for the justness of its moral precepts, is not unworthy such illustrious patronage.

83. *Mr.* Grimaldi's *Origines Genealogicæ.*

(*Concluded from p.* 242.)

THE dreadful situation of the subject, under our Norman Sovereigns,

may be shown by the Oblato Rolls, where it plainly appears that there was no chance of right or justice, or even exemption from tyranny, except by bribery. These rolls extend from 1st Joh. (1200) to 25 Ed. III.—(1351), and contain accounts of the offerings and free gifts to the King from every great man of the period, who wished his protection or favour; amongst which will be seen gifts

"For having a barony, for having places, some great man's youngest daughter in marriage, his eldest daughter, any one of his daughters, for having a manor to farm, a city to farm, for leave to stay at home instead of going abroad with the King, not to be asked to marry, that the sheriff and jury may inquire of a heirship, and which heirship is therein set out, for leave to make up a quarrel, for a writ of summons against an adversary, that an adversary may not compel the donor to plead to his action, gifts for heirships, for wardships, for reliefs, for scutage, for licence to transfer estates, for a jury's inquisition to inquire of particular facts, to marry a widow, to have a trial, that debts may not be paid, for having acquittance of accounts with the King, for grants of property, for confirmation of former grants, for having seisin of lands, for having judgment in the King's court, and for having the custody of the King's vineyard." P. 123.

Thus it is evident, that all the King's subjects were by him considered as chattels, or domestic animals. Except in the mere acts of eating, drinking, and sleeping, they had no powers of uncontrolled action, and the tyranny extended even to the probability of destroying happiness for life.

Mr. Grimaldi quotes from these Rolls the two following specimens:

"Godfrey de Loveine gives to the King iiij c. marks for having the land and wife of Ralph de Cornhill, if she cannot alledge a reason why she ought not to take him."

The widow, however, had an objection no doubt, which this importunate suitor does not seem to have thought could be founded upon reason. And he thought only as thousands still think. A young heiress was asked by her astonished friends why she refused the offer of a handsome man, with a good character, and an ample fortune. Her answer was, "because I did not like him well enough for a husband." To avoid the imprudence of early attachments and love-matches, our ancestors contracted children even at seven years of age, and brought them into cohabitation when they were only fourteen. But the *King's widows*, as the widows of tenants in capite were called, lest they should marry the King's enemies, or persons incompetent to perform the feudal services appurtenant to the estate, could not marry without the Royal licence. In the present case, the lady of Ralph de Cornhill had her objections, for *she*, to counteract Godfrey's bribe,

"Gave to the King CC. marks and three palfreys, and two sparrow hawks, that she might not marry Godfrey de Loveine, but that person whom she liked, and have her lands." P. 125.

The horrid consequence of these forced matches seem to us broadly hinted in the following incident regarding one of the Barons Dunham Massey, related in Ormerod's Cheshire (i. 399). Sir Hamon Massey married first Isabel, dau. of Humfrey de Beauchamp, and *on the marriage day at night, before consummation, she died*, an event which at least infers a broken heart. He then married Alice, her sister, and from her, after the birth of a son, he was divorced. Both these marriages were probably compulsory.

We shall now touch upon the Inquisitions post mortem, called also the *Escheats*, but very wrongly, for the latter are, properly speaking, the escheator's accounts of lands and property escheated to the Crown from various causes, and the profits of the same; wherefore, says Mr. G. p. 181,

"It is hardly necessary to state that, though bearing a name often given to inquisitions post mortem, they are of a different nature, and have different contents."

The colloquial term of our ancient lawyers for the inquisitions p. mortem, was the "office found." That they are the best documents known for ascertaining the descents of estates and families, is admitted; but still we know that they were often packed, and means taken by compulsion or otherwise, to influence the jurors to make returns favourable to the views of particular persons. (See Fosbroke's Berkeley, 123.) Sometimes leases were put into the offices to prevent dispute (Fosbroke's Berkeley, 176); at others, to avoid the expence of these records, the heir tendered for acceptance a schedule of the manors and lands, and their annual value (id. 179); and this may

be one reason why a perfect consecutive series of these records concerning the same family is rarely, if ever, to be found, although, notwithstanding gaps for nearly a century, we find the same estates in the family. That these records, however valuable, cannot be insured as evidence, we know from our own experience, where we have found a grandmother returned as mother, and misnomers and other variations. Mr. Grimaldi adduces these striking instances of similar imperfections:

"In the Banbury Peerage case, by an inquisition taken at Burford in 1632, it was found that the Earl died *without heirs male of his body*, and by another *inquisition* taken seven years afterwards at Abingdon, it was found that Edward, then Earl of Banbury, *was his son and heir*, and that he left another son named Nicholas.

"In the De L'Isle Peerage, the petitioner's counsel having (in reply to a question of whether a person left descendants) stated that in the *inquisition* on the death of the Earl of Warwick, the negative of the fact appeared, he was informed that *inquisitions* were far from being decisive, for that in the claim of the Earl (Baron) Powis, two *inquisitions* were produced, expressly contradicting each other; and that it would be material he should produce other evidence." P. 150.

Any idea of determining the acts of our ancestors by pure reason, is a great mistake; and this truth ought to be a warning to archæologizing essay-smiths who manufacture modern keys to ancient locks, and claim great credit for talent superior to us antiquaries, whose powers they proudly say are too feeble for such Icarian flights. What would such persons say to dower being granted for a marriage which never took place. They would deny the fact, but nevertheless,

"The marriage between Alphonso, King of Arragon, and Eleanor, daughter of Edw. I. took place by proxy, and was never consummated in consequence of the death of Alphonso; the lady, however, claimed her dower, and the order for it is also on the Gascony Rolls." P. 166.

The existence of ancient hereditary surnames among the poor, retrogrades to periods far more ancient than the time usually supposed, that of Edw. II. The variation of filial from paternal names seems to us rather to imply an exception than a general rule, especially where the surname is local. In great families we may trace hereditary surnames to the Conquest, sometimes (as Ashburnham) to the Anglo-Saxon æra; and in low life we find (p. 169) that the descendants of Purkis, the man who carried William Rufus's body out of the New Forest, after he was slain, still reside in the New Forest, and are still called Purkis.

It would be impossible for us to give an analysis of all the useful information contained in this work, because in making the attempt, it would be necessary to transcribe the whole. To every genealogist, and to every person engaged occasionally in making a pedigree, the information is as indispensable, as knowledge of the road by which he is to go is to a traveller. If he does not attend to it, he may waste his time and his money, and be harassed with disappointment upon disappointment. Because in a commercial country wealth is often acquired by a *novus homo*, it is natural for him and his descendants to have no desire to investigate his ancestry, and yet should, from failure of heirs forward, the inheritance to the property retrograde, how essential is such knowledge to prevent injustice. The recent instance of the Chancery suit concerning the estates of the Tracy family at Sandiwell Park near Cheltenham, is a striking example. We have heard that one gentleman, ashamed of his poor relatives, and knowing that he could have no issue, sent to the clergyman, and begged him to transmit to him by bearer the parish registers. The clergyman, unsuspicious of any design, sent them, and the gentleman cut out the entries of all his poor relatives; and in p. 300, Mr. Grimaldi informs us, that upon the claim of Charlotte Gertrude M'Carthy, in 1825, to the Stafford peerage, suspicions having arisen as to entries in the parochial register, the duplicates were called for, from the Bishop's registry, and the forgery in the originals thus discovered.

A poor man of unquestionable family pretensions once called upon us, to complain of injustice, in not being permitted by a clergyman to consult the parish register, to make out his claim to an estate. Had that claim been substantial, such an unwarrantable prohibition should soon have been removed. All these acts of fraud and injustice grow out of neglect or contempt of genealogy, merely of family Bibles with sufficient blank leaves to

enter the name of all relatives, and register the places of their baptisms, marriages, and burials. Mr. Grimaldi, however, informs us, that there is "now no record of the families of the English nobles but in the fleeting peerages and publications of the day." (p. 260.) The misery which may ensue to rightful heirs from such neglect is obvious; and how often are people who inherit estates, unable to make out a good title, because they know not where their ancestors were baptized, married, or buried. A man is not bound to publish or to expose his or his relatives' family Bibles, and the neglect is inexcusable. In some degree it is a duty which every man owes to his children to have a family pedigree, for a poor relative may make a fortune, and the right heir be ousted, because no claim can be established. We have gone thus far, because an absurd notion prevails that it is ostentatious for a man to have a pedigree, who has no ancestral pretensions; whereas pedigrees are in fact as much family documents as title deeds. We hope that Mr. Grimaldi's book, and these humble suggestions, will bring Genealogy, as a study of real utility, into more repute.

84. *A concise Account of* Tunbridge *School in* Kent, *and of its Founder, Governors, and Masters; to which is subjoined the Scheme for its future Establishment, framed upon the recent Order of the Court of Chancery.* 8vo. *pp.* 76.

THIS account enters into a history of the foundation, and the eminent men connected with it as masters or pupils, among whom are the celebrated Vicesimus Knox, and Daniel Clarke, the great traveller. The account given of the former is this:

"He was educated privately by his father (master of the school), until the age of fourteen, when he was placed in a high class at Merchant-taylors' School, under Mr. Townley. At the age of nineteen he was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford. His exercises at the University were selected for the purity of their Latinity. He was selected to speak in the theatre at the Encœnia, when Lord North was installed as Chancellor. He was an admirable speaker, and on that occasion delivered a copy of Latin verses of his own composition. He remained at Oxford till after he had taken his Master's degree, when upon his father's resignation he was appointed to Tunbridge School. He presided there till 1812, when he retired to London. In the autumn of 1821 (while on a visit to his son, Dr. Thos. Knox, the present master,) he was seized with an inflammation of the intestines, which, after two days of severe sufferings, terminated his life in the 69th year of his age."

We have no faith in that quackery which professes to make scholars in as short a time as pudding, and therefore we observe that the plan pursued in the School is that of Eton,—according to our prejudices, the best.

85. *The Omnipresence of the Deity, a Poem. By* Robert Montgomery. *Second Edition.* Samuel Maunder.

OUR favourable notice of this beautiful performance has been anticipated by public approbation, and by the strength of its own great merit it has ranked itself among the permanent Literature of the nation, in whose language it will be immortal. All that remains for us is, in the first place, to congratulate our readers on that aspect of the times, when a poem written avowedly on a religious subject has been hailed with a welcome little short of enthusiastic, and to offer our brief eulogy of this classical production. The omnipresence of the Deity was an awful topic, to be approached only by a gifted spirit, with a pious confidence in Him whose attribute was the subject, and with the same humble awe with which the first leader of Israel beheld the burning yet unconsumed bush. We are informed that Mr. Montgomery (whom our readers will be pleased not to confound with his distinguished synonym) is a very young man. We may perhaps detect something of this—not in his treatment of the subject, but in an occasional and perhaps involuntary use of words which are scarcely legitimate. Full of his subject, however, his language rises into a sublimity partaking of inspiration, and there is a corresponding force or sweetness, as the Omnipresent is contemplated in His different characters—the soother of misfortune, or the avenger of guilt—as careering in the storm, or stilling the wave. He is described as one who never slumbers nor sleeps—a parading Spirit—

"Felt thro' all time, and working in all space."

And the various modes in which his overruling Providence acts for the happiness and safety of his creatures are beautifully and pathetically depicted.

Perhaps Campbell is the model on whose style Mr. Montgomery has formed his own; there are some of this poet's peculiar phrases evidently in his memory, and passages are almost parodied. Yet there is a striking originality filling the whole, and raising the author to the loftiest rank of poets. We will not overload our notice with extracts. The poem will soon, we predict, have been in the hands of every admirer of what is dignified, chaste, and sublime, and who, unspoiled by the meretricious glare of much of the modern poetry, can appreciate a high religious theme, treated in very classical language, and enriched with very felicitous imagery.

There are other poems of great merit in the volume, which, without further commendation, we cordially recommend to general perusal.

86. *Discourses; translated from* Nicole's *Essays by* John Locke, *with important Variations from the original French.* 12mo. *pp.* 240. Harvey and Darton.

THE existence of these Essays in the hand-writing of that great and good man John Locke, has long been known; but it remained for Dr. Hancock to present them to the public. They are three in number, and are entitled, 1. On the Existence of a God. 2. On the weakness of Man. 3. On the way of preserving Peace. And Dr. Hancock has prefixed an interesting history of the MS. and an account of its contents. Though containing many great truths and important doctrines, and affording a specimen of the philosophical feelings of the age, we think they have been too highly extolled, both by the translator and the present editor. So numerous are the erroneous views, the illogical deductions, and the absurd inferences, as to give rise to a feeling of wonder that the great reasoner should have been induced to think so highly of them. The Essay on the Weakness of Man will particularly illustrate these remarks;—it containing what is really valuable as well as what is trifling and erroneous. But the great fault of this essay is the melancholy tendency which it has to render man insensible to the noble passions and honourable feelings which dignify and exalt our nature—to render him dissatisfied, if not disgusted, with his species and himself, and consequently to sink him almost to the level of brutes. This is in bad taste; it is an execrable feeling resulting from miserable misanthropy, and ought by every one and in every case to be strenuously and energetically condemned.

87. *Poems. By* Thomas Gent. Cadell. Sams. 1828.

MR. GENT'S literary reputation has gained by this publication. He has long been known and admired amongst that class of poets to whom the service of the Muses is a freedom and delight, who strike off happily and often elegantly poetic thoughts and feelings in harmonious and easy verse; and who are frequently better known and relished than the more pretending votaries of Apollo, the poets by profession. Mr. Gent's forte has hitherto been deemed to lie in wit and humour, but, alas! the sad bereavement which he so feelingly and delicately describes, has tuned his lyre to graver themes, and he has shown himself not unequal to the requirement. In many of his serious pieces there is a depth of sentiment, and a grace of expression, showing what a master he is of that transition from 'lively to severe,' which seems essential to the poetical temperament.

The 'Poet's last Poem,' exhibits him again, not indeed forgetting his sorrows, nor drowning his reflection in boisterous merriment, but essaying his early tones, and turning for a moment to his first love. It is too long for extract, but it might have been written by either of the more celebrated wits of the day. The following sketch from life is, we think, perfect of its kind.

"She sat in beauty, like some form of nymph
Or naïad, on the mossy, purpled bank
Of her wild woodland stream, that at her feet
Linger'd, and play'd, and dimpled as in love.
Or like those shapes that on the western clouds [harps of pearl,
Spread gold-dropp'd plumes, and sing to
And teach the evening winds their melody:

How shall I tell her beauty?—for the eye,
Fix'd on the sun, is blinded by its beam.
One glance, and then no more, upon that brow
Brighter than marble shining through those curls,
Richer than hyacinths when they wave their bells
In the low breathing of the twilight wind.—
One glance upon that lip, beside whose hue
The morning rose would sicken and grow pale,
'Till it was waked again by the soft breath
That steals in music from those lips of love.
Wert thou a statue I could pine for thee,
But in thy living beauty there is awe;
The sacredness of modesty enshrines
The ruby lip, bright brow, and beaming eye;—
I dare but worship what I must not love."

88. *Travels in* Buenos Ayres *and the adjacent Provinces of the* Rio de la Plata, *with Observations, intended for the Use of Persons who contemplate emigrating to that Country, or embarking Capital in its Affairs. By* J. A. B. Beaumont, *Esq.* 8*vo. pp.* 270.

THE rule of dealing with foreign uncivilized countries lies in a nutshell; it is to part with no goods but for value received, and not to accept that value as a medium of exchange or payment, unless it is marketable. Previous to any negociation, on shore at least, the manners and customs of that country should be ascertained, at least as far as knowing whether person and property are safe, and whether the native dealer and chapman acts upon principles of integrity, or is compellable so to act, upon easy terms. If none of these circumstances exist, business is of course conducted upon lottery principles, and great risks being run, enormous profits are to be expected, to counterbalance probable losses. Instead of these prudent precautions, such is the ease of manufacturing goods in England, through capital and machinery, that we have heard an officer say that he could buy cloth for a coat cheaper at the Cape of Good Hope, than he could in London. This facility of manufacturing power appears to us to be one leading cause of the enormous speculations which attend our commercial progress; and if speculation was no longer attended with disappointment, it would cease to be speculation. We think it as impossible to stop the progress of speculation, under an enormous manufacturing produce, as to stop an overgorged river from inundation. Disappointment is matter of course; or we may vary the figure, and say that in an overgorged manufacturing river, fish may super-abound, and a greater number be attracted by the bait to the fatal hook.

Setting aside, therefore, the results of incaution, it is impossible to conceive the wonders of this new world. If authors are men of honour, and we never dispute that, till we know them to be otherwise, then we, who are under a necessity to entertain our readers, can confidently say that Sindbad's Travels in the Arabian Nights, present no greater miracles than this new South American world. To mention some. We find their clover growing so high, that men and cattle passing through cannot see each other. (p. 16.) Forests of thistles, like underwood, used for fuel. (Ibid.) Cattle devouring, even to death from indigestion, an earth called *barrero*, a mixture of clay and salt. (p. 23.) Cattle, if they cannot find salted water, nor earth, eating dry bones. (p. 24.) Hedges made of the *tuna* or prickly pear, and *aloes*, as complete fences as a wall bristled with broken glass. (p. 25.) Air-plants, which tied only to iron balconies, blossom and fructify, as if in mould or water. (p. 29.) Muscadel grapes an inch and a half long, as fine in flavour as any in Spain or France. (Ib.) Lions chained up like yard-dogs, and as familiar with their masters. (p. 32.) Water-wolves who burrow on the banks of rivers, and live upon fish. (p. 33.) Lizards (or rather land crocodiles) eight feet long. (p. 39.) Millions of fire-flies bespangling the grass for leagues together. (p. 44.) Worms with heads like serpents. (ib.) And many other curious things in natural history.

People read daily about the re-establishment of the Jesuits in France and Germany. An alarming but indefinite notion is entertained of the effect of their system upon society. With regard to the ignorant, at least, the following account is fitted to enlighten the public mind.

"Both parents and children were uninstructed in the moral duties, but were compelled to endure religious austerities, and practise numerous ceremonies. The strict performance of these ceremonies, and passive obedience to their superiors, were the great duties inculcated. Hence they [the

natives] became singularly docile and stupid; they were almost insensible to the difference between good and bad treatment; and would submit to a gross injury, and receive a kindness, with apparently equal indifference. Motives to enterprise or exertion they had none, and scarcely ventured to think for themselves, even for their natural wants. The consequence was, that soon after the commencement of this system, heartlessness and lassitude paralysed the people, and little further increase took place in the number of towns." P. 12.

In England, fanatics excite the people; the Jesuits benumb them. We like neither system.

The speediest mode of reclaiming savages is the introduction of agriculture. Settlements were formed out of the native Indians, and from these the few agricultural labourers, which are bred in the provinces, are chiefly drawn.

"Like the Irish, these people leave their homes during the harvest season, travel to the south, get in the harvests for the few agriculturists which are met with near the principal towns, such as Cordova and Buenos Ayres, and return to their own country when the harvest is over. Many are induced to remain in these services; but as soon as they have earned and saved as much as will improve their condition at home, such as the means of purchasing a few cattle, nothing will induce them to remain from their country. This attachment to home is strikingly contrasted with their habits in their wild state, which is that of wandering herdsmen and hunters." P. 52.

Infanticide also ensues from ignorance of agriculture. Azara says of a certain tribe of Pampus Indians, that it was extinguished by

"A horrible practice which they had of destroying their progeny, when unborn or afterwards. He says, they endeavour to limit their offspring to one only, and that the one which, according to their age, they think is likely to be the last; but if their last expectation be not realized, they leave themselves childless. The reason which the women gave for a custom so revolting to the common feelings of nature was, that child-bearing injures their shapes, and that it is troublesome to carry children about in their long and hasty excursions; and the same writer adds, that the women of the *Guanas* destroy most of their female children, that the remainder may be more in request, and more happy. For these objects, more than half of their children are deprived of life." P. 57.

If this be true, it is plain that Providence intends man either to be civilized or else enslaved; and that the slave trade, and the perpetual wars of the American Indians and Australians all grow out of the same law. We are perfectly aware how bold a position we are starting, and what horror we may excite among unphilosophical thinkers; but the fact remains the same. Man suffers till he is civilized; and if he did not, he would never be civilized at all; nor could slaves be obtained, if Africa were civilized.

Travellers who confine themselves to what they find on the spot, are sure to provide good books. Mr. Beaumont has furnished the quantity of whole quarto volumes. We wish that we could have given a good account of the *golden* age, expected from the mining speculations; but, alas! it is only poet's gold at present, *solar* gilding of leaves and flowers, blazing picture frames, *et id genus* deceptions.

89. *The Foreign Review, and Continental Miscellany, No. I.* 8*vo. pp.* 350.

WE could almost determine what education any author had received from his manner of composition. A man regularly bred a classic, and uniting Latin and English composition with his construing lessons, will inevitably fall into the style of Greece and Rome, and his sentiment and manner will ever be superior, though his power may be below the *beau ideal* of his taste. There may be great originality and much fine effect in others differently educated (as in Shakspeare), but they will misbehave themselves (if we may so say) in their writing, except they are philosophers, lawyers, or mathematicians. And then there is a tame Aristotelian dryness, only a marble-statue-like perfection in their highest efforts, for want of the beautiful touches of sentiment which animate the best standards of antient disquisition and narrative. Robertson and Hume are most instructive and faultless writers, but Livy and Tacitus are equally so, with the addition of pictures, constantly presented to the eye of the imagination. They are works published with actual portraits and prints in the verbal text.

There certainly is a *beau ideal* in every department of science or art, and there also is a taste which does not rise to it. Wherever this is defective, there will be extravagance; or

what is worse, nationality or locality. But there is no locality in Greek or Roman sentiment or history, or philosophy. The ideas of gods and the actions of heroes as much distinguish their writings as their statues. We must confess that we do not see this feeling of the beau ideal in foreign literature. There are fine things, but disfigured with national follies, extravagances, and distortions; handsome faces perhaps, but with humpbacks and mal-formations.

We will take the articles of this new Review as they occur.

I. BARANTE.—*Histoire des Ducs de Burgoyne.* Here we have a good picture of the political operation of the feudal system. The history consists of

"Great actions and great crimes, the most revolting cruelties, and the most splendid examples of heroism and magnanimity, occurring sometimes in the same person. The principle of honour and of personal fidelity was carried in that age to the highest point of devotion; but we seek in vain for any manifestation of a holier principle; the best and most high-minded men, so they were faithful to their immediate engagement, seemed to care not in what treachery, in what barbarity, in what baseness they were employed." P. 42.

In fact the feudal system was entirely military, i. e. officers despots, and soldiers slaves. We mean not to speak *harshly* in a political construction—of a knave subjugating a host of fools—the roguery of a master lawyer awing a vulgar neighbourhood—but of the indispensable situations which military systems must produce.

ART. II. *Castilian Poetry.* It resembles Greek without dignity, and ballad without simplicity. It is a powdered wig.

ART. III. *Jesuits and Jacobins.* An excellent article, showing that oppression drove a carriage, without greasing the wheels, till it took fire; in plain English, that the aristocratic powers so afflicted the people, that they rose in despair, and found no redress but in demolition and anarchy.

ART. IV. *Werner.* Tragedy and puppet-show—talent and madness.

ART. V. *Foy's Peninsular War.* Able military illustration, with partiality and misrepresentation.

ART. VI. *Niebuhr's Rome.* No man respects Niebuhr more than we do. We have not read the book itself; but, if we understand the article, its intention is to show that the founders of Rome were vagabonds and banditti, and that the ancient Etrurians were Greeks and civilized beings. This may be *novelty* to mere classics. To us antiquaries it is far different. Niebuhr has not the archæological skill requisite for such a subject. It can only be properly treated by such men as Gori, Winckelman, Visconti, and our own Dodwell. Niebuhr makes the secondary points of geography and grammar superior to those of manners and the arts, the first considerations in all ancient history; for of what importance in a history of England would be long discussions about the ancient limits of Devonshire and Suffolk, and whether they pronounced mother *muther* or *mayther*.

ART. VII. *Literary History of Portugal.* This is a *catalogue raisonné.* The article gives no specimens. We have read Camoens; and, comparing our knowledge of that with the account before us, we think that Portuguese is artificial literature, rising at best up to Pope, but never to Milton or Shakspeare.

ART. VII. *The Rural Economy of Switzerland.* It shows the sad consequences of population pressing upon agriculture; viz. subdivisions of property till they drop, as in Ireland, into potatoe gardens. Indeed Ireland is a perfect picture of the natural death of a mere agricultural state of society. The absurd and impracticable idea of legislating celibacy is well exposed. An education which elevates sentiment, and a taste for luxury, which implies expence, are modes that in life above vulgarity at present check imprudent marriages, because people do not like to live in that state worse than they did in an unwedded one. The critic therefore speaks philosophically and truly, when he says, that the labourers themselves can only check their own increase.

"This, however, they will not be disposed or enabled to do, till they are imbued with sounder principles, with greater comprehension of mind, and with less grovelling and narrow views. Then, regarding as indispensable for themselves and their offspring, what they now consider as unnecessary and unsuited to their station, and having their views and their desires so steadily fixed on their well-being as to look beyond their own immediate gratification, they will

deem it equally their duty and their best interest not to marry, till they can see a much greater probability of securing for themselves and offspring the higher and more extended objects of their desire, than they do at present, of obtaining the mere necessaries of life. Then indeed the supply of labourers will diminish, and wages will rise, so as to place the mass of the population much higher in the scale of comfort than they are. But the disposition to act in this manner, to be themselves the curers of the misery by which they are depressed, can only be generated and founded on such a basis of principle, feeling, and habit, as will secure them against every trial or temptation, by the culture of their minds, so as to weaken the influence of the present moment, and to enable them to regulate their conduct, and form their sense of duty, by views of future and permanent interest alone." P. 205.

Some such an effect as this may be produced by the national education.

This article is full of valuable information.

ART. IX. *French, Italian, German, and Danish Novels.* Madame de Stael says that the English enjoy an unrivalled monopoly in novel-writing. Certainly in these we see nothing that is natural, and if so, they cannot be novels. At the same time we have read very beautiful tales in Marmontel, &c., the Shepherdess of the Alps for instance; and what can be said against the admirable Gil Blas? or, as an affecting composition, the lovelorn Werter? Gesner, too, is a delightful writer, and there are others who excel in sweet and beautiful sentiment.

ART. X. *Grossi—I Lombardi alla prima Croccata.* We like heroic poetry, which more resembles the oak grown in the forest, than the flower reared in the hot-bed. Grossi is very artificial.

ART. XI. *Stagnelius — Swedish Poetry.* We do not join in the high character given by our author. We see only a few beauties among a mass of mysticisms and common-place.

ART. XIII. *Present state of Turkey.* This is a luminous exposition of the horrid effects of Islamism—the Devil's methodism.

Among the short reviews are two, which, from their novel and curious information, we shall partially extract. The first relates to the archæological treatises of Visconti, collected by Dr. Labus, of which three numbers have been published.

"No. I. contains the treatise on the Monument of Scipio. The inscriptions upon it are highly interesting. The most ancient, that of Scipio Barbatus, was only found in 1780; the other, that of Lucius Scipio, has belonged to the Museo Barberino since the year 1616. Niebuhr supposes them to be transcripts of the *Neniæ*, or songs in honour of the dead. We wonder that he did not give a correct copy of the inscriptions, as they are but little known. We shall therefore insert them.

Cornelius . Lucius . Scipio . Barbatus .
Gnaivor . Patre . Prognatus . Fortis . Sapiensque — Qoius . Forma . Virtutei . Parisuma
Fuit—Consol . Censor . Aidilis . Quei . Fuit
Apud . Vos-Taurasia . Cisauna . Samnio . Cepit—Subigit . Omne . Loucana . Opsidesque .
Abdoneit.

Honi . oino . ploirume . cosentiont R[omani]
Duonoro . optumo . fuise . viro
Luciom . Scipione . filios . Barbati
Consol . Censor . Aidilis . hic . fuet . a[pud vos]
Hec cepit . Corsica . Aleriaque . urbe
Dedet . Tempestatebus . aide . mereto.

"It is remarkable how nearly the Latin language approached to the Greek at that time, since they wrote, as in the Æolic dialect, *oi* instead of *u*, or *oino* instead of *uno*. Thus Æol. μοισαι—μουσαι. The most interesting dissertation in No. 2, is that on two ancient Mosaics, which represent Πυρομαντεις. Visconti informs us that the ancient Mosaic is infinitely more durable than the modern, because they used simply chalk instead of mastix to glue the pieces together. We learn also that the statue, vulgarly called Pasquino at Rome, is a statue of Patroclus. In No. 3, are contained the Trïopean inscriptions of Herodes Atticus, which are now in the villa Borghese." P. 322.

The second extract refers to Eichhorn's hypothesis of the New Testament.

"There existed, Eichhorn asserts, an original document in the Aramaic language, from which the three first Gospels have been drawn: it contained but a short narrative of the principal transactions of Jesus Christ, from his baptism to his death, not in a chronological order, but composed from communications made by the apostles. This groundwork formed the materials from which those apostles who had an intention to write formed a more complete history.

"The hypothesis has been introduced into this country by the learned divine the Bishop of Peterborough. It has never been abandoned by the author, nor ever been thoroughly refuted. The hypothesis itself, although indeed more specious and dazzling than natural and satisfactory, has had this beneficial result, that it set the theologians not only of Germany, but also

of other countries, at work, and most important and useful researches have been made in consequence of it. On the other hand, this elaborate criticism has unfortunately occasioned in this country the condemnation of German divinity altogether."

We must here close this notice. Irony springs naturally and flourishingly out of strong sense, and both these qualities are the chief ingredients of Scotch criticism. There is, however, a hardness of manner in it, which is a defect,—too great a predominance of bone in the minds, as in the persons of Scotchmen. There is nothing classical, no Greek elegance or delicacy, no ἀφελεια, no Roman dignity, no parading sentences, no oratorical embellishment, no rhetorical figure. Every thing is in the *dry-as-a-stick*, forensic, and mercantile style; nevertheless, there is excellent reason, and certain instruction. The Editor of this Review is evidently a Caledonian, and the work contains a large portion of masterly writing, excellent sense, and occasionally soarings of genius, though somewhat awkward in the use of its wings, very much in the manner of Mr. Irving the Scotch preacher. The following passage is so much in his manner, that we shall on that very account conclude with it. Speaking of Werner's tragedy, called "The Mother of the Maccabees," the Critic says,

"It is a pale, bloodless, indeed quite ghost-like affair; for a cold breath, as from a sepulchre, chills the heart in perusing it; there is no passion or interest, but a certain woe-struck martyr-zeal, or rather frenzy, and this not so much storming as shrieking; not loud and resolute, but shrill, hysterical, and bleared with ineffectual tears. To read it may well sadden us; it is a convulsive fit, whose uncontrollable writhings indicate not strength, but the last decay of it." P. 133.

90. Britton *and* Pugin's *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of* London.

(Continued from vol. xcvii. pt. ii. p. 533.*)*

THE second volume opens with a description of Mr. Greenough's villa in the Regent's Park, built in 1822 from the designs of Decimus Burton, esq. Our readers will scarcely fail to remember, that this is the picturesque and tasteful house in the northern extremity of the park, towards St. John's Wood. In the description which is written by the architect, we meet with the following summary of the difficulties and qualifications of a professor of that art.

"The architect (says he) is continually meeting with obstacles and impediments which rarely become known to the public; and, for want of proper explanations, his works are subjected to criticisms the most unreasonable. The great difficulty for those engaged in this profession, is to please the eye of the critic, and at the same time meet the views of their employers, by also paying strict regard to convenience and economy. Architecture, in this respect, is undoubtedly the most complex of the fine arts, and demands versatility of talent, a combination of genius with common sense, and also taste with practical experience." Vol. ii. p. 1.

In this building Mr. Burton had to accommodate his plans to the reception of the collection of articles of science and virtu made by the tasteful owner, a circumstance which would allow him more scope for display than if he were confined to the drudgery of accommodating numerous domestic apartments in a small space; his building was therefore exempted from the operation of those causes which might have subjected his work to "unreasonable criticism." At the same time we think, that genius (where it exists) is often times displayed in a greater degree in triumphantly overcoming obstacles or impediments which, to inferior abilities, prove fatal stumbling blocks. In the present villa there is a tetrastyle Ionic portico in one front, a bow and colonnade of the Doric order in another, and a splendid hall in the centre of the building, rich in marble columns of the Corinthian order, copied from the finest example in the world, the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. It is astonishing how grand a display of architecture is brought into a house, the dimensions of which, 77 ft. 10 in. by 55 ft. 2 in. are far from extensive. The building does honour to Mr. Burton and his employer, who have evidently gone hand in hand to add another ornament to the Park.

The *Roman Catholic Chapel*, Moorfields, having already been described in our pages, will render any notice of the building here superfluous.

The subject next in order, the *Yorkstairs, Water Gate*, brings us back to Inigo Jones, and the grand and noble style of building introduced by him. This elegant specimen of decorative architecture possesses the merit of consistency. The Tuscan order, rendered

still heavier by the rudest rustic work, is properly used to create an appearance of solidity and strength absolutely requisite in a building made to stand the action of the waters of a river constantly washing its base.

Somerset House, the work of Sir William Chambers, is only remarkable for the convenience which it affords to the various offices concentrated under its roof.

The Strand front, both in its back and principal views, has the greatest pretensions to taste. The Court-yard, with its surrounding piles of building, is as business-like in its appearance as the most common-place personage could wish it to be. The water front is injured by the great height of the basement, in which the architect has introduced two imitations (not improvements) of Jones's water gate; and the want of a suitable centre, the paltry dome, resembling an overturned slop basin, with the poverty-struck pediment below it, are blemishes as great as the surrounding multitude of chimney pots, without possessing the merit of utility, which creates an apology for the latter.

What an opportunity of adding a splendid ornament to the metropolis the architect threw away; and with it the opportunity of handing down his name to posterity with Jones and Wren, by his tasteless idea of building up the water front. If he had adopted Inigo Jones's plan, so successfully applied to Greenwich, and left a view of the distant hills, to be seen through a vista flanked by splendid screens of architecture, he would have raised a building which would have reflected honour upon the metropolis, instead of adding one more to the many common-place edifices which abound in it, and many an admiring passenger would then have paused to survey his building, who now passes the monotonous pile with as little notice as if it possessed no higher claims than its brick and mortar neighbours.

The *Society of Arts* is more remarkable for its utility than its architecture.

The *College of Physicians* in Warwick-lane, one of Wren's designs, has been, from its erection, hid in one of the narrowest lanes of the metropolis, and now that science has followed the march of fashion to the western end of the metropolis, is doomed to undergo a total destruction, or the alternative of degradation to mechanical uses*. The portico, with its vestibule and rotunda, are deserving of a better fate.

Upon *Newgate* and the *Horse Guards* we will not waste many words; utility without ornament is not a sufficient recommendation to induce us to enter into the drudgery of looking at objects so unsightly.

The parish Church of *St. Peter-le-Poor,* in the City, is selected for the novelty of its form and arrangement. It presents the singular example in this country, of a rotunda being applied to an ecclesiastical edifice. The critic will be disappointed who looks for that effect in the building which the form seems to promise; plainness and ornament are not harmoniously blended together, but contrasted in a style far from pleasing. In a situation, however, where the absence of windows is rendered necessary to keep the building quiet during divine service, the circular plan and arrangement, the light being admitted by a lantern, is desirable.

A staircase in *Ashburnham House,* Westminster, forms a pleasing and interesting subject; this specimen was built from the design of Inigo Jones. The principal features are a spacious staircase, consisting of "four ranges of steps placed at right angles one with the other, and as many landings. Its sides are panelled against the wall, and guarded by a rising balustrade. The whole is crowned by an oval dome springing from a bold and enriched entablature, supported by a series of twelve (Ionic) columns." The light and elegant appearance of this pleasing specimen of architecture cannot have justice given it by a description. In the two plates from drawings by Mr. Gwilt, illustrative of this structure, are given a section and plans, and a perspective view; from these a comprehensive idea of the building may be formed, and to the architectural critic the specimen is invaluable as an authority, to shew the state of perfection in which Jones had introduced Italian architecture into this country.

The Churches of *St. George in the East,* and *All Souls, Langham-place,* are specimens of Church architecture at the commencement of the last and present centuries. The first, massive and solid, has a fortress-like character;

* Since writing the above, we have heard that it has been taken by a coppersmith.

the second is as light and elegant as a ball-room. Both these Churches are singular specimens of their respective periods; each has been subjected to criticism, and each founds its principal merit on its originality. They are very properly admitted into this work as buildings which are worthy of no small degree of attention from the originality displayed in the designs.

From the description of *Westminster Hall*, our limits will only allow us to extract a scientific description of the roof by Mr. E. I. Wilson, of Lincoln.

"The angle of the roof is formed on what country workmen still term *common pitch*; the length of the rafters being about three-fourths of the entire span. The cutting off the girders, or the beams which, crossing from wall to wall in common roofs, restrain all lateral expansion, was the first circumstance peculiar to this construction. To provide against lateral pressure, we find trusses, or *principals* as they are technically designated, raised at the distances of about eighteen feet throughout the whole length of the building. These trusses abut against the solid parts of the walls, between the windows, which are strengthened in these parts by arch-buttresses on the outside. Every truss comprehends one large arch, springing from corbels of stone, which project from the walls at twenty-one feet below the base line of the roof, and at nearly the same height from the floor. The ribs forming this arch are framed at its crown into a beam, which connects the rafters in the middle of their length. A smaller arch is turned within this large one, springing from the base line of the roof, and supported by two brackets, or half arches, issuing from the springers of the main arch. By this construction of the trusses, each one acts like an arch; and by placing these springers so far below the top of the walls, a more firm abutment is obtained; subordinate timbers co-operate to transfer the weight and pressure of intermediate parts upon the principals; and thus the whole structure reposes in perfect security, after more than four centuries from its first erection." Pp. 104-5.

The science displayed in the construction of this mighty frame of timber, are worthy the attention of every admirer of what is excellent in art. The finest specimens of ornamental timber-roofs, besides the present, are Crosby Hall, the Middle Temple, Lambeth Palace, Eltham *, Hampton Court, and Gray's Inn Hall; the whole of which read instructive lessons to the roof-builders of the present day, every specimen being as sound as when erected, and in two instances (Crosby Hall and Eltham) defying the united attacks of age, neglect, and wilful destruction.

In the account of the *Mansion-house*, a good story is told of the Citizens' refusal of a design of Palladio's, because the civic parliament, after mature deliberation, discovered that the architect was a papist, and consequently neither a freeman or liveryman, or a member of the Corporation. The judgment displayed by the City in the choice of the architect (Dance), is perfectly in character with the rejection of the Palladian design.

"The man pitched upon, who afterwards carried his plan into execution, was originally a shipwright; and to do him justice, he appears never to have lost sight of his first profession. The front of the Mansion-house has all the resemblance possible to a deep-laden Indiaman, with her stern galleries and gingerbread work. The stairs and passages within are all ladders and gangways, and the superstructure at top answers pretty accurately to the idea we usually form of Noah's ark." P. 121.

The "Noah's ark" is the ball-room of the civil palace, and after toiling up the steep and narrow well staircase on an Easter Monday (an exertion only matched by the ascent to the one shilling gallery of the Theatre), we fear few ever found themselves in a dancing condition, even if the nature of the entertainment allowed of such an amusement. What a loss has the metropolis sustained by the rejection of the Palladian mansion! how appropriate would it have been to its neighbour the elegant Church of St. Stephen; as it is, the City now possesses one of the handsomest buildings in existence accompanied by one of the ugliest, a combination happily to be witnessed on no other spot of equal extent.

The matchless steeple of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, is illustrated by a section and elevation. This has been ever regarded as the happiest of Wren's efforts. With liberal funds at his disposal, the architect had the boldness to challenge a comparison with the proudest specimens of antiquity. Aware he could never excel these masterpieces, he had the confidence to imitate them in a different style of architecture, and the

* How long shall we be enabled to speak of this specimen in the present tense?

present structure hands down to posterity his success. How beautiful are the proportions! how harmoniously does the spire decrease from its base to its finial, without abruptness! Viewed in detail, how delightful are the parts so admirably selected and adapted to their office, without the least discordant feature. Columns, scrolls, trusses, and entablatures, all the constituents and ornaments of architecture, appear to have been as perfectly subservient to the master genius of the architect, as if he had invented them for the use of this splendid composition. St. Bride's spire would have immortalized any man; if Wren's fame had rested on that alone, he would have stood in the first rank of his profession, but the designer of Bow steeple is deserving of a higher place, that which is occupied by original genius alone. It is not surprising that this noble piece of workmanship has met with so few imitators. The design appears too grand for ordinary talent to undertake. The architect of Shoreditch Church has produced a pleasing imitation, but which is still far below the original; it has recently been imitated more closely at Poplar by Mr. Hollis, and at Shadwell by the late Mr. Walters. The latter example, of which a view is given in vol. XCIII. pt. i. p. 201, is the finest imitation in existence. It is far from a copy; in many particulars it shows an original design, in which the architect has kept the mighty work of Sir Christopher in his eye as a model, without descending to a mere copyist. We have dwelt long upon this subject, because we have always admired the steeples of this architect. His fancy loved to rove over untrodden ground, and having only the ancient steeples of the pointed style before him, the construction of similar structures in the Roman style of architecture required an effort of genius almost equal to that which was necessary for the invention of a new species of buildings.

The unfinished Hall of *Christ's Hospital* is introduced. This appears to be the first step towards rebuilding the school in a collegiate style, as far at least as regards architecture. Whatever may be the architect's designs for the whole building, the Hall, as it at present stands, is far from being a perfect imitation of the magnificent Halls of antiquity; the omission of the large windows in the ends of the structure is injurious to the design, and the more so as one of the flanks is entirely destitute of windows. The architect has adopted a style of architecture suited to the period when the school was founded, and which, it is almost unnecessary to add, is far from possessing those claims to admiration which belong to the works of an earlier period of the pointed style. Still, if the whole school should be rebuilt in the style of this portion, Christ's Hospital will present one of the handsomest piles of building in the metropolis.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FINE ARTS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

A large line engraving of the North elevation of *St. Paul's*, has been published by Mr. Gladwin, from his own admeasurements and drawing. The size of this magnificent plate is 19 by 27 inches; and in laboured accuracy and minute developement, it far exceeds all former views of the metropolitan cathedral. Mr. Gladwin assures us that he has paid particular attention to those parts which are circular on the plan or elevation, to the curvature of the ribs on the dome, and to the scientific projection of the shadows.

Mont Blanc.—Bulcock, Strand.

This is a beautiful picture of the

—"palaces of nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity."

It is taken from the vale of Chamouni, and executed with great accuracy and effect, by William Delamotte, whose masterly delineation of the grand and picturesque effects of the lofty range of ice mountains, and the inferior grandeur of the vale, has not suffered in the hands of Thomas Lupton, the engraver.

British Preserves, drawn and etched by S. Howett. Nichols and Son, and T. Griffiths. 4to.

In 36 very beautiful etchings, the late Mr. Howitt has left a very pleasing legacy to the public.

Nothing can exceed the truth and accuracy with which the animals and birds are treated, and the plates are made more interesting from the surrounding appropriate scenery with which each subject is given.

We can most conscientiously recommend this beautiful little volume of prints to every lover of British rural sports.

The Traveller attacked.—Bulcock.

A romantic picture, of the most vivid conception, laid in that country of glens and rocks, the Highlands of Scotland; if we may judge from the costume of the robbers. The traveller on horseback, entering on a wide range of heath, in the dead of night, the moon sinking into rest, is attacked by one man, whom he levels to the ground with his riding stick: but this is no sooner executed, than another comes out from his concealment behind the brushwood, on the side of the road, and against some "hills of stone," and discharges the contents of his pistol at the traveller's back. The flash of light from the instrument, enables us to discern the position of the characters: and the report has scared the timid herd from their repose, who are seen bounding over the wide expanse. This rich and effective picture is engraved by W. Giller, from the production of D. S. Egerton, and has been executed with great care and skill.

Miss Hughes.

Messrs. Moon and Co. have just published a beautiful portrait of this charming singer, engraved by Thos. Jones, from a painting by W. M'Call. It represents her in the character of Reiza, in the opera of Oberon, and is worthy of a place in the gallery of Dramatic portraits.

Interior of a Nunnery, with a girl taking the veil.

This print of one of the most painful and distressing ceremonies in the Catholic Religion, is published as a companion to the 'Interior of a Convent, with Monks at their devotion;" a picture painted by Granet, and in the possession of His Majesty. So highly esteemed was this latter production, when exhibited to the public at the British Institution, and so popular has been the engraving executed from it by Gleadah, that Bulcock, the highly spirited publisher, has procured the companion picture of the same artist, and has now presented it to the world, also richly executed by Gleadah. The religious awe which seems to inspire the female devotees; the resignation of the young girl being professed, who is in the situation of having her lovely locks —the beauteous gift of God—shorn from her to render her a more acceptable offering to her Creator; the assemblage of religious pictures which decorate the walls; the suspended banner; and the burst of light from the curtained windows, create a picture of very powerful interest. The fainting female to the left—a too frequent accompaniment of such scenes—gives an additional pang to what we feel when contemplating such an unnatural seclusion. An account of the effect which such an exhibition produced in 1784, may be seen in Cradock's Literary Memoirs, vol II. p. 51.

Chapel at Luton Park.

Messrs. Carpenter and Son have published the first three numbers of a series of large folio plates, engraved in outline, illustrative of the luxuriantly carved chapel at the seat of the Marquis of Bute, at Luton Park; the most splendid and elaborately executed specimen of private ecclesiastical architecture extant. Each number will contain five prints engraved and drawn by Mr. Henry Shaw, and the whole will be completed in four numbers. The beauty of execution, and the fidelity of detail, reflect great praise on the talents and perseverance of Mr. Shaw.

New Music.

Alice Gray. A plaintive ballad composed with great taste by Mrs. Phillip Millard, and sung by Miss Stephens, whom it is now the fashion to designate as the English Sontag; and by Miss Bacon. The same lady has also set to music the pretty ballad of Sir John Suckling, '*I prithee give me back my heart,*' for the rich and melodious voice of Braham, for whom it is admirably adapted.

The Wasp and the Bee. This delightful lively composition, is the production of Mr. Alfred Pettet, whose volume of Sacred Music we noticed with such deserved commendation in our last volume, part I. p. 340. to which we would refer our readers for some interesting anecdotes of the composer.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, *April* 4.

A premium of 50*l.* will be given for the best dissertation on "The nature and extent of the Hebraisms found in the writings of St. Paul, including the Epistle to the Hebrews."

Ready for Publication.

The fifth and concluding volume of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c. enlarged by the Rev. J. Dallaway, and highly illustrated by engravings.

Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Scots Highlanders; being an account of the Inhabitants, Antiquities, and Natural Peculiarities of Scotland, particularly of the Northern Gaelic parts of it. By James Logan, F.S.A.E.

The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the

Romans; with an Introduction, Paraphrase, and Notes. By C. H. Terrot, A.M.

A Brief Enquiry into the Prospects of the Church of Christ, in connexion with the second Advent of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Hon. Gerrard Noel.

Church Patronage. A Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. &c. By a Son of the Church.

Observations on the Importation of Foreign Corn, with the Resolutions moved by Lord Redesdale in the House of Lords, March 29, 1827.

Four Sermons on Subjects relating to the Christian Ministry, and preached on different occasions. By the Rev. John Bird Sumner, Vicar of Mapledurham.

A Statement relative to Serampore, supplementary to the "Brief Memoir," with an Introduction by the Rev. John Foster.

Part I. of Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages conspicuous in English History, from the Reign of Richard the Second to that of Charles the Second; including some Illustrious Foreigners; containing many passages from important letters. Engraved under the direction of Chas. John Smith. Accompanied by concise Biographical Memoirs, and interesting extracts from the Original Documents. By John Gough Nichols.

No. I. of a New Bibliographical Work, entitled, Corpus Bibliographicum Anglicanum.

A Memoir of Pestalozzi, being the substance of a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, May 1826. By the Rev. C. Mayo, LL.D.

"The Prima Donna," a tale of to-day.

Skelton's Illustration of Arms and Armour. Part XII.

Fosbroke's Foreign Topography, No. IX.

The East-India Gazetteer; containing Particular Descriptions of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, Cities, &c. of Hindostan, and the adjacent Countries. By Walter Hamilton.

An Historical Account of the Origin of the Commission, appointed to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales; and an Illustration of several old Customs and Words, which occur in the Reports. By Nicholas Carlisle, F.R.S. M.R.I.A.

Preparing for Publication.

The History and Antiquities of Filey in the County of York. By John Cole.

History of Parish Registers in England, from their first institution (1538), with the subsequent Statues concerning them. By John Southerden Burn.

A new English Translation, with Notes, of the History of Thucydides. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, M.A. author of the Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacræ, &c. From a specimen of the translation put into our hands, we augur most favourably of this version of the Prince of Historians, as Mr. Bloomfield terms his original.

E. Burton's Description of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Rome, made during a visit to Italy in 1818-19.

Narrative of a Journey from Constantinople to England. By the Rev. R. Walsh, LL.D. M.R.I.A.

The Present State of Christianity, and of the Missionary Establishments for its Propagation in all parts of the World. By Frederick Shoberl, Editor of "The World in Miniature," &c.

An Historical Inquiry into the Rationalist Character, lately predominant in the Theology of Germany. By the Rev. E. B. Pusey.

A succinct Historical Account of the Representation, from the earliest times to the present: The history of every county, city, university, borough, and port in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, returning Members to Parliament, in regard to the Representation: The Law of Elections to the Commons House of Parliament.

The Boarding School and Teacher's Directory; or, the Addresses of the best London Masters in every department of Education, and of the Principal Finishing and Preparatory Seminaries in and near the Metropolis.

A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps, with Additions by the Rev. J. A. Cramer, M.A., and H. L. Wickham, Esq.

A comparative View of the Social Life of England and France, from the Restoration of Charles the Second, to the French Revolution. By the Editor of 'Madame du Deffand's Letters.'

The History of Ireland, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. From authentic documents in the native Irish language, and from rare State Papers. By Lieut. Colonel Keene.

A Translation of 'Conde's History of the Dominions of the Arabs and Moors in Spain and Portugal.' From the French of M. de Marles.

The Juvenile Forget me Not, for 1829, is in preparation, and will appear in November.

A Translation of the chief works of the celebrated Massilon. By the Rev. F. A. Cox, LL.D.

An English Translation of Mauzoni's celebrated Romance, "The Betrothed Lovers," is printing at Milan.

The Consecrated Muse, consisting of Select Poems, by the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, with a Biographical Memoir by the Rev. S. W. Burgess, A.M.

The Second Series of the Romance of History, comprising Tales illustrative of the

Romantic Annals of France, from the reign of Charlemagne to that of Louis XIV.

A Treatise on Physical Astronomy. By Thos. Leeby, A.M.

Algebraic Exercises, being a collection of nearly 1000 new Questions and Problems in Algebra, by Henry Ottley, author of a "Popular Introduction to Algebra," 12mo.

Detraction Displayed, by Mrs. Opie.

Royal Library at the British Museum.

This splendid pile of building, for the reception of the library given to the public by his Majesty, is now completely finished, and the books removed thither. The western front of the building, looking towards Bedford-square, is faced with stone, and the projection in the centre is ornamented with four semi-columns of the Ionic order fluted, and a pilaster at each end, which support a pediment. The cornice, &c. of the order is placed at the top of the wall along the whole of this side wrought in stone. The entrance is at the end of Montagu-place. The first apartment on the right is of very great length, extending to the projection in the centre of the building into which it leads. That part of the room which corresponds with the centre division of the exterior of the building is ornamented on each side with two superb Corinthian columns, the shaft and base of which are of marble very highly polished. The capital of these columns are not executed in the same species of marble, but are variegated and extremely beautiful; they have also a very high polish. The adjoining room is nearly equal in dimensions to the first, beyond which there are two other rooms. The whole of this noble suite of apartments, which are very lofty, are of an equal height, and decorated at the top with an enriched cornice, frieze, &c., which enriches the entire of the rooms. The ceilings are of a most magnificent description, being richly ornamented in a light and elegant manner. The frame-work that supports this ceiling is entirely of iron, which renders the building fire-proof; very strong iron girders are placed at intervals across the walls to support the work. The rooms are lighted by a row of windows on both sides, of equal dimensions, and extending the whole length of the building. The party-walls which divide the apartments are decorated at the angles with double-faced pilasters of highly-polished marble. A broad stone staircase in the entrance-hall leads to a corresponding suite of rooms above, of the same extent as those below, but not so lofty. The ceilings are ornamented in a very chaste style, and light is admitted into the rooms by sky-lights in the roof. The principal part of the roof is of cast iron, covered with copper, having a very slight rise, so that it is not seen from the ground.

Guildhall Library.

The committee appointed to superintend the formation of a library for the use of the Corporation of London, met March 26, R. L. Jones, Esq. in the chair. The principal presents reported were, a complete set of the Journals and Reports of the House of Commons, in 104 folio volumes, the gift of Alderman Wood; and the immensely large Plan of London, by John Roque, in 1749, on canvass, with rollers, tinted, and having the addition of all the new-formed roads, bridges, &c., from the executors of the late Mr. Deputy Wadd. The various purchases included a great number of works on the subject of London and its topography, many of them very curious and of great rarity. One important part of those purchases consisted of a collection of the newspapers published during the quarrel between Charles and his parliament. They connect the civil war period with the restoration, when the London Gazette commences.

Medico-Botanical Society of London.

March 14. At a meeting holden this day, Sir James M'Gregor, K.C.I.S. President, in the chair; his Grace, the Duke of Somerset, President of the Royal Institution, was admitted an Honorary Fellow; the Earl Stanhope, F.R.S.; Sir Alexander Johnstone, F.R.S.; Le Comte de la Garde, John Fleming, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Roupell, Dr. Dunlap, &c. were admitted Fellows. Amongst the presents were a numerous collection of Geographical Essays, presented by M. de Jomard, the Author; Dodonæi Historia Plantarum, 1615, presented by Lord Stanhope; Plantæ Veronenses, presented by Mr. Short; a specimen of the Cashew Apple, by Dr. Barclay, &c. Their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Brazils having signified their desire to become Honorary Fellows, were respectively elected as such. Dr. Barclay, Mr. Lynn, and Dr. Whiting, were elected Fellows. A communication from his Majesty the King of Wurtemburg, addressed to Mr. Yosy, was read, assuring the Society that he had great pleasure in giving directions for the transmission of the medicinal plants in his kingdom for the Herbarium of the Society. A letter was read from W. Harding Read, Esq. his Majesty's Consul-General at the Azores, accompanied by a Catalogue of the plants indigenous to those Islands, with their localities and provincial names. Mr. Frost delivered some observations on Cinchona (a splendid specimen of which was exhibited by Mr. Battley), on a resinous extract of Cubebs, the essential oil of Capaba, an extract of senna, and of Cinchona.

The President having announced that the Anniversary Dinner would be celebrated on Saturday, the 3d of May, at the Thatched House Tavern, the meeting adjourned over to the 11th of April.

College of Physicians.

April 14. The first of a series of evening meetings was held in the elegant room of the Physicians' College. The object of these *réunions* is to afford, to men of science, an opportunity of meeting for the purposes of conversation, and the discussion of matters connected with their pursuits. By way of giving a beginning to the evening, and of affording a subject of conversation, Sir Hen. Halford read a paper on the *tic douloureux*. In this essay he put forward a theory that the distressing malady which was the subject of it is produced either by a deposit of bone out of the natural course, or by an exfoliation of bone, the consequence of some disease or injury. He produced a cranium, in the interior of which a most extraordinary deposition of bone had taken place, and the history of which strongly corroborated the theory for which he contended. The rooms were very fully attended, both by the eminent professors of medical science in the metropolis, and persons of distinction in other professions.

Turkish Libraries.

There are 35 public libraries at Constantinople, one at every imperial mosque. They are built with taste and elegance, and contain from 1000 to 5000 volumes, bound neatly in red, green, or black morocco. Excepting on Tuesdays and Fridays, these libraries remain open to the public at all times of the year. Each library is under the care of three or four librarians (Hafiz Kutub), who spend the day there, and receive most politely whoever enters. Every body is permitted to use what book he pleases, to make extracts, or even copy the whole book, provided it be done in the library; for the rules of these institutions do not allow books to be carried out of the building. At each of these libraries a very exact catalogue of the books is kept, containing the title and subject of every volume. The Sultan's library contains about 15,000 volumes.

British Portraits.

A most extensive assemblage of Portraits of all the most illustrious personages of British history is to be opened to public exhibition on the 1st of May. The catalogue announces it to contain the whole splendid series from which the engravings in Mr. Lodge's admirable work are in a course of publication; and collected, as they have been, from all the most distinguished picture galleries in the kingdom, the exhibition promises to be a source of high intellectual gratification to the literary world.

Rifle Gun.

A rifle gun, on the percussion principle, and a new construction, to fire by means of a spring instead of a lock, has been lately invented by Colonel Miller, of the artillery. Instead of having the stock made of wood, the entire piece is formed of iron, the hinder part of the stock being perforated, in order to render it lighter in the hand. On the right hand side of the stock a strong spring is fixed, by means of a screw; the head of the spring striking against the nipple or head of the touch-hole, on which the detonating cap is fixed preparatory to firing. The spring is provided with a strong pin or pivot, which slides through the stock in the horizontal direction, when the piece is respectively cocked or discharged. The pivot contains a notch, which catches the trigger when the spring is set up for firing, and, by pulling the trigger in the usual way, the spring strikes the cap, and the piece is instantly discharged. The chief merit of this invention is its simplicity and less liability to get out of order; and we hear it may be made for half the price of the common firelocks. Practice alone must, however, determine the value of the invention, though we learn that some very satisfactory experiments were made with this rifle against the ordinary regulation rifle, some time back at Woolwich.

Society of Antiquaries.

April 17. A very full meeting was occupied much beyond the usual hour in discussing Mr. Nicolas's motion, alluded to in our last, the terms of which were as follow: "The Society having learnt from the Report of the Auditors that a sum exceeding 800*l.* has been expended on the publications of the Society, that three or five Fellows, not members of the present Council, be appointed to examine the accounts, in order that the Society may learn whether the statute which provides that no greater sum than 50*l.* shall be paid by the Council has been complied with; and to report the same to the Society." After Mr. Nicolas had introduced the subject in a pointed and animated speech, discussing the various branches of the Society's expenditure, he was met by the Treasurer, Mr. Amyot, with an explicit statement of the various items composing the charges in the Auditor's account: and it was also announced by that gentleman, that the first portion of the 22d volume of Archæologia, and three articles of Vetusta Monumenta, including Mr. Capon's plan of the Royal Palace of Westminster, would be ready for delivery to the Fellows on St. George's day. This public statement of the information required made the proposed committee unnecessary, Mr. Nicolas declaring that the object of his motion had been fully attained. It appearing, however, that the statute for submitting to the approval of the Society at large the payment of sums exceeding 50*l.*, had never since its enaction, seventy years ago, been one of general application or expediency, Mr. Sabine, one of the Auditors of the last

account, moved as an amendment, "That, as it appeared probable that the statutes required revision, it be referred to the Council to do so." This amendment meeting with no objection from Mr. Nicolas or his frieuds, was carried by a majority of 73 to 5.

April 23. This day being that appointed for the election of the officers and council, the former were all respectively re-elected, and to the list of the council were added the names of the Hon. Hugh, Lord Bishop of Carlisle: Francis Douce, Esq.; John Gage, Esq. F.R.S.; Davies Gilbert, Esq. Pres. R.S.; Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S.; George Hibbert, Esq. F.R.S.; Francis Palgrave, Esq.; Henry Petrie, Esq.; Joseph Sabine, Esq. F.R.S.; and George John, Earl Spencer, K.G. LL.D. F.R.S.; in the room of Messrs. Ayrton, de la Chaumette, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, the Bishop of London, Mr. Phillips, Captain Smyth, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Woods. The members retained on the council are, the Earl of Aberdeen, President; Mr. Amyot, Treasurer; Mr. Caley; Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Ellis, Secretaries; Messrs. Gurney, Hallam, Hamilton; Mr. Markland, Director; Dr. Meyrick, and the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynne.

In opposition to the house-list another was printed on this occasion, in which the following were proposed as new members of the council: the Rev. James Dallaway, M.B.; Isaac D'Israeli, Esq.; Rich. Duppa, Esq. LL.D.; *John Gage*, Esq.; *Davies Gilbert*, Esq.; Joseph Gwilt, Esq.; Michael Jones, Esq.; Edmund Lodge, Esq.; N. H. Nicolas, Esq.; and *Henry Petrie*, Esq. (the three in italics being in both lists.) In the names of the old council omitted, the counter-list differed only in retaining those of Mr. Chantrey, Lord Hardwicke, and the Bishop of London, for Mr. Caley, Mr. Carlisle, and Dr. Meyrick. The house-list is stated to have been successful by 103 votes to 22. Mr. Nicolas has since thought it necessary to retire from the Society.

Royal Asiatic Society.

April 19. A meeting was held at the Society's house in Grafton-street, the Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, President, in the chair. A number of presents, chiefly relating to Oriental art and learning, which had been made to the Society since its last meeting, by his Excellency Count Munster, Sir Alexander Johnstone, Colonels Briggs, Todd, Coombes, &c., were exhibited. Colonel Briggs presented models of a set of Indian agricultural implements, and detailed to the meeting their mode of management. In his detail, the Colonel took occasion to observe that he had frequently seen the Indian plough drawn by from 15 to 20 oxen at once. Lieut.-Colonel Pollock, through his brother, the barrister, presented a book containing the despatches of a Burmese general, which excited considerable interest.

SELECT POETRY.

ODE

On the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the late Right Honourable William Pitt, *May* 28, 1827.*

By John Taylor, Esq.

OFT has the patriot Muse essay'd
In homage to Pitt's awful shade,
His public worth to sing;
That worth which propp'd his native state
'Mid threat'ning ills of hostile fate,
And Faction's venom'd sting.

Now to his private worth she turns,
And though she with the subject burns,
Such matchless worth to hail;
Conscious, alas! her feeble power
To such a height must vainly tower,
Where noblest minds would fail.

No selfish impulse warp'd his mind,
To serve the whole of human-kind
Through life his ruling aim;
For, offer'd by a gen'rous band,
Wealth not beneath a Prince's hand,
That wealth he could disclaim.

Mild was his temper, all attest,
With warm accord, who knew him best;
Benevolent, serene,
Save only when at Britain's call,
A patriot fervour, void of gall,
Arous'd his awful mien.

When doom'd by Party to retire,
Nobly aloof from vengeful ire,
And splenetic disgust,
Still anxious for his country's weal,
Her councils he sustain'd with zeal,
To him a duteous trust.

Then, too, his country to befriend,
And Justice in her Courts defend,
He thought the Law to grace,
But then his Monarch, good and great,
Who knew that he could aid the State,
Rais'd him aloft in place.

Here let me stop, illustrious Sage,
And leave to History's faithful page,
To celebrate thy worth;

* This Ode, which forms the twentieth written by the author on the same occasion, was too late for insertion in his printed volumes.

While Britain, from her dauntless coast,
To latest times shall proudly boast,
'Twas She that gave thee birth.

Then raise we now a votive strain,
To hail that honour'd birth again,
Our grateful zeal to show—
His virtues all the good admit,
And while they fondly rev'rence PITT,
Deem Vice alone his foe.

Lines written at P——e, in October 1826, at the bidding of a Lady, from actual and accidental occurrences.

THANKS to my stars!—I steal delight
From every rural sound and sight—
A boy at sixty-seven!
O not a zephyr whispers here,
And scarce a stray leaf flutters sear
From Autumn's touch, and red or sallow,
In sunny lustre, but I hallow,
And hail on earth a Heaven.

Pleas'd as I greet the wild stream dashing,
And down its rock new radiance flashing,—
O may I be forgiven,
If in that sycamore (whose sweep
Of summer-foliage dark and deep
Had screen'd the foamy waterfall,
Its granite bordering fern, and all)
I half salute a Heaven!

I own, if the rude swine that cranch
Their mast beneath thy oak en branch,
Have in their feeding thriven,
I care not:—yet my frolic joy,
An acorn that whisk'd clean away,
And looks so sly, as if to tell,
Not for their tusks it slipp'd its shell,
Hath little marr'd my Heaven.

Lo, where along the grassy turf,
Once smooth, but now like ocean surf,
From hoary moss uneven,
That tree yclept the hyacinth,*
Whose blossoms brush'd yon mould'ring plinth,
Scatters its full ripe nuts so sleek,
As from their prickly prison they break,
I recognise a Heaven.

Shrill thro' the coppice yester-morn,
I heard the joyous hunter's horn;
And now asunder riven,
The beech above my field of flax
Bows to the sturdy woodman's axe;
Its echoes speak the falling tree,
Where ravens' nest no more shall be,—
Such echoes are my Heaven.

And hark!—the broad-wheel'd pond'rous wain
That rings amidst the hollow lane,
By plodding peasant driven;
And far off the quick-clanking mill;
And to his team from yonder hill,
The voice of the monotonous boy—
They are a concert as of joy,
Anticipating Heaven.

See from that crag, which Ambrose Gray
'Midst taunting lads with vain essay,
But erst to climb hath striven,
The plunging of the wanton colt,
Which rapid as a thunderbolt
This moment rush'd by shag pursued,
And neighs and bounds, a colt of blood,
Say, smacks it not of Heaven?

Not that my heart is always light,
My day without a cloud, tho' bright,
My viands without leaven,—
Oft on my sylvan solitude
Some intermeddler will intrude;
But when the lingerer from my door
At length departs, I relish more
My self-created Heaven.

Ah! say not so.—Shall mortal elf
Talk of a Heaven so form'd by self?
O, like a sinner shriven,
May I such weak presumption banish,
Ere yet the scenes of pleasure vanish;
Nor in my day-dreams idly cherish
Attachment to the things that perish,
Nor deem the illusion—Heaven.

"Jeshurun may wax fat and kick,"
But from excess of luxury sick,
"The boy at sixty-seven"
Will droop ere long—perhaps to-morrow,—
And, agoniz'd by pain or sorrow,
Tremble as conscious of offence,
In so much transport ravish'd hence,
And seek a better Heaven! P.

Epigram from Claudian, on a Versifier crippled in his Feet.

ABOUT your feet, one way or other,
Lord! what is all this mighty pother?
You, who your verse so boldly scann'd,
Cry in a passion, "It wo'n't stand!"
This line to run, forsooth, is ill able,
And feebly limps that sorry syllable.
Thus as you hobble, once so stout,
Your verse from you has caught the gout.

Epigram on the monstrous Straw-hats enveloping the Women, 1826.

SAYS *Mun* to *Peter*, "You observ'd last night,
You saw a very curious sight—
Under the pulpit a strange rout
Of women, crying out!
Sure, amidst such a flock of ladies,
The accoucheur's a thriving trade is!"
"Perhaps you take it for a bounce,"
Quoth *Peter*. "Certes," all at once,
Mun said, "and 'tis a fact, I saw
A crowd of women in the *straw!*"

* Our late King used to call the chesnut "the hyacinth tree," from its blossom resembling the hyacinth.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 17.

Mr. Secretary *Peel* moved that the Committee on the TITHES COMMUTATION Bill should be instructed to limit the duration of agreements under it to twenty-one years. He conceived that it would be a great injustice to fix permanently the revenue of the clergy.—Mr. *Bennet* said, the principle sought to be introduced would be destructive to the Bill. It was that false principle by which the Irish Tithe Act was constructed.—The *Attorney-General* opposed the Bill, as tending to effect the perpetual alienation of the income of the Church for a monied payment.—Mr. *Greene* expressed his fear that Mr. Secretary Peel might be biassed by the opinions of his constituents, although no persons were so ignorant of the parochial tithe system as the University of Oxford.—Sir *John Newport* did not think the measure would be found so applicable in England as it had been in Ireland.—Mr. Secretary *Peel* replied, when the House divided—For the amendment 81; against it 29; majority 52.

HOUSE of LORDS, *March* 18.

Lord *King* presented a petition from a clergyman officiating in the colonies of South America, which charged the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel with misapplication of the funds entrusted to their charge. The Noble Lord contended, moreover, that those funds were originally destined for Protestant Dissenters as well as to the Established Church, and ought not to be monopolised by the latter.—The *Bishop of London* replied to the observations of Lord King, and defended the Society; as did Earl *Bathurst* and Lord *Calthorpe*.—The petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved the second reading of his two Bills for amending and altering certain parts of the CRIMINAL CODE, and for amending the Law of Evidence. They were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord *J. Russell* moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for the repeal of the TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.—Mr. *S. Bourne* moved the insertion in the Bill of a declaration, that the party taking office would not use it to the injury of the Established Church of England and Ireland, or of Scotland.—Lord *J. Russell* contended for a total repeal of the obnoxious acts, as he formerly had done. He, however, was willing to submit to the House.—Mr. Secretary *Peel*, in a speech of considerable length, pressed the necessity of such concessions on the part of the advocates of the Bill as should facilitate its progress elsewhere. He strongly advocated an instruction to the Committee to insert in the Bill a Declaration similar in purport to the declaration in Mr. Grattan's Emancipation Bill in 1813.—Mr. *Ferguson* thought the declaration quite unnecessary.—Mr. *Wynn* thought the declaration a healing measure, though he did not expect any proposal of the kind when he voted for the Bill.—Lord *Althorp*, Sir *M. W. Ridley*, and Mr. *Harvey* spoke in favour of the Bill, without objecting to the proposal of Mr. Peel, in so much as it would lead to unanimity.—Mr. *W. Smith* had no objection to the declaration.—After a few words from Lord *J. Russell*, Mr. Peel's motion was agreed to, the Bill was committed, and the clauses agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 21.

Lord *King* moved for the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the expenditure of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Earl *Bathurst* said, he did not think there had been a lavish expenditure of the public money by this Society. His Lordship vindicated the conduct of the Society.—Lord *Goderich* and the *Bishop of London* opposed the motion, which was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 24.

On the House going into a Committee of Supply, Sir *R. Wilson* put some questions to Mr. *Peel*, with a view to ascertain the intention of Ministers respecting Greece.—Mr. *Peel* answered that there was no intention on the part of his Majesty to withdraw from the treaty of the 6th of July, and that no information of any declaration of war or act of hostility by Russia had reached this country; that orders had been given, before the battle of Navarin and since, to blockade all ports of the Morea that were occupied by the Turks, and that before even the existence of the Protocol, which led to the treaty of the 6th of July, intimation had been given to Ibrahim Pacha, that any attempt to carry away any part of the Greek population, to make slaves of them, would

be resisted to the utmost by the English government.

On the motion of Lord *J. Russell*, for an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause transferring the franchise of Penryn to Manchester, the House divided, when there appeared—for it 213; against it 34; majority 179.

March 25. On the third reading of the ANNUITIES BILL, Lord *Althorp* said that Mr. Finlayson had been hardly used in the previous discussion of the Bill. His Lordship explained the principles on which that gentleman had arrived at the conclusion that the country by those annuities would lose about 95,000*l.* a year.—Mr. *H. Gurney* said, like all calculations, Mr. Finlayson's assumed occurrences which were never to occur.—Mr. *Peel* said no one could participate in the benefit of the Act under 35; there was therefore no great chance of survivorships 60 years hence.—Lord *Althorp* said, that many who purchased in 1819 were yet under 59.—Sir *J. Newport*, to show how guarded Government ought to be in granting annuities, instanced the Irish Tontine of 1773, 1775, 1777. Of the three classes which had benefit of survivorship, not one was yet extinct.—Mr. *Monck* said that nothing could be more ridiculous, absurd, or ruinous, than paying off a debt at 80 or 90 per cent. which had been contracted at 62.—After a few observations from Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, the Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 28.

Lord *Lansdowne's* two Bills on the CRIMINAL CODE were read in committee, clause by clause.—The Earl of *Roseberry* objected to the clause which gave up the bodies of criminals for dissection, as narrowing the supply of bodies, by connecting the idea of infamy with the practice. His amendment to this clause, after a few words from Lord Tenterden, was agreed to.—The Law of Evidence Bill was read section by section, and, with some verbal amendments, agreed to.

March 29. The Duke of *Wellington* moved for a return of the Corn Averages of last year, and brought forward his proposed changes in the CORN LAWS. His Grace stated that he would lay before their Lordships the comparative scale of duties to be proposed by his Majesty's Government. That scale had been drawn up with reference both to the Imperial and to the Winchester measures, and it had also been placed in comparison with that of the Bill passed through the other House of Parliament during the last session. The present scale would be found somewhat different from the past, the duties proposed by which were somewhat less in proportion to the respective prices. He was now to state that difference, according to the Winchester measure, between the present scale and that of the Bill of 1827. When corn was at 56*s.* the difference was 1*s.*; when it was 57*s.* the scale was the same; when 58*s.* the difference was 2*s.*; when 59*s.* it was 3*s.*; when 60*s.* it was 4*s.*; when 61*s.* it was 5*s.*; when 62*s.* it was 6*s.*; when 63*s.* it was 7*s.*; when 64*s.* it was 8*s.*; when 65*s.* it was 8*s.*; when 66*s.* it was also 8*s.*; when 67*s.* it was 7*s.*; when 68*s.* it was 6*s.* and so on. Such was the difference between the two scales—the one now to be proposed by Government, and the one proposed by the Government of last year. The Noble Duke then laid upon the table the comparative scale of duties proposed, and of those of the Bill of 1827, in Imperial and Winchester measures. With respect to oats and barley, it was proposed that they should remain in the state in which they were placed by the law last passed. The resolutions were then laid on the table.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, on the motion of Mr. *C. Grant*, the House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration the subject of the CORN LAWS. The Hon. Member said that he proposed at once to repeal those two acts of 1815 and 1816 which support the system of prohibition. Those laws were calculated to cherish much error and mischievous misapprehension on the subject, and have contributed to the creation of separate interests. It was his intention to move, that the scale of last year's duties should continue in the same course until the price should have advanced to 68*s.* and then the duty should be diminished by 2*s.* for every increase of 1*s.* in price, until it reached about 69*s.*; and then (and until the price should reach 71*s.* per quarter) to diminish the duty by 3*s.* per quarter. These were the two scales; at the price of 57*s.* per quarter they agreed; but as they proceeded by different scales of reduction of duty, according as the price advanced, a considerable difference occurred, and in this way:

	s.	*d.*
At from 58*s.* to 59*s.* (the Imp. Q.)	28	8
59*s.* to 60*s.*	27	8
60*s.* to 61*s.*	26	8
61*s.* to 62*s.*	25	8
62*s.* to 63*s.*	24	8
63*s.* to 64*s.*	23	8
64*s.* to 65*s.*	22	8
65*s.* to 66*s.*	21	8
66*s.* to 67*s.*	20	8
67*s.* to 68*s.*	18	8
68*s.* to 69*s.*	16	8
69*s.* to 70*s.*	13	8
70*s.* to 71*s.*	10	8
71*s.* to 72*s.*	6	8
72*s.* to 73*s.*	2	8
73*s.* to 74*s.*	1	

After some observations from Mr. *Whitmore*, Mr. *Bennet*, Sir *T. Lethbridge*, Mr. *Peel*, and Sir *F. Burdett*, the resolutions were put and carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 1.

Lord *Holland* moved the first reading of the CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS Repeal Bill, remarking, that on the first reading of a bill it was not necessary to enter into a discussion of its merits; and the Noble Lord begged to suggest the expediency of not having the Bill read a second time till after the Easter recess. A great number of petitions, praying for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, were presented by the Marquis of *Lansdowne* and other noble Lords.

April 3. Both Houses adjourned for the Easter recess.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 17.

A great number of petitions were presented, praying for the repeal of the TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS; and on the motion of Lord *Holland* that the Bill be read a second time, a long debate ensued. Lord *Eldon* was the only one who spoke against the measure. He said he hoped to God that those who now advocated the repeal might find no reason, at some future day, to regret their success.—The Duke of *Wellington* considered the Declaration proposed by his Right Hon. friend (Mr. Peel) would ensure a security fully equivalent to that which the present laws enforced.—The Bishop of *Lincoln* expressed his opinion that the present laws, as acts of exclusion, could no longer be maintained; and that the Church of England wanted no such defence as the existing laws gave her.—The Bishop of *Durham* was satisfied that no honest man could take the Declaration in any other sense than in that of a promise to support the Established Church; which Declaration, by setting forth the inviolability of the Church, did more good to the Establishment than any other enactment.—Lord *Goderich* said, if the measure passed into a law, the Church of England would present one of the most magnificent spectacles that could be imagined to the admiring eyes of men; and he would add, long might it flourish, dispensing blessings amongst those who believed in its doctrines, admired its ministry, and prayed heartily and forcibly for its permanence.—The Bishop of *Chester*, while he defended the principle on which the existing laws were founded, expressed his cordial concurrence in the Bill before the House.—The Archbishop of *York* spoke in support of the motion, and intimated that the Archbishop of Canterbury concurred with him in opinion respecting the proposed measure. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 14th April, the Keeper of the Seals presented a new project of law to regulate the periodical press, founded on the most liberal principle. By the law, as it now stands, no public journal can be established without the authorization of the Government: this regulation is abolished; by the new law, "Every Frenchman, entitled to the enjoyment of civil rights, may, without any authorization whatever, publish a newspaper or periodical work," on giving security as to his means before publication. The security thus required, and which is tantamount to that given in England for the payment of stamps, amounts to 10,000 francs for a daily paper in the metropolis, 5000 francs for a weekly, and 2,500 for a monthly one.

The electors of Paris have begun to hold meetings under the name of Clubs, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the candidates, and ascertaining, by mutual enquiries and explanations, their political opinions. At one of these meetings there was an assemblage of upwards of 1000 persons. According to the existing laws such assemblies are illegal. The Moniteur, in animadverting upon them, points out their illegality, and enjoins that they be discontinued.

The French Government is imitating England in the publication of quarterly statements of the revenue. They have published the first quarter's statement for the present year, which presents an excess of above twelve millions of francs beyond the corresponding quarter 1827, or about 485,000*l.* sterling. The estimate of the budget calculated on the revenue of 1825, did not carry the excess higher than eight millions.

PORTUGAL.

As we stated in our last Number, the arrival of the Infant Don Miguel has unchained all the disorders and all the passions, pent up in this unfortunate kingdom, and exasperated the national spirit. The English are overwhelmed with outrages in seditious pamphlets; English families who had established their residence in the capital, rich merchants of the same nation, have signified to their Ambassador, Sir F. Lamb, their just fears respecting the spirit of revolt and of civil war, which has been silently

fermented. When Sir F. Lamb remonstrated with Miguel on the extravagance of his conduct and its pernicious tendency, he affected total ignorance of what was going on. His mother has a printing-press, from which she printed off a vast number of Proclamations of an inflammatory nature, which were ready for distribution the moment an opportunity offered. Miguel denied any knowledge of these proceedings, but when our Ambassador pulled one out of his pocket, and *asked Miguel if he could read that?* his confusion was unspeakable. Sir F. Lamb then informed Miguel that he could no longer believe any thing he said, and took his departure. He then invited all the Ambassadors to a conference, and explained his proceedings, of which they all approved, with the exception of the French and Spanish Ambassadors, who left the conference.

All the British forces have now left Portugal; but Sir Frederick Lamb, our Ambassador, deeming it advisable to keep a squadron in the Tagus, for the purpose of ensuring full protection to English property, Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk remains with the Spartiate, 76 guns, Capt. Warren; Pyramus, 42 guns, Capt. Sartorius; Challenger, 28 guns, Capt. Fitz-Clarence; and the Lyra and Falcon brigs; and as a security to the squadron, his Lordship retains possession of Fort St. Julien.

Five students of the University of Coimbra have been sent to prison, charged with having formed a part of a band of assassins who attacked a deputation from the University, on their way to Lisbon, whither they were proceeding to congratulate Don Miguel on his arrival. The deputation, consisting of the superior members of the University, were proceeding in four carriages, when they were stopped by a numerous band of men in disguise (supposed to be students), who deliberately shot one Professor, stabbed another who died on the spot, and had given several stabs to the Dean and Canon of Coimbra, when fortunately a General officer and some horse soldiers, who saw the transaction at a distance, galloped up, and saved the lives of the remainder of the deputation. Five of the assassins were immediately taken, and others were expected to be apprehended.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh states, that a treaty of peace was signed with Persia on the 22d of Feb. It appears that the contest has terminated greatly to the advantage of Russia, as by it she not only gains a considerable addition of territory, but of territory calculated to bring with it many substantial advantages. Two provinces, the Khanats of Erivan and Nakhetchevan, including some valuable salt mines, are added to the Russian empire, and are to form a new province, to be called "The Province of Armenia." In addition to this valuable accession of territory, the Emperor Nicholas has also received a considerable sum in specie for defraying the expences of the contest. Persia has suffered severely in the short contest in which she was engaged.

Immense preparations for the expected contest with Turkey are making in every quarter of the empire, which indicate the determination of the Emperor Nicholas to be prepared for every alternative. He is stated to have 700,000 men under arms. According to an article from Warsaw, containing an account of the Russian forces, the army of Georgia now consists of 75,000; the troops of military colonies of nearly the same number, but of these only 30,000 are effective; the garrisons in different quarters of Europe are estimated at 75,000; the first army, as it is called, cantoned in Courland and Livonia, amounts to about 95,000; the army of the west, on the banks of the Pruth and the Dnieper, to 160,000; the army of the centre, 250,000. According to this statement the whole force of the Russian empire is 700,000 men, of whom 300,000 are ready for action. In 1812, it is said, the army amounted to only 411,000 men.

TURKEY.

Preparations for war still continue: the military preparations are prosecuted with great diligence, and many thousand hands are employed day and night in the arsenal in the equipment of the men of war destined for the Hellespont. The Captain Pacha will go in a few days to the Dardanelles, whither many troops have already been sent, who are trained partly for the land and partly for the sea service, under the direction of American and French officers. The Government directs its chief attention to the defence of the Dardenelles, and spares nothing to make this naturally strong point impregnable. Several attempts which three American engineers had made to close the Dardanelles by chains had indeed failed, but it is intended to place, at a spot where the channel makes a bend, a kind of floating battery, to be fastened to four ships lying at anchor. The castles are also strengthened by new outworks on the land side, and the coasts provided with new batteries, to make a landing impossible. Tahir Pacha is to have the chief command in the Dardanelles, and that part of the Turkish fleet which escaped from the battle of Navarin, and has hitherto cruised off Mitylene, has already arrived in the Dardanelles. Great armaments are also making on the land side; the Seraskier Hussein Pacha is to go in the course of the month to Adrianople, to take the chief command of the regular troops and the militia assembled there. All the artisans that are wanted in an army are pressed,

and the schismatic Armenians employed chiefly as bakers, smiths, &c. A hatti-scheriff of 23d of February, summons the whole population of Constantinople and the environs to arm against the Infidels, so as to be ready to combat at the first signal. A considerable corps of troops is also assembling near Erzerom, to oppose any attempt that might be made by the Russian army in Persia against the Asiatic provinces.

The persecution of the Armenians is the order of the day, and the united Armenian clergy have already left the city. Most of them have embarked in the most distressed circumstances for Venice; many of them who wished to emigrate to Russia, and were not allowed to go by sea, were obliged to take the way of Bucharest. Though the execution of these deplorable measures is enforced with great rigour, and Pera and Galata seem to be almost depopulated, the Porte still affirms that it is merely as a precautionary measure, reducing the Christian population of the capital within certain limits; that it has issued the firman to the Armenian Patriarch, which most strictly enjoins all Catholic Armenians to leave their present residence without delay. This firman declares that all Rayas are forbidden to dwell in the capital, without an express permission from the Sultan; and that if they have been allowed to increase in Pera, Galata, and Scutari, the increase has exceeded all due limits, and such an abuse can no longer be tolerated without endangering the public tranquillity.

It appears that a great part of the population is dissatisfied with the measures of the Sultan. The violation of the annual usages, and the introduction of Christian fashions and reforms, have alienated from him the hearts of all the faithful adherents of Islamism. These ascribe every misfortune that befals the empire to the religious reforms.

ASIA.

The military operations in Western Tartary, or Turkistan, commonly called Little Bucharia, are discontinued, and the imperial army recalled. During the summer campaign of this year the Mohammed rebels were driven back from Akra to beyond Cashgur and the Chinese frontier on the north-west in that neighbourhood. The towns of Yarcand, Koten, &c., which, the preceding year, had fallen into the hands of the rebels, were re-taken by his Majesty's forces; but the chief rebel, a Mohammedan pretender to the throne of Little Bucharia, was not taken. It is, indeed, reported among the natives, that he was returned to the charge with a reinforcement of troops furnished by the Russian Governors on the frontiers. The natives complain of increasing poverty among the mass of the people, and consequently the increase of banditti, some of whom, even in the northern parts of Canton, betake themselves in thousands to the hills and vallies defended by their passes, where they set the government at defiance.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New discoveries are continually taking place. Mr. Cunningham, the Colonial Collector for the royal gardens at Kew, returned to Sydney on the 4th of September, after an absence of nearly six months on a professional tour to the northward. Mr. Cunningham, at starting, made as direct a course as possible to Liverpool Plains, which he found quite parched for want of rain, none having fallen for fifteen months. After keeping many days in a northerly course, through a barren country, to lat. 29 deg., the scarcity of grass for his horses induced him to alter his course more easterly; and between long. 151 and 152 deg., and in the parallel of Mount Warning, the party passed through a succession of fine open forests and rich flats, the principal of which, eighteen miles long, and about three broad, containing 28,000 acres without a tree, he named Darling Plains, after General Darling. Peel Plains and Canning Plains are of greater extent, and partially wooded. A grander country can hardly be conceived than what presents itself to the westward, in 28 and 29 deg. Extensive downs afforded the finest pasturage for sheep, and rich flats, with numerous rivulets, offer every inducement for a speedy settlement. Mr. Cunningham ascertained that the downs are as much as 1500 to 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. C. having explored the country to latitude 28 deg. 6 min., longitude 152 deg. E., the horses having suffered so much from the dryness of the season, it was judged prudent to return, otherwise he would have proceeded further in a north-west direction.

NORTH AMERICA.

Quebec papers represent the public mind in *Canada* as in a very unsettled state. An address to his Majesty has been moved in the Assembly, praying that Montreal may be included in Upper Canada, or that an union of the two Provinces may take place, or that all the British North American Colonies may be united under a Vice-regal Government. The object in including Montreal is to gain a port, at which all imported goods, destined for Upper Canada, might be entered, and the duties collected prospectively.

A new town, called *Columbus*, has been laid out and commenced at the falls of the Chattahochee, in Alabama. The town is laid off in oblong squares of four acres; each divided into eight square lots of half

an acre. Its length, parallel with the river, is one mile and a quarter and 366 yards, and its breadth half a mile and 34 yards. The two streets nearest the river are 165 in width, and the remainder running in the same direction 132 feet—those running to and from the river are 99 feet in width. Suitable squares have been reserved for a court-house and churches, &c. The plain on which the town is laid out is most fertile, and is about four miles in length and one in width, on an average.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A curious phenomenon has lately astonished, and not a little alarmed, the villagers of *Norton*, in Durham. In a field in the immediate vicinity of that place, an aperture in the ground has been discovered, from which a hissing noise issues, louder, as we are informed, than can be imitated by the human voice. It has been examined with some attention by several gentlemen, who have had the earth removed, by digging to a considerable depth around the hole, with a view to ascertain the cause, but without effect. Some of the less enlightened believe the whispers which proceed from the aperture to be hints of an approaching earthquake, while others fancy they can hear, through the fissure, the sound of hammering in the lower regions, and therefore imagine his Infernal Majesty is preparing his armour for a terrestrial campaign. Certain it is that the noise is daily and hourly heard, though the cause has not yet been discovered. We suppose (says the *Durham Advertiser)* it to be occasioned by a rush of some description of gas, with which the earth, in that particular situation, had been overcharged; and, if so, its escape is more likely to prevent, than portend, an earthquake.

As some workmen were removing the ruins of an ancient edifice in a field adjoining Brunswick Terrace, *Brighton*, they dug up a root of the extraordinary size of three feet in length, and ten pounds in weight, and of a shape "to wake the gloomy form of superstition," as it proves to be the plant "whose root shows half a man." It was taken to Mr. Phillips, who pronounced it to be the *Areopa Mandragora*, or Mandrake, so celebrated of old; and he accounts for its having remained for so long a time undiscovered, partly by the unfrequented situation and state of the ruins, but more particularly by its low growth. As it is not a plant of this country, and as there has been no garden or house in the field for many ages, it is presumed to have been lingering on the spot for several centuries, probably since the demolition of monastic buildings by Henry the Eighth, at which time it was held in high estimation by credulous persons. It is generally believed to be the Dudaïm of the ancient Hebrews, and the plant which was so coveted by Rachel.—Mr. Phillips wished to have preserved this singular root, by reinterring it in the new plantations he is forming at Kemp Town, had the parties been willing to dispose of it on reasonable terms.

During a late tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, smoke was seen to issue from the spire of *Edlesborough Church*, in Buckinghamshire, about four miles from Dunstable, and in a few minutes it was ascertained that the electric fluid had set fire to the steeple (which was of wood covered with lead), and thence descended to the interior of the tower and belfry. The molten lead poured down in torrents, and all the bells, except one, fell, red hot, with a tremendous crash. The body of the church was saved, and the flames were extinguished without doing further damage.

As some men were lately employed in sinking a cellar on Mr. Huxley's premises, the south side of Eign-street, Hereford, about nine feet from the surface of the earth they found a tesselated pavement. The square bricks of which it was composed are many of them ornamented with different devices, many of them have green and black vitrified surfaces, and a portion have the arms of our early Saxon kings, and other arms of ancient families, on them, nearly as fresh as when from the kiln. Amongst others are the arms of Egbert and Ethelbert, a *crosse formé Or;* of Edward the Elder, a *crosse formé between 4 martlets Or.* The pavement, it has been ascertained, extends full forty-five feet in length from south to north, but the breadth cannot be estimated. It appears to run to the westward from the spot where the earth has been dug; and down to the tesseræ it is all what is termed "made ground." The pavement must doubtless have belonged to a building of some importance, though no record exists that can lead to a correct conclusion on the subject.

In the stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Thame are often discovered some curious specimens of organic remains. A short time since, three of the vertebral bones and part of the blade bone of some prodigious animal were found imbedded in a stratum of lime-stone. The bones are of immense size; the largest of the vertebral ones measures 28 inches in circumference. These curiosities are now in the possession of a gentleman of Wallingford, and will be

submitted to the inspection of that learned geologist, Professor Buckland.

As some workmen were lately clearing away the foundation of an old malt-kiln at the west corner of the Kiln Garth (preparatory to the erection of a new building), on the premises of Mr. E. Saundars, at Grimsby, they found two human skeletons in good preservation. It appears, from the Antiquarian Researches of the Rev. George Oliver, that on or near that spot there formerly stood a convent of Franciscan or Gray Friars, which was built and endowed at the beginning of the reign of King Edward II., about the year 1303, and is said to have been a royal foundation. This will account for the discovery of skeletons in such a place, a circumstance which would otherwise have appeared very mysterious.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Mr. Secretary Peel has completed one of of the two commissions of Legal Inquiry, which, in pursuance of the address of the House of Commons, it is the intention of the Crown to appoint. The first of these commissions will be instructed to inquire into the practice and pleading of the superior courts of common law; to trace a suit from its commencement to its close; and to consider the best mode of abridging proceedings, abolishing unnecessary forms, and, in short, of saving time and expence to the suitor, and facilitating the general dispatch of business in the courts of law. The five gentlemen whom Mr. Peel has prevailed upon to act as commissioners, are—Sergeant Bosanquet, Sergeant Stephen, E. H. Alderson, esq., T. Patteson, esq., T. Parke, esq.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the years ended on the 5th of April, 1827, and the 5th of April, 1828.

	Years ended April 5. 1827.	1828.
Customs ..... £.	15,864,598	16,569,029
Excise	17,339,580	17,224,318
Stamps	6,238,074	6,479,880
Post Office	1,466,000	1,389,000
Taxes	4,714,842	4,785,683
Miscellaneous	558,030	734,906
£.	46,181,124	47,182,816
Increase ..... £.		1,001,692

It appears that in the Excise during the last quarter there has been an increase of 254,754*l.* over the corresponding quarter of 1827; in the Customs, of 177,191*l.*; in Stamps, 104,740*l.*; in the Post-Office, 4000*l.*; and in Taxes, 17,410*l.*; whilst the only deficiency is under the head "Miscellaneous," which shows a decrease of 19,954*l.*

The venerable building, called *Carlisle House School*, in Lambeth, is nearly demolished. It is removing, to make way for the intended improvements upon the church property near the Archbishop's Palace. A street will run from the Palace New Road, over the site of Carlisle House to Hercules'-buildings.

At the conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest, which had been sitting for nearly six weeks on the bodies of the individuals destroyed by the falling of the Brunswick Theatre, noticed in p. 264, the verdict of the Jury was, "that the said lamentable accident was caused by the hanging of heavy weights improperly to the roof—that the weights, so improperly hung, were so placed by the orders of the proprietors—that many warnings were given to the proprietors—that sufficient indications of failures appeared of which Mr. Carruthers was cognizant, which ought to have been sufficient to induce a prudent man to have closed the theatre until the danger apparent from such indications had been provided against. The Jury returned as a *deodand* the substances which moved to, and caused the death of, the aforesaid persons."

A new Report has been made by Mr. Jacob to a Committe of the Privy Council, on the subject of the Agriculture and Corn Trade of the Continent. His inquiries tend to show, that countries which grow corn cheap cannot export it on such low terms as may have been supposed. The bad state of the roads in some of the states which he visited, made it impossible for the farmer to remove more than half an English load of grain, by the same means which would here suffice to carry a whole one; and the slow rate of travelling, and the consequent expence for horse food, necessarily add considerably to the price of the commodity before it can be put on ship-board. In 1825, he states that there was a general belief that over-production was universal, and this, too, at a time when almost all the places he traversed had but little stock on hand.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

King's Theatre.

April 15. Rossini's opera, *The Barber of Seville*, was performed at this theatre, when the celebrated singer, Mademoiselle Sontag, appeared for the first time before a London audience. The house was completely filled. Her singing of the airs is of the highest order. Her voice is a first-rate soprano. Her style of singing is, owing to the extraordinary facility with which her voice is naturally gifted, more florid than that of any other singer in Europe; and her musical taste is highly cultivated.

Drury Lane.

April 7. The Easter piece was a one-

act melo-drama, by Mr. Barrymore, called *The Dumb Savoyard and his Monkey.* The latter character was a very clever imitation of Mazurier, by Master Wieland; but the piece, on the whole, was of a very inferior character.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 7. An Easter melo-drama, by Mr. Pocock, entitled *Tuckitomba, or the Obi Sorceress,* was produced. It was founded on an incident, as the bills stated, which happened in the island of Jamaica, in the year 1765. The scenery was very splendid; but the piece was quite unworthy the expence bestowed upon it; it has, in fact, been played to empty houses, and only maintained a run for a very few nights.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 17. Wm. Jane Stott Wilson, to take the name of Stott, in lieu of that of Wilson, and the arms of Stott, as grandson and sole heir expectant of Thos. Stott of Quebec, esq. Paymaster of the 4th R. Veteran Batt.

Feb. 14. Anne, widow of the Rev. Chas. Justinian Raynsford, of Powick, co. Worc. to take the name and arms of Sheldon, in compliance with the will of her maternal uncle, Thos. Sheldon, esq.

Feb. 23. Sam. Lesingham, of Upton-upon-Severn, esq. and Lucy his wife (sister to Mr. Raynsford above-named) also to take the name of Sheldon.

March 19. The Duke of Devonshire, K.G. to wear the Imperial Russian Order of St. Andrew.

March 20. 58th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Mackenzie, to be Col.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Chas. Colville, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius.—Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, to be Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance of Great Britain and Ireland.

March 25. The Hon. F. R. Forbes, to be Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna.—J. H. Mandeville, esq. to be Secretary to the Embassy at Lisbon.

March 27. Lieut.-Col. John Macra, K.C.H. knighted.—9th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ronald Ferguson, K.C.B. to be Col.

April 1. Garrisons—Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth.

April 2. The Right Hon. James Ochoncar Lord Forbes, to be High Commiss. to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

April 7. 1st Dragoons, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hans Allen, to be Paymaster.—3d Foot, Major Roderick James Maclean, to be Major.—8th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Geo. Cathcart, 57th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—57th Foot, Lieut.-Col. James Allan, to be Lieut.-Col.—69th Foot, Major Henry Gillman, 3d Foot, to be Major.—73d Foot, Capt. John Y. Lloyd, to be Major.—84th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Archibald Macalester, to be Lieut.-Col.

April 14. Staff Lieut.-Col. Lord Chas. Fitzroy, to be Inspecting Field-officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

The Earl of Morton is elected a Representative Peer of Scotland, *vice* the Earl of Kellie, deceased.

Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir C. Paget, to be Commander on the coast of Ireland, *vice* Rear-Adm. Plampin.—Comm. Sir R. Grant, to be Capt. of the Tyne; Lieut. P. Gostling, Commander of the Hussar.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Anglesey (County).—Henry Paget, esq. commonly called the Earl of Uxbridge.

Dumfries (County).—Vice-Admiral Sir W. Johnstone Hope.

Old Sarum.—The Right Hon. Stratford Canning, of Albemarle-street, *vice* Josias Du Pre Alexander, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sudbury.—John Norman Macleod, esq. *vice* John Wilks, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Radnor (County).—The Right Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, *vice* Walter Wilkins, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. —— Bayly, to be Dean of Lismore, Ireland.

Rev. W. Canning, Canon of Windsor.

Rev. C. Wodsworth, Preb. in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. G. A. Montgomery, Preb. in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. G. W. Atkinson, Barham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Barker, Great Abington V. Camb.

Rev. W. Bond, South Petherton V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Brotherhood, Rothwell V. co. Northampton.

Rev. H. Brougham, Tullow R. co. Carlow.

Rev. Mr. Butler, Thwing R. co. York.

Rev. J. Dene, Bittador R. Devon.

Rev. C. Dowdeswell, Becley V. Worcestersh.

Rev. J. Drummond, to the Church and Parish of Forgandeny, Argyllshire.

Rev. Alex. Ferguson, to the Church of Tobermory, Perth.

Rev. H. Fowle, Durrington P. C. Wilts.

Rev. J. R. Glass, to the Church at Inch, co. Moray.

Rev. C. J. Gooch, South Cove R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Herring, Great Broxted R. Essex.

Rev. F. P. Hodges, Tarrant Rawston R. Dorset.

Rev. S. H. Langston, Aston Sandford R. Bucks.
Rev. A. Mac Gillivray, to the Church at Strathey, co. Sutherland.
Rev. N. M'Lean, to the Church of Ardal, Argyllshire.
Rev. T. Marriott, Stowell R. Somerset.
Rev. H. Mortlock, Farthingston R. co. Northampton.
Rev. Dr. G. S. Penfold, new Marylebone District of Trinity R.
Rev. J. Rudge, Hawkchurch R. Dorset.
Rev F. Severne, Abberley R. co. Worcester.
Rev. H. J. Shackleton, Plumstead V. Kent.
Rev. R. Shaw, united livings of Dunmore, Mocullee, and Kilmodum, Dublin.
Rev. D. Stewart, to the Church of Kinlochspeldie, Argyllshire.
Rev. G. Trevelyan, Treborough R. Somerset.
Rev. R. Walpole, Christchurch R. London.
Rev. C. Webber, Amport V. Hants.
Rev. R. Williamson, to the Church of Croich, co. Ross.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. V. Bayne, Head Master of Warrington School, Lancashire.
Rev. J. Edwards, Head Master of Bury Free Grammar School.
Rev. J. O. Hill, Head Master of Monmouth Grammar School.
Rev. E. G. Monk, Master of Newport Grammar School, Essex.
Rev. S. Wasse, Master of Sherburn Grammar School.
Rev. H. Worsley, Principal of the new College School near Exeter.
Rev. J. S. Henslow to be Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and the Rev. Wm. Whewell, Fellow of Trinity College, to be Professor of Mineralogy, *vice* Henslow.

BIRTHS.

March 20. At Berlin, her Royal Highness the consort of Prince Charles of Prussia, a son.——At Little Burstead Rectory, Essex, the wife of Capt. H. Fothergill, a son.——21. At Kempston, near Bedford, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Dawson, a dau.——23. At Belgrave, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Rd. Stephens, a son.——In Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Jersey, a dau.——26. At Aberdour Manse, Fife, the wife of Dr. Bryce, a son and dau.——27. In Southampton, Henrietta Catherine, wife of Chamberlayne Acherley, esq. a dau.——30. At Cecil-lodge, Cheshunt, Herts, the wife of Col. Osborne, a dau.

Lately. At Naples, the wife of John Mitchell, esq. late M.P. for Hull, a dau.

April 6. At Ewhurst-park, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir D. Hill, a dau.——7. At Clapham-rise, the wife of Mr. Ald. Farebrother, a dau.——10. In George-st. Hanover-sq. the wife of Geo. Bankes, esq. M.P. a son.——In Upper Wimpole-st. the wife of G. Arbuthnot, esq. a dau.——At Weymouth, the wife of Col. Mansel, C.B. a son.——12. At Brighton, the wife of W. Ryves, esq. of Ryves Castle, a son and heir.——13. In Berkeley-sq. Mrs. Henry Baring, a son.——15. Lady Lyndhurst, a dau.——18. In Wimpole-st. the wife of Edw. J. Rudge, esq. a son.——At the Rectory-house, Woodstock, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Mavor, a son.——20. In Montagu-place, Russell-sq. the wife of J. H. Turner, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 15. At Bedford, Lieut. Geo. Wm. Malin, 13th Light Inf. to Louisa, dau. of S. Sharman, esq. of Bedford.——20. At St. Marylebone, Wm. Malton, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-place, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Kidd, esq.——At Dartford, the Rev. Robert Cobb, Rector of Burmarsh, in Kent, to Harriet, only dau. of R. Cooke, esq. of Dartford.——21. Capt. Litchfield, R.A. to Sarah Eliz. eldest dau. of the late John Buckley, esq. of Ashford Hall, co. Salop.——24. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Harwood, esq. of the Madras Army, third son of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield, to Olivia Halliday, second dau. of J. Crooke, esq. and granddau. of John Crosse Crooke, esq. of Kempshot Park, Hants, and of New Norfolk-st. Park-lane.——25. At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Campbell, Madras Cavalry, eldest son of Robt. Campbell, esq. Director, E.I.C. to Grace Eliz. second dau. of T. Bainbridge, esq. of Queen-sq. and of Croydon,——27. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Chas. Bowyer, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, to Eliz. second dau. of Thos. Clarke, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.——At St. Stephen's, Coleman-st. the Rev. Thomas Clowes, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Josiah Pratt, Vicar of St. Stephen's.——At Edinburgh, Robt. Marsham, esq. Warden of Merton College, Oxford, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham, to Lady Carmichael Anstruther, widow of the late Sir John Carmichael Anstruther.——At St.

Mary's, the Rev. Edw. Bather, Archd. of Salop and Vicar of Meole Brace, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Butler, D.D. Archd. of Derby, and Head Master of Shrewsbury School.——28. At Bromley, Kent, R.S. Battiscombe, esq. to E. R. Alicia, only dau. of the late Percivall Potts, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.——29. At Edmonton, Capt. Tim. Curtis, R. N. to Rebecca Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. Curtis, bart. of Culland-grove, Southgate.——At Brighton, Edw. Rich. Northey, esq. of Woodcote, near Epsom, to Charlotte Isabella, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Anson, M.P. ——At Melksham, Col. C. S. Fagan, C. B. of the Bengal Army, to Eliz. Jane, third dau. of Geo. Moule, esq. of Melksham.—— At Warblington, Sir Geo. Garrett, of Gatcombe-house, near Portsmouth, to Mrs. Pearce, widow of T. Pearce, esq. E.I.C.—— At Bath, Capt. Jackson, to Fanny, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Muttlebury, C. B.——At Edinburgh, James Anstruther, esq. younger son of Col. Anstruther, to Marian, only dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, bart. of Elie-house, Fife.——At Goodnestone, Kent, the Rev. Western Plumptre, Rector of Eastwood, Notts, to Eleanor, dau. of Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone Park.

Lately. At Bristol, Robt. Bruce, esq. son of Gen. Bruce, Frenchay, to Martha Hayfield, of Downend.——Thos. Eyre Poole, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Poole, E.I.C. to Caroline, only dau. of the late Chas. Stephens, Esq. of Devonshire.

April 7. At All-Souls, Langham-place, Lieut.-Col. Marlay, C. B. only son of Mr. and Lady Cath. Marlay, grandson of the late Earl of Lanesborough, and nephew of the Earl of Belvidere, to Miss Tisdall, only dau. of the Countess of Charleville and the late James Tisdall, esq.——At the British Consul's Chapel, Bourdeaux, Alex. Lane Oswald, esq. to Alicia, eldest dau. of the late W. Fivey, esq. of Loch Brickland, co. Down.——At Knaresboro', Wm. Wainman, esq. of Wood Hayes, Cheshire, to Jane, dau. of Thos. Atkinson, esq. of Upper Montague-street.——Charles Shore, esq. 2d son of T. Shore, esq. of Nottington, Dorset, to Seley, 3d dau. of J. Blandy, esq. of Lirkinholt, Hants.——8. At Badminton, Gloucestershire, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, Thos. H. Kingscote, esq. of Kingscote, to Lady Isabella Somerset, sixth dau. of the Duke of Beaufort.——Lieut. Chas. Robert Malden, R.N. to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Cole, Rector of West Clanden, Surrey.——At St. Lawrence's, Isle of Thanet, Lieut. Geo. Sayer, R. N. to Roberta, dau. of the late Robert Curling, esq. of Sandwich.——9. At West Ham, the Rev. James Weston Harding, Vicar of Sulgrave and Bodington, Northamptonshire, to Ann, dau. of Sawyer Spence, esq. of Upton, Essex. ——Lieut.-Col. Taylor, 9th Inf. to Sophia, second dau. of J. Barton, esq. of Swinton. ——10. At St. Pancras, Lieut. Chas. Inglis, R.N. eldest son of Comm. Chas. Inglis, R.N. to Joanna Harriet, second dau. of the late John Chas. Lucena, esq. Consul-gen. from Portugal.——At Gedling, co. Nottingham, Lieut.-Col. H. Huthwaite, Bengal Army, to Miss Ann Eliz. Beaumont, niece of the Rev. T. Beaumont, of Bridgeford-hill.——The Rev. B. D. Hawkins, to Sarah, only dau. of Robert Hopkins, esq. of Tidmarsh, near Reading.——At Bartlow, Lieut.-Col. Francis Le Blanc, to Eliz. Harriet, second dau. of the late Thos. Porter, esq. of Rockbeare House, Devon.——G. Stone, esq. of Taunton, to Julia Lucy, dau. of the late Capt. Smith, 98th Foot, and grand-dau. of Lieut.-Smith, R.A.——12. At St. James's, the Hon. Major Massy, brother of Lord Massy, to Eliz. youngest dau. of the late Edw. Homewood, esq. of Maidstone, Justice of the Peace for the county.——At St. Pancras, Robert Steuart Ruddach, esq late Capt. 19th Lancers, to Jemima Hannah, dau. of the late Chas. Godfrey Hoffman, esq.——At Mynpourie, Frances Jane Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. S. P. Bishop, E. I. C. to Dr. Alex. Chalmers, M.D.——At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Col. Brown, of Amwell Bury, Herts, to Mrs. Beville, of King-st. Portman-sq.——At Linton, Kent, Chas. Wykeham Martin, esq. eldest son of Fiennes W. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, to Lady Jemima Isabella Mann, only dau. of the Earl of Cornwallis.——Geo. Mar, esq. of Bedford-place, to Martha, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Johnston.——14. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Joseph, only son of Edw. Vere, esq. of Croydon, to Ellen Sarah, second dau. of James Hansard, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq.——15. At St. George's, J. W. Patten, esq. of Bank Hall, Lancashire, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Col. Patten Bold, of Bold.——At Southwick, the Rev. S. Butler, to Mary Ann, third dau. of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park.——At Clutton, Somerset, the Rev. S. Weston, of White's-hill, Gloucestershire, to Mary, second dau. of T. Broadribb, esq.——At Compton Dando, Mr. W. Smith, of Publow, to Miss Pointing.——At Bristol, the Rev. J. S. Ridout, Rector of Langton Long, Blandford, to Jane, second dau. of the late James Foster Knight, esq. of Anderston.——17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. W. Norris, Rector of Warblington, Hants, to Grace Agnes, dau. of John Adair Hawkins, esq. of Great Marlborough-st.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. Wayte, esq. of the Highlands, near Calne, Wilts, to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Finniss, esq. of the Mauritius. ——19. At Allesley, W. Robertson, esq. eldest son of Col. Robertson Macdonald, of Kinlochmoidart, Inverness, to Sarah Adams, eldest dau. of James Beck, esq. of Allesley-park, Warwick.

OBITUARY.

Earl of Haddington.

March 17. At Tynninghame, in East Lothian, aged 74, the Right Hon. Charles Hamilton, eighth Earl of Haddington and Lord Binning and Byres.

His Lordship was born July 5, 1753, the eldest and only surviving son of Thomas the fifth Earl, by his first wife Mary daughter of Rowland Holt, of Redgrave in Suffolk, esq. and widow of Mr. Lloyd.* In 1778 we find him Captain of the grenadier company of the Duke of Buccleugh's fencible regiment. On the 30th of April 1779, he married Lady Sophia Hope, third daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun, and aunt to the present Earl. He succeeded to his father's titles, May 19, 1794. In 1804 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Haddington, and he retained that office until 1823, when the Marquis of Tweeddale was appointed on his resignation. In 1807 he was elected a Representative Peer of North Britain; but he only sat for one Parliament, to the dissolution in 1812.

His Lordship was not a political character; although his son Lord Binning (lately raised to the British peerage by the title of Lord Melros, and now Earl of Haddington,) has for many years borne an active part in politics. The Earl was greatly addicted to agriculture, and much improved and embellished his patrimonial possessions. On his estate at Tynninghame, he planted upwards of 1000 acres of timber, which flourishes almost to the sea-beach.

By Lady Haddington, who died in 1813, his Lordship had no other child but his successor before mentioned; and who, by Lady Maria Parker, whom he married in 1802, has no family.

Major-Gen. Lord F. Bentinck.

Lately. At Rome, aged 46, Major-General the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, C. B. Colonel of the 58th regiment; brother to the Duke of Portland.

His Lordship was born Nov. 2, 1781, the fourth and youngest son of William Henry, the third and late Duke, and K. G. by Lady Dorothy Cavendish, only daughter of William fourth Duke of Devonshire, K.G. He entered the army in 1797 as an Ensign in the 32d regiment of foot, from which he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 24th dragoons. He served in Ireland during the year 1798; and in 1799 with the combined Russian and Austrian army in Italy. He afterwards became a volunteer in a regiment of Austrian light dragoons; was at the battle of Novi, the siege of Alexandria, &c., and in 1800 at the battle of Marengo, and blockade of Genoa. In 1801 his Lordship returned home, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. He received a troop in the Queen's light dragoons, Oct. 19, 1799; was subsequently placed on half-pay; and from thence exchanged to full pay in the 52d foot. He was next appointed to a Majority in the 45th; and the 21st of April, 1804, Lieut.-Colonel in the latter corps. He exchanged to a company in the first foot guards, Jan. 31, 1805. In July 1806, he embarked for Sicily, and returned home in January 1808; in September following he went to Spain, and returned in 1809; in July 1809, he went with the expedition to Walcheren, and came home in September following. He received the brevet of Colonel on the King's birth-day in 1813; he succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 1st foot guards, July 25, 1814; attained the rank of Major-General, Aug. 12, 1819; and he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 58th only a few months before his death.

Lord Frederick was for some years a member of the House of Commons. He was returned for Weobley at the General Elections in 1812, 1818, and 1820; and in 1824 for Queenborough.

Lord Frederick married, Sept. 16, 1820, Lady Mary Lowther, third daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G. and by her Ladyship has left a son, born July 9, 1821, and named George-Augustus.

Hon. Wm. Fred. Wyndham.

Feb. .. At East Lodge, Brighton, aged 64, the Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, youngest brother to the Earl of Egremont.

He was born April 6, 1763, the fourth son and youngest child of Charles the late and second Earl of Egremont, by the Hon. Almeria Carpenter, only daugh-

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* The Earl had a half-sister by his mother's first marriage, who was married firstly to John Earl of Rothes, and afterwards to Bennet Langton, esq. the well-known friend of Dr. Johnson.

ter of George second Lord Carpenter, and sister to George Earl of Tyrconnel. His father being then Secretary of State, and his mother Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber, both their Majesties were sponsors at his baptism. He was for some years Minister at Florence. On the 21st of July 1784, he married Miss Frances Harford, natural daughter of Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore; and by that lady had issue, 1. George-Francis, now a Captain R.N. and who in the event of his uncle's having no children, will succeed to the Earldom; he married in 1820 Jane, third daughter of the Rev. William Roberts, Vice-provost of Eton; 2. Frances, married in 1809 to William Miller of Ozleworth Park in Gloucestershire, esq.; 3. Laura, married in 1812 to the Rev. Charles Boultbee; 4. Julia, died in 1811; 5. William, born at Florence in 1794, and died an infant. Mr. Wyndham married secondly, Julia de Smorzewska, Countess of Spyterki.

BARON DE HOCHEPIED.

March 25. Aged 67, Lieut.-General George Baron de Hochepied, late Colonel of the 103d regiment, formerly M.P. for Stockbridge, and stepfather to Earl Grosvenor.

This officer, whose style was General Porter, until he obtained in 1819 the Royal licence to assume the title of Baron de Hochepied (granted to his maternal great-grandfather in 1704, by the Emperor Leopold I.) was son of Sir James Porter, F.R.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and author of several works on the East. He entered the British service as Cornet in the 4th dragoons, March 11, 1777. He exchanged to the first troop of horse-guards, May 30, 1780, in the following August obtained a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, and in June 1783 a company in the then 89th. In 1784 he was reduced to the half-pay of the latter regiment. In 1794 he received the brevet of Major, and in August that year he was appointed Colonel of the late 117th regiment, which he had raised jointly with General St. John. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, Jan. 1, 1800, and in 1803 was appointed Brigadier-General on the Portsmouth district, upon which staff he remained until he received the brevet of Lieut.-General on the King's birth-day in 1813; he attained that of Lieut.-General, April 25, 1808. He was appointed Colonel of the 2d garrison battalion, Jan. 2, 1813, and Colonel of the late 103d foot, Jan. 12, 1814. He also for some time commanded the Stockbridge volunteers.

Col. Porter first sat in Parliament for Stockbridge in 1793, having been successful in petitioning to the House against the members who had been returned, sixty-three of the voters being reported guilty of bribery. He was re-elected without opposition at the seven following General Elections in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820. He retired soon after the latter date. In September 1802 he married the dowager Countess Grosvenor, who died scarcely two months before him in the present year. (See our number for February, p. 188.)

ADM. SIR R. J. STRACHAN, BART.

Feb. 3. In Bryanstone-square, after a short but severe illness, aged 67, Sir Richard John Strachan, sixth Baronet of Thornton, co. Kincardine, Admiral of the Blue, and G.C.B.

Sir Richard was born in Devonshire, Oct. 7, 1760, the eldest son of Patrick Strachan, esq. Lieut. R.N. by a daughter of Capt. Pitman of the same service. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of Sir John Strachan, a Post-Captain, R.N. Dec. 28, 1777.

Like his immediate connections Sir Richard entered early into the naval service. His first promotion was into the Actæon, one of the old 44s upon two decks; and he then became third Lieutenant of the Hero 74, one of the Comm. Johnstone's squadron in the affair at Porto Praya. He was afterwards first Lieutenant of the Magnanime 64; and of the Superb 74, the flag-ship of Sir Ed. Hughes, by whom he was made a commander in the Lizard cutter, at Bombay, in 1782; and further promoted to the Naiade frigate, captured from the French. His Post commission bears date April 26, 1783.

After the termination of the American war, Sir Richard obtained the command of the Vestal, of 28 guns, and was ordered to convey the Hon. Charles Alan Cathcart, younger brother to the present Earl, on an embassy to China. The Ambassador was in a bad state of health when he embarked at Portsmouth, and continued to grow worse daily until the ship's arrival in the Straits of Banca, when he died. Sir Richard afterwards carried General Meadows to his government at Bombay; and during his continuance in the East Indies, distinguished himself on several occasions in supporting the British commercial rights, which would otherwise have been injured by interlopers under neutral colours, countenanced by some French frigates, as well as by the Governors of the Garrisons belonging to that station. In Nov.

1791, whilst cruizing off the Malabar coast, in the Phœnix frigate, he fell in with la Resolu, of 46 guns, convoying two country vessels, supposed to be laden with stores for Tippoo Saib, with whom we were then at war. Sir Richard Strachan determined to search these vessels, but the French Captain thought proper to object; and an action commenced, which was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides, until the Phœnix had 6, and la Resolu 25 killed, besides many wounded on both sides. The Frenchman now struck his colours, and Sir Richard performed his first intentions of examining the vessels, which however did not justify any further detention. The Commander of la Resolu then insisted on his ship being considered a prize, which Sir Richard, with great propriety, refused; but he towed her into Tellicherry Roads, from whence she was afterwards sent to the French settlement at Mahé.

Sir Richard Strachan returned to England soon after this event; and, on the commencement of the war with the French republic, was appointed to la Concorde, of 42 guns and 257 men, when he joined a squadron of frigates on the coast of France, under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren. At day-break on St. George's day 1794, this squadron, consisting of the Flora, Arethusa, Concorde, Melampus, and Nymphe, being to the westward of Guernsey, discovered four French ships standing out to sea, one of which was la Resolu, Sir R. Strachan's former antagonist. Comm. Warren, fearing that the enemy might escape into port, made the signal to engage as they came up, and by this means cut them off from their own shore. The battle was maintained on both sides with great resolution for three hours, when la Pomone and la Babet struck to the Flora and Arethusa. La Concorde continued to pursue the others, and at length got near enough to receive and return their fire. It was Sir Richard Strachan's intentions to endeavour to disable the sternmost of the enemy's ships, leaving her to be picked up by the Melampus and Nymphe, which were also in pursuit, and to push on for the headmost; but this ship bore down, and closed to support her consort, at the same time raking la Concorde with great effect. Sir Richard Strachan continued to engage them both with much gallantry; but finding that the day was far advanced, and little prospect of being assisted by the other British frigates, which rather dropped astern, and his main topmast being so badly wounded that he expected it would fall over the side, by which accident the enemy might have escaped, he came to the resolution to secure that ship which was the nearest to him, and, by a skilful manœuvre, having changed sides in the smoke, he prevented the other either from annoying him or giving assistance to his friend. They continued in close action from twelve till a quarter before two, when the Frenchman ceased firing, and hailed that he had surrendered. The prize proved to be l'Engageante, of 38 guns and 300 men, between 30 and 40 of whom were killed, and 12 wounded. The other frigate, la Resolu, after firing a few shot, made sail and got off. In the evening, the masts of l'Engageante fell overboard, and it was with some difficulty, and great exertions, that those of la Concorde were prevented from sharing the same fate.

Soon after this event, Sir Richard Strachan obtained the command of the Melampus, of 42 guns, and his enterprising character being duly appreciated, he was selected for a separate command on the coast of France, where he was aided by the gallantry and skill of Sir W. Sidney Smith. On the 9th of May, 1795, being at anchor in Gourville Bay, Jersey, he discovered thirteen sail of the enemy's vessels running along shore. The British squadron immediately weighed, and chased them under a small battery, which was soon silenced, and twelve of the vessels, abandoned by their crews, taken possession of. The other escaped round Cape Cartaret. They consisted of ten transports, laden with naval stores, escorted by an armed brig and lugger. On the 3d July following, the Melampus, in company with the Hebe, also captured, off St. Maloes, six out of thirteen French vessels laden with military stores, convoyed by a ship of twenty-six guns, two brigs, and a lugger; one of the brigs, la Vesuve, of four twenty-four pounders and sixty men, was also taken.

In 1796, when Sir W. Sidney Smith was taken prisoner in a vessel captured by the boats of the Diamond, Sir Richard Strachan succeeded him in the command of that fine frigate, and continuing in her till February, 1799, made several captures. He was then appointed to the Captain, of 74 guns, in which ship he assisted at the capture of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, and served during the expeditions against Quiberon and Ferrol, in the summer and autumn of 1800. He was afterwards employed in the command of a small squadron, cruizing off the western coast of France, where he distinguished himself by his assiduity and perseverance, in annoying the enemy's trade, cutting

off the supplies intended for the Brest fleet, and keeping their small armed vessels in check.

During the temporary suspension of hostilities that followed the treaty of Amiens, the subject of this memoir commanded the Donegal, of 80 guns; and on the renewal of the war, he was employed off Cadiz, watching the motions of the French ships in that port. On the 25th of November, 1804, he captured the Amphitrite, a Spanish frigate, of 44 guns, bound from Cadiz to Teneriffe. Having overtaken that vessel, after a chace of some hours, Sir Richard acquainted the Spaniard that, in compliance with his Admiral's orders, he must conduct his vessel back to Cadiz, and that he allowed him three minutes to comply without force. After double that time had elapsed, an engagement ensued, which lasted about eight minutes, when the Amphitrite struck her colours. During this short action, the Spanish commander was killed by a musket-ball, a signal punishment for his obstinate contumacy. The Donegal, about the same time, captured another Spanish ship, with a cargo worth about 200,000*l.* In March following, Sir Richard's affairs requiring him in England, he exchanged into the Renown, which had been ordered home.

In the spring of 1804, the deceased was nominated a Colonel of Marines. About July, 1805, he was appointed to the Cæsar, of 80 guns, and entrusted with the command of a detached squadron. On the evening of the 2d of November, being off Ferrol, he fell in with four French line-of-battle ships that had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, but it was not before day-light on the 4th that the advanced frigates of Sir Richard Strachan's squadron could arrive within gun-shot. A little before noon, the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails and form in a line on the starboard tack. At noon the battle began, and continued till half-past three, when the enemy's ships being no longer manageable, struck their colours, thus completing the destruction of that fleet, in engaging with which Nelson lost his valuable life. They proved to be the Formidable, of 80 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Dumanoir le Pelley, the Duguay Trouin, Mont Blanc, and Scipion, of 74 guns each. The British squadron consisted, besides the Cæsar, of the Hero, Namur, and Courageux, 74s, and the Santa Margaritta, Phœnix, Revolutionnaire, and Æolus frigates, the whole of whom came into action. The loss sustained by the enemy was immense; the Mont Blanc alone had 159 killed and wounded, the Scipion 111, M. Dumanoir le Pelley was wounded, and Capt. Trufflet, of the Duguay-Trouin, slain. The English had only 24 killed and 111 wounded. Five days after this action, Sir R. Strachan was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; and on the 29th of January, 1806, was made a Knight of the Bath. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Soon after, he was detached with his flag on board the Cæsar, to the coast of America, in pursuit of a French squadron, commanded by Adm. Villaumer, one of whose ships, of 74 guns, foundered in a hurricane, and another of the same force was driven on shore and destroyed by the British.

After his return, Sir Richard was employed in the blockade of Rochefort until the summer of 1809, when he assumed the command of the naval part of the expedition destined for the occupation of Flushing, and the destruction of the French ships of war, arsenals, &c. in the Scheldt. This armament consisted of thirty-seven sail of the line, two ships of 50 guns, three of 44, twenty-four frigates, thirty-one sloops, and five bombs, besides gun-boats and other small craft, together with 40,000 troops, under the orders of the Earl of Chatham. The unfortunate issue of the Walcheren expedition is well known.

On the 3d of July, 1810, Sir Richard Strachan was presented, by the Corporation of London, with a sword and the freedom of the city, which was voted to him for his achievement off Ferrol in 1805. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the 31st of the same month, and became a full Admiral July 19, 1821. He was also allowed a pension of 1000*l.* for his services.

Sir Richard Strachan married, in 1812, Miss Louisa Dillon, by whom he has left some children.

GENERAL FANSHAWE.

Feb. 22. At Warsaw, aged 72, Gen. Fanshawe. He was by birth an Englishman, and had attained the rank of Colonel in the British army before entering the service of Russia, under the reign of the Empress Catherine II., in the year 1785. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General by Paul, in 1800, and was appointed in the same year General-in-chief and Governor-general of Kieff. By the Emperor Alexander he was removed to the Government of the Crimea, and obtained from both Emperors several decorations. In 1812 he served as volunteer under the Duke of Wurtemburg at the blockade of Dantsic, and at the termination of the campaign

he returned to St. Petersburgh, where he was named a Senator, and received an *arende* in consideration of his long services. His declining health obliged him to solicit from the Emperor Alexander the permission of visiting some foreign watering-places; but every attempt of art to prolong life proved vain, and after a painful and protracted illness, he expired at Warsaw, leaving behind him five sons, three of whom are in the Russian, and two in the British service.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALAN CAMERON.

March 9. At Fulham, at a very advanced age, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K. C. B. Colonel of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

By birth a Highlander, in heart and soul a true one, in form and frame the bold and manly mountaineer, he early acquired considerable influence in his native glens. Ardent and persevering in whatever he undertook, when the American war began he devoted himself enthusiastically in his country's cause. Unfortunately, however, when on detached service, he was taken prisoner of war, and immured, vindictively, for nearly two years, in the common gaol of Philadelphia, under the plea that he had been engaged in exciting the native tribes in favour of Great Britain. In attempting to escape from a confinement so much at variance with the usages of war, Sir Alan had both his ancles broken and shattered, and he never perfectly recovered from the painful effects of those injuries.

Sir Alan was subsequently placed upon half-pay as a provincial officer, but, aroused by the alarms and dangers of 1793, he, principally by his personal influence over the minds of the Highlanders, in little more than three months, patriotically raised the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. In accomplishing this, no burthen was thrown upon the public. Sir Alan Cameron defrayed the whole expence out of his own private funds, no bounty-money whatever having been drawn from government; his officers, also, were taken from the half-pay list, nor was any promotion upon that occasion allowed. In August that year, Sir Alan was appointed Major-Commandant of this his clan regiment; and in January, 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the same. At the head of his regiment, during the latter year, he joined the army in the Netherlands, under the late Duke of York.

In 1795 Sir Alan proceeded to the West Indies, then powerfully menaced. Very severe losses were there sustained by his regiment, and the brave soldier had the mortification of seeing the remnant of his corps draughted chiefly into the 42d regiment. Sir Alan, therefore, returned home. So sensible, however, was his late Royal Highness of the value of his services, that he was immediately commissioned to raise the Cameron Highlanders anew, which, by unceasing exertion, and considerable pecuniary sacrifices, he proudly accomplished in little more than six months, notwithstanding the advanced period of the war.

In 1799 Sir Alan again served with his regiment on the continent, under his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, whom he ever proudly considered as his best benefactor. In the battle of Bergen-op-Zoom, Sir Alan was twice severely wounded.

In 1800 Sir Alan Cameron served in the expeditions to Ferrol, Cadiz, &c.; and, in 1801, at the head of his brave men, he shared the dangers and glories of Alexandria, and endured the hardships and perils of the Egyptian campaign.

In 1804 Sir Alan and the officers of his regiment, in the course of only a few months, and solely by recruiting, raised a strong 2d battalion of 800 rank and file for general service. He was rewarded, in consequence, with the rank of Colonel, on the 1st of January, 1805. In the descent upon Zealand, Sir Alan, by the order of Lord Cathcart, took military possession of Copenhagen, at the head of the flank companies of the army. In 1808, Sir Alan accompanied his gallant countryman, Sir John Moore, as Brigadier-General, on the expedition to Sweden; and in 1808, to the Peninsula. Advancing from Portugal with reinforcements, he was placed in a most critical situation by the sudden and unexpected retreat to Corunna; nevertheless, he succeeded, undergoing great fatigue and enduring great privation, in marching his force, which had been considerably augmented on its route by convalescents and stragglers, in safety to Lisbon. This force is generally considered very materially to have assisted the Duke of Wellington in the successful attack which his Grace soon afterwards made upon Soult, at Oporto.

At the battle of Talavera, Sir Alan had two horses shot under him, when he took post by the colours of one of the regiments of his brigade; and, throughout that arduous and eventful day, never, indeed, were energy and gallantry more conspicuously and effectively displayed. He wore a medal for his services on that occasion.

The action at Busaco was the last in which Sir Alan Cameron was engaged. He commanded a brigade in which his

own regiment, present with him, bore also a part; extreme ill health then compelled him to retire from the active service of his country for ever.

On the 25th of July, 1810, Sir Alan was appointed a Major-General; after the peace a K.C.B.; and on the 12th of August, 1819, he was made a Lieutenant General.

A great sufferer in body from severe infirmities contracted by continued exposures and fatigues on service, Sir Alan, nevertheless, lived to an advanced age. But he was doomed to see his family drop around him—his youngest son, when his aide-de-camp, early in the Peninsular campaign, from privations and fatigues—his eldest, when leading on the immediate advance of the British army at Fuentes d'Onor—his nephew and his orphan grandson, both of whom perished from the baneful effects of West India service: the former was he who, holding only the rank of lieutenant, bravely led on the Cameron Highlanders at the battle of Waterloo, when all his superior officers had been either killed or wounded. Of his own immediate male kindred, Sir Alan has left only one son, Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, who, until the close of the war, when the corps was disbanded, commanded the 2d battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, and who followed to the grave the remains of his veteran parent.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LAYE.

Jan. ... Lieut.-Gen. Francis Laye, Colonel of the fifth battalion of Royal Artillery. This officer received a second Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Artillery in 1771; and in 1773 embarked with a detachment of artillery for New York, from whence, in 1774, he proceeded to Boston. On the 17th of June, 1775, a detachment of two Captains, two Lieutenants, of which this officer was one, with two companies of Royal Artillery, were attached to the division of the army ordered, under Major-Gen. Howe, to the attack of the Americans entrenched upon the heights of Bunker's Hill. The two Captains and the Lieutenants were wounded and carried off the field; Lieut. Laye received a severe contusion on the thigh, but remained in command of the artillery, and had the honour to receive the thanks of Major-Gen. Howe. He was at Boston during the whole of the time it was besieged, was in the several actions at Staten Island and Long Island; at the taking of New York, and in the actions upon that island; at the battle of White Plains, and the attack and taking of Fort Washington, where he was attached to the 42d Royal Highland regiment with two battalion guns. He was in the several actions in the Jerseys, and upon the expedition to the Head of Elk; at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, &c.; in the action at Monmouth Court-house in the Jerseys; was upon the expedition, under the orders of Lt.-Gen. Leslie, to Virginia, and afterwards attached in command of the detachment of artillery with the army under Lord Rawdon. In 1781, at the battle of Caraden, he was most severely wounded, and received the thanks of Lord Rawdon, and was particularly named in the Gazette. On account of the severe state of his wound, he was ordered by the Medical Board to England, having served in America from 1773 until 1781.

He was, from 1783 until 1786, upon command at the Island of Jamaica, and afterwards joined the army under the Duke of York at Dunkirk. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Windward and Leeward West India Islands, and was upon the expedition and taking of the islands with the combined naval and military forces under the orders of Adm. Duckworth, and the late Gen. Trigge, upon which service he received the thanks of Gen. Trigge, and was named in the Gazette. Having served the allotted time of his command in the West Indies, he was relieved, and returned to England. He was subsequently employed in command of the Artillery in the northern district, and upon the staff as Brigadier and Major-General in North Britain. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1804, of Major-General in 1810, and of Lieut.-Gen. in 1819.

COL. SIR CHARLES SUTTON, K. C. B.

March 26. At Bottesford, near Belvoir Castle, in the rectory house of his uncle the Rev. Charles R. Thornton, of a sudden attack of apoplexy, aged 53, Colonel Sir Charles Sutton, Knight Commander of the Bath and of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword.

He was the eldest son of the late Admiral Evelyn Sutton, of Screveton, near Bingham, and nephew to Mrs. Manners Sutton, the lady of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was appointed an Ensign in the 3d foot guards in July, 1800; Lieutenant and Captain, 1802; Captain of the 23d foot, 1803, Major in the same regiment, 1807; Lieut.-Col. in the army, 1811; in the 23d, 1813; in the Portuguese service, 1814; brevet Colonel, 1821. As commander of the 9th Portuguese regiment he served with the Portuguese army in the several battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Sa-

lamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Toulouse, and at the siege of Badajos, being attached to the famous third divison under the command of the veteran Sir Thos. Picton, in sharing whose triumphs he frequently obtained the warmest approbation of the Duke of Wellington during the whole Peninsula war, and for his services was presented with a cross and three clasps.

He had been for a short time on leave of absence from an important charge in the Island of Zante, and was on a visit to his mother and sister, with whom he had been conversing cheerfully on his return from hunting, apparently in perfect health and spirits, when after retiring to his room to dress for dinner, he fell, and expired instantaneously.

LIEUT.-COL. HIGGINS.

Lately. At Ashburton, in Devonshire, Lieut.-Col. Charles-Thomas Higgins, of the Bengal establishment.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in 1799, Ensign Aug. 27, 1800, and arrived in India in December following. He was raised to a Lieutenancy Feb. 21, 1801; joined the European army in August that year; and in Sept. 1803, proceeded, with the flank companies, to the grand army, under Lord Lake. He was detached in Feb. 1804, from head-quarters to Gualior, and was at the capture of that fort and town. In April he was removed to the 22d regiment, and was, during the whole of the troubles in the Dooaub, constantly employed in surprising parties of the enemy; and received the repeated thanks of commanding officers for his conduct and success on that service. In April, 1805, he was appointed to the Staff of a party, under the late Major Thomas Harriott, which accompanied the Collector to enforce the payment of the revenue from refractory zemindars. In June this detachment joined a large force, under the late Lt.-Col. Richardson, formed for active service during that month, and endeavoured to carry the fort of Toorkaponah by storm, but was repulsed, by unforeseen accidents, with very heavy loss, nearly all the Europeans at the guns being destroyed. This officer had the honour of being selected to command the false attack, and was severely wounded in the right elbow, which incapacitated him from further service until 1807, and rendered his arm useless. The force in the fort subsequently endeavoured to escape, and about 800 were cut up in the retreat. He next proceeded in a command of a detachment, to settle the newly-acquired territories in the Hurrianeh district. He joined Lt.-Col. Ball's force, sent to reduce the fortified town of Bhowanny; and was present at its attack and capture, when the enemy lost nearly 3000 men. In Jan. 1810, he joined Col. Martindell's force, embodied for service in Bundlecund, but no active operation took place, and the detachment returned in May.

In May, 1811, he proceeded with the expedition to Java; after its reduction he joined the Resident at Amboyna; and during two years filled various civil and military offices; he returned to Java in 1813, and was nominated to the judicial line at the Residency of Cheribon. In Nov. 1816, he commanded the first battalion 22d, which formed part of Col. Adam's division, denominated the Nagpore subsidiary force stationed at Hoosinjabad.

In Nov. 1817, he marched at six hours notice to Nagpore; arrived there a few hours after the attack of Seetabuldie, having marched 67 miles with two hours halt, besides 25 miles the same morning, averaging nearly 100 miles in 60 hours. The whole of the baggage was left to the mercy of the villagers and the enemy, no officer or man being permitted to take a single article but what they had on their backs. To add to their miseries, part of them had their families with them; Major Higgins had a wife and four children with him, who were proceeding to Nagpore, as the only place of safety in the whole district; words are inadequate to describe the horror and wretchedness of their situation, at the expectation that the females and children must be destroyed, and under which impression the force had to proceed two nights and a day in bitter cold weather. On the 14th Dec. Gen. Doveton, joined with two divisions of the Deccan army, and assumed the general command. The force moved down on the 16th at day-break, and carried, after a severe action, all the enemy's camp, and 87 pieces of canon. Major Higgins was Brigade-Major to the Brigadier commanding the cavalry brigade during the action.

DR. HOOK, DEAN OF WORCESTER.

Feb. 5. At the Deanery, Worcester, aged 55, the Very Rev. James Hook, D.C.L. Dean of Worcester, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Vicar of Bromsgrove and Stone, Worcestershire, Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Dr. Hook was the eldest son of Mr. James Hook, the celebrated musical composer, and brother to Mr. Theodore Hook, the now eminent novelist and political writer. He was of St. Mary

Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1799, B.C.L. 1804, D.C.L. 1806. Of a similar taste with his father and brother, he was in his youth the author of an opera entitled, "Jack of Newbury," and a musical entertainment called, "Diamond cut Diamond." The dates of these productions are 1795 and 1797, but they were never published. Having been introduced to the society of his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, he was appointed his private Chaplain, and a Chaplain to the late King; and by his amiable manners and agreeable talents so ingratiated himself with his royal patron, that he is known to have been honoured with his particular personal regard. In May, 1797, being then Vicar of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire (a Crown living), and Chaplain to the Earl of Guilford, he was presented by the King to the Rectory of Saddington, in Leicestershire; and on the 1st of the following month he was married, at St. James's, Westminster, to Ann,* the second dau. of the late Sir Robert Farquhar, Bart. M.D.

In 1802 Mr. Hook resigned Saddington for the rectory of Epworth, a Crown living in Lincolnshire; and in the same year he published "Anguis in Herba, a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England and her Clergy, as a caveat against the misconstruction of artful and the misconception of weak men, on the subject of a Bill about to be brought into Parliament for the revisal of certain Statutes concerning Non-Residence, &c. &c." The object of this excellent pamphlet, inscribed by the author to "the sober sense of his Country," was to expose the designs as well of the Methodist as of the enemy then more immediately dreaded, the Jacobin and Infidel. See it fully reviewed in vol. LXXII. ii. 636—642. In 1807, Dr. Hook was appointed by Bishop North to a Prebend in the Cathedral of Winchester. In 1812 he published, in 8vo. "A Sermon preached at St. George's, Hanover-square; with a Correspondence between Earl Grey and the author on the subject of it." The Earl had taken objection to some position advanced in the discourse with regard to concessions to the Roman Catholics; and had animadverted with some severity on the preacher; but the latter vindicated himself in a manner well becoming his profession and his reputation.

In 1814 he was preferred, by Bishop Tomline, to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon; and in 1816 he published in 4to. with an Appendix and Notes, his very able Primary Charge (reviewed in this Magazine, vol. LXXXVI. i. 434). In 1817 he was presented, by the King, to the Rectory of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, and to the Vicarage of Candover Preston, in Hampshire, by the Dean and Chapter of Winton. In 1818 he preached, at St. Paul's, the Anniversary Sermon for the Charity Children, and which was soon after published (see Review in vol. LXXIX. ii. 234). In 1825, on the promotion of Dr. Jenkinson to the see of St. David's, he was appointed Dean of Worcester; and in the same year he was presented to the two livings which he held at his decease, to the Vicarage of Bromsgrove by the Chapter of Worcester, on the death of Dr. Wingfield, and to that of Stone by the King, on the death of Dr. Plumptre.

The remains of Dr. Hook were interred on the 12th of February in a vault constructed in the south aisle of Our Lady's Chapel, at Worcester. The Lord Bishop, the Archdeacon, and several Prebendaries, formed part of the funeral procession.

REV. DR. MARLOW.

Feb. 16. At the President's Lodge, St. John's College, Oxford, in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. President of that Society, Rector of Handborough, Oxfordshire, and Prebendary of Canterbury.

He was the only son of the Rev. Mich. Marlow, M.A.,* and the last male descendant, in a direct line, of a very ancient family of the same name, which has been established in this country for some centuries. By his mother, whose maiden name was Kent, he was nearly related to Sir Charles Eagleton Kent, Bart.; his father having been presented to the Rectories of Freston and also Lackford, in Suffolk, by the first Baronet of that name. He was also distantly related, on his mother's side, to the most honourable family of Hertford, and likewise to that of Cholmondeley, whose maternal ancestor, the celebrated minister Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford), procured for his father the Vicarage of Nazing, Essex, on the presentation of the Crown, which he afterwards resigned.

Dr. Marlow was born near London, in Nov. 1758. He was educated at Merchant-taylors School; from which he was elected to a scholarship at St. John's

* A younger sister was married, in 1807, to the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, the present Rector of St. Mary-le-bow, and son of the late Archdeacon of Colchester.

* This very amiable and benevolent clergyman died Feb. 1795; a brief memoir of him is given in vol. LXV. p. 173.

College, in the eighteenth year of his age. He was admitted actual Fellow in 1779; he took the degree of B.A. April 5, 1780, that of M.A. Feb. 11, 1784, and became B.D. April 1789, being the Vicar of St. Giles's, in the suburbs of Oxford, and public tutor of the College. In March, 1795, he was unanimously elected President of St. John's, and presented by the Society to the Rectory of Handborough, near Woodstock. He took the degree of D.D. March 24, 1795; he served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University during four years, namely, from Michaelmas term 1798, to the same term 1802, having been nominated by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, by whose recommendation he was preferred to a Prebendal stall in Canterbury in 1808. He was nominated one of the select preachers of the University in 1805, and again in 1817; he was likewise a Delegate of Accounts, one of the Commissioners of Sewers, and, in conjunction with the present Dean of Exeter, Curator of the Sheldonian Theatre.

Few persons will be more sincerely regretted than Dr. Marlow. In private life he was one of the most amiable, kind-hearted, and benevolent of men, gentlemanly in his manners, liberal in his ideas, and generous and hospitable to the last degree. He was an accomplished scholar, and not less popular than efficient as a College tutor; and in his public capacity, both as the President of a large Society, and for a time the head of the University, he was distinguished by the urbanity of his manners, his readiness of access, and the anxious desire he always evinced of performing the duties that devolved upon him in the mildest and most acceptable manner. As a preacher he was held in high esteem by the best judges, and deservedly so; for his delivery, although plain and unaffected, was pleasing and impressive, his style elegant but perspicuous, and his doctrine such as became a scholar and a Christian divine, learned without affectation, pious but devoid of enthusiasm.

It is impossible to do justice to the character of the late President, since his talents and his virtues were of that unobtrusive kind which are ill calculated for display, and could be known and estimated only by his friends; but by all these he will be long and sincerely lamented.

A portrait of Dr. Marlow, engraved by J. W. Reynolds, esq. from a painting by T. Phillips, esq. R.A., has just been published; its size is 20 inches by 14.

WALTER WILKINS, ESQ. M.P.

March 17. In London, aged 87, Walter Wilkins, esq. of Wallsworth-house, Gloucestershire, and Maeslough-hall, Radnorshire, and for 32 years M.P. for the latter county.

This gentleman passed the early part of his life in India, whence returning many years ago, he purchased large estates in Radnorshire, and fisheries on the river Wye. He succeeded Mr. Johnes of Hafod, as representative of that county at the General Election in 1796; was again successful in 1802, through the interest of the Earl of Oxford, after a contest with Mr. Macnamara of Langoed Castle, and has been returned at every subsequent election. His politics were those of the Opposition; he voted for Parliamentary Reform on Mr. Grey's motion in 1797, and in 1803 he joined Mr. Calcraft in the measure for relieving the Heir Apparent from the embarrassments which prevented him from resuming the splendour of his household.

BENJAMIN SYDENHAM, ESQ.

March 15. At Bruges, in his 52d year, after enduring for many years great bodily sufferings, Benjamin Sydenham, esq. formerly a Commissioner of the Board of Excise.

This gifted and accomplished gentleman was the eldest son of the late Gen. Sydenham, and entered life in the engineer corps of the India Company. After serving a few years in India, where his distinguished talents and prepossessing manners introduced him to the notice and intimacy of Lord Wellesley, at that time Governor-General, Mr. Sydenham returned to England with his Lordship, and shortly afterwards obtained an appointment of Commissioner at the Board of Excise. Having from his birth a feeble constitution, though with a fine person, and a temper the most cheerful and elastic, his health was not equal to the mingled pressure of active business and of those seductive and undermining habits which were almost unavoidable for a member of society so much liked and sought after as Mr. Sydenham, in the choicest circles of the convivial world. About the year 1819, his constitution had given way so completely, that he found it impossible to continue any longer the discharge of his official duties, and retired to the continent. Mr. Sydenham was a gentleman of polished manners and of exquisite taste in the arts. His animated and interesting conversation was enlivened by anecdote, and improved by various knowledge; to these social qualifications he united uncommon buoyancy of spirit

under every change of scene and circumstance, great warmth and steadiness in his attachments, and a kindly recollection even of those whom he might, without the reproach of injustice or ingratitude, have forgotten.

PRINCE A. YPSILANTI.

Jan. 29. At Vienna, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, the person who may be considered as having been the first active and avowed stirrer in the Greek Revolution.

He was the son of an Hospodar of Wallachia, who first assumed the government of that country in the year 1802. About three years after his installation as a prince, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the Sultan to attend him at Constantinople. But knowing that his obedience to this summons would most probably cost him his head, he determined on retiring to Russia, with his family and suite. Here Alexander, his son, chose the military profession, and accordingly he entered the Russian army; where, in several battles against the French, he obtained considerable distinction, and was at length promoted to the rank of Major-General, and Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor. Previously to this, however, he had received a wound which deprived him of his right hand. It was, no doubt, on account of his military talents and success, no less than his distinguished birth, that he was fixed upon by the members of the Ἑταιρεία, as a competent person to commence the revolution in Wallachia and Moldavia. His name must therefore unquestionably be transmitted to posterity in immediate connection with the origin of this noble cause. But still, judging from his after actions, as well as the unfortunate results of his proceedings in the principalities, it must be confessed that the choice was not a happy one. He evinced little of that character which should belong to a real patriot, and which must distinguish a popular leader, if he would deserve and maintain his station in the public eye. Instead of mixing with his army, and seeking to gain the personal favour of his soldiers, he always kept himself strictly apart from them. In fact, to so high a pitch did he carry this feeling of exclusiveness, that, whenever he was stationed for any time on a particular spot, he used to cause to be marked out a precise point, which he called *the sacred way*, and beyond which no one was allowed to pass but himself and his own brothers. This, no doubt, evinced a kind of feeling, in regard to his relationship with those about him, which, in a cause like that which he was professing to espouse, totally disqualified him from fulfilling the duties of his station, or satisfying the hopes and wishes of those who had placed him there.

Upon the whole, it must be admitted that neither Alexander Ypsilanti, nor his brother Demetrius, shewed those talents which are indispensible to political leaders in a struggle like that in which the Greeks were engaged. In fact, it was speedily discovered that this was the case with Demetrius; and accordingly he was displaced from his command, to live the life of a private individual in the Morea. As for Alexander, after the unfortunate results of the battle in which he was engaged at Dragachan, he was compelled to seek refuge in the Austrian dominions, where he remained a prisoner till his death, though it is not apparent in what way he subjected himself to this restraint, since none of his actions had offended the laws of the Austrian government.

MR. FINLAY.

Jan. 29. At Scio, during the siege, in resisting a sortie of the Turks from the fortress, Mr. Finlay, a Scots gentleman, well known for his long attachment to the Greek cause, was shot through the head at the first attack, as he was attempting to rally a body of men under his command.

Mr. Finlay was the nephew of a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, and himself possessed of a handsome independence; he repaired to the Morea at an early period of the Greek struggle. In Feb. 1824, he became acquainted with Lord Byron, to whom, and to Prince Maurocordato, both then at Missolonghi, he acted as a conciliatory envoy from Ulysses and other refractory chiefs. At the request of Lord Byron, Mr. Finlay, with two other gentlemen, took charge of powder and other military stores forwarded from Missolonghi to Ulysses, for his war in Negropont. On crossing the stream of the Phidari, which had been much swollen by the rains, he missed the ford, lost his baggage, and very nearly his life. He continued one of the few Philhellenes unsubdued by disappointment and disgust, steady to the cause he had voluntarily embraced; for that cause he employed all his energies and all his fortune, and he has sealed his devotion to it with his blood. He fell dead on the spot where he received the wound, and a moment of suffering concluded a bold and adventurous life!

HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

At Paris, aged 65, Miss Helen Maria Williams, pre-eminent among the violent female devotees of the French revolution.

She was a native of London; but was resident at Berwick at the time of her composing "Edwin and Elfrida," a legendary tale in verse, upon publishing which in 4to, 1782, under the patronage of Dr. Kippis, she returned to the metropolis. This first production was so far successful as to induce her to pursue her literary career in a variety of ways. In 1783 she produced an "Ode on the Peace" (see vol. LIII. p. 245); in 1784, "Peru, a poem;" in 1786, in two volumes, "A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems;" and in 1788, "Poems on the Slave-trade." Some of these, being published by subscription, were productive of considerable profit. About the last-mentioned year she visited France, and having formed there various literary and political connections, about two years after fixed her residence in Paris. In 1790 she published, in two volumes, a novel entitled "Julia;" also "Letters written from France, in the summer of 1790," to which work a second and third volume were added in 1792, the previous year, 1791, having produced "A Farewell for two years to England." The effects of these works were to render the French revolution popular in this country (in which she was happily but little successful, see vol. lxi. p. 63),* and to recommend their author to the Brissotines at Paris. In the succeeding clash of factions, she was in great danger, and actually confined in the Temple, but was released at the fall of Robespierre. The first fruits of her pen, subsequently to her liberation, were, "A Sketch of the Politics of France, from May 31, 1793, to July 28, 1794; and of the scenes which have passed in the Prisons of Paris; in letters;" and extending to four volumes (reviewed in vol. lxv. 673, 1030). Her next publication was a "Translation of Paul and Virginia," the exquisite simplicity of which she destroyed, by interlarding the original with some of her own sonnets. In 1798 she produced a "Tour in Switzerland, with comparative Sketches of the present state of Paris;" in 1800, "Sketches of the State of manners and opinions in the French Republic;" and in 1803, a translation of the "Political and confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI., with Observations," in 3 vols. 8vo. She for some years wrote that portion of the New Annual Register which relates to the affairs of France.

During the "hollow armed truce of Amiens," Miss Williams is understood to have had some intercourse with the English government; and, upon the subsequent war, she became an object of suspicion to the French police, by whom her papers were seized and examined. In 1814 she translated the first volume of "The Personal Travels of M. de Humboldt," which she completed in 1821. Her latest performances are, "A Narrative of Events in France," in 1815; —"On the Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France," in 1816; —Letters on the Events which have passed in France since the Restoration of 1815," in 1819; and, subsequently, a slight sketch, entitled, "The Leper of the City of Aoste, from the French."

In her latter political writings, Miss Williams appeared only as a friend of the Bourbons and an enemy of the revolution. She thus showed that her democratic consistency equalled the republican morality she had previously exhibited by living "under the protection" (as the phrase is) of the quondam Rev. Mr. Stone,—one of those singularly black sheep, which even the liberal politics of modern ecclesiastical government cannot tolerate. He was deprived of a living in Essex by Bishop Porteus in 1808, and died some years since. Yet had this talented female a large circle of acquaintance; perhaps it may be said, of admirers. A recent portrait of her has been lately published in a folio size in lithography.

* In the same volume, p. 299, is a letter from Paris, containing a deprecation of the reviewer's remarks, and very possibly written by Miss Williams herself.

MR. JOHN BISHOPP.

Dec. 4. At Penn's Rocks, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 42, Mr. John Bishopp.

Though taken from the world in middle life, this man had acquired the most singular habits. Penurious to the last degree, although living in the possession of property estimated at least worth 60,000l., his garb was that of the commonest labourer, and generally that which had been thrown off by others. His mansion, a capacious and rather handsome building (which is remarkable for having been built by the celebrated William Penn, whose residence it was, and from whom the estate takes its name,) he has suffered to go into a most ruinous state of dilapidation; even in the apartment in which he died, old rags supplied, in some parts of the window, the place of glass; and every thing else was in the same style of wretchedness.

He was in the habit of attending auctions, and particularly those of inferior goods, where he generally purchased the refuse lots. Such was his notoriety in this, that when any very inferior lot was offered, it was often remarked, "Oh, that's a lot for Bishopp." Such an accumulation of the veriest rubbish had he obtained, that the once spacious rooms of his house were filled with it; the very poor were the only customers he had to purchase, so that his stock greatly increased. His manners were mild, his wit ready, and his temper remarkably good, which was often put to the test by rude jests and remarks on his peculiarities, which he always turned on his assailants with temper and adroitness. A meddler in other men's matters once said to him, as he was passing with a waggon-load of what he called goods, "Why, Bishopp, you will buy up all the rubbish in the country." Without stopping he replied, "Not all, my friend, I shall never bid for you." He died intestate; which will produce a distribution of property, from which the gentlemen of the law, probably, will not be excluded. He was never married; but had an illegitimate son, for whom he made no provision.

HENRY SALT, ESQ. F.R.S.

Oct. 30. At a village between Cairo and Alexandria, Henry Salt, esq. F.R.S. British Consul-general in Egypt.

He was born at Lichfield, and received his education in the Grammar-school of that city. His love of travelling, and taste for drawing, procured him the friendship of Lord Valentia, whom he accompanied to the Levant, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the East Indies. The travels of that nobleman, published in 1809, 4to, derived great benefit from the graphic illustrations of Mr. Salt, who also published, about the same time, twenty-four of his views in a folio size. In consequence of the knowledge of the East which Mr. Salt had thus acquired, he was employed by Government as the bearer of presents to the Emperor of Abyssinia, the result of which mission appeared before the public in 1814, in a work of high importance to commerce and science. It is intituled "A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the interior of that country, executed under the orders of the British Government, in the years 1809 and 1810, in which are included an account of the Portuguese Settlements on the east coast of Africa," &c. &c. This handsome quarto is reviewed in our vol. LXXXVI. i. 41.

Mr. Salt is said to have left a fortune of 200,000 talaris. His funeral was the most splendid that has been seen in Alexandria for many years.

REV. JOSEPH BERINGTON.

Dec. 1. At Buckland in Berkshire, aged 84, the Rev. Joseph Berington, Priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

This gentleman was eminent as a writer of the "liberal" party, among his own communion; and especially as an antagonist of the late Bishop Milner; his controversies with whom were, about thirty years since, in some measure carried on in the pages of this Magazine. Mr. Berington's first publication was a "Letter on Materialism, and Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind, 1776." 8vo. His next was "Immaterialism delineated, or a View of the first principles of things, 1779," 8vo. In the same year he also published "A letter to Dr. Fordyce, in answer to his sermon on the delusive and persecuting spirit of Popery." To this succeeded, "The state and behaviour of English Catholics, from the Reformation, till 1780, with a view of their present wealth, number, character, &c." "Address to the Protestant Dissenters who have lately petitioned for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, 1786." 8vo. "History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloisa, comprising a period of 84 years, from 1079 to 1163, with their genuine letters, from the collection of Amboise, 1787," 4to 2d edition, 1787, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LVII. p. 804.) "Reflections, with an Exposition of Roman Catholic principles, in reference to God and the Country, 1787." 8vo. "Account of the present state of Roman Catholics in Great Britain, 1787," 8vo. "On the Depravity of the Nation; with a view to the promotion of Sunday Schools, 1788." 8vo. (noticed in vol. LVIII. p. 52.) "The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church; in relation, principally, to English Catholics. 1789." 8vo.

The first letter of Mr. Berington in this Miscellany which the present writer is able to trace, appeared in the Magazine for November 1787. It is in answer to the reflections of a correspondent on the Abbé Mann's account of Lord Montagu's death-bed conversion to Popery at Brussels. In the following month is a letter of his, recommending that no communication should be anonymous; but this proposition he is induced in a great measure to modify, in the following February, some other writers having very properly shown the advantages with which the privilege of publishing under an assumed signature, is sometimes productive. A controversial letter on the Principles of the Roman Catholics, appears in the number for August following: and shortly after, (p. 1156,) Mr. Milner, (subsequently the Bishop) takes an opportunity of paying him the following compliment: "Mr. J. Berington possesses an enlivening pen, which will not suffer any subject that it touches, to languish, or grow insipid. Amongst all the periods that have been objected to in

his numerous compositions, no one ever objected to a dull period. Such a correspondent, therefore, was a treasure to your Miscellany; but from his silence under a late violent attack in your Magazine for September, I fear he pays more regard to the merits of his antagonist, than to the gratification of the public. It seems that in one of his late controversial works, he brought forward a 'Profession of the Catholic Faith,' which differs in nothing from the famous exposition of Bossuet, or the decisions of the Council of Trent, except in being more copious and explicit in those points, on which Catholics wish to give satisfaction to their fellow-subjects. This Profession either he, or some of his friends, under the signature of Candidus, communicated to your Miscellany." Mr. Milner then takes a review of the subsequent correspondence, which probably would now interest but very few. The interested few may, however, be also referred to the next volume, LX. p. 1012 (where Mr. Berington resumed his correspondence with Sylvanus Urban,) and ibid. p. 1165.

In 1790 Mr. Berington published at Birmingham, in a 4to volume, a "History of the reigns of Henry II, and of Richard and John, his sons; with the events of this period, from 1154 to 1216; in which the character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the attacks of George Lord Lyttelton."

In 1792, among upwards of fifty controversial pamphlets published about that time by the Catholics, respecting their ecclesiastical government in this country, there was one in which Mr. Berington was directly recommended to the episcopal function.* This was in "Reflections on the appointment of a Catholic Bishop, to the London district, in a letter to the Catholic Laity of the said district. By Henry Clifford, esq." The Pope had named Mr. Douglas to the London District. Mr. Clifford (a lawyer,) said, "Reject the nomination of Mr. D. Refuse to acknowledge him as your Bishop; name Mr. Berington for your pastor! Claim him as your own; deny obedience to the mandates of any other, and protest against his proceedings." (See vol. LXII. 1017.) Mr. Berington's admirers, were, however, only a party; and, it appears, not the superior one. His taste for innovation was at the same time censured in "Remarks on the writings of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Berington; addressed to the Catholic Clergy of England, by the Rev. Charles Plowden" (and reviewed ubi supra).

In 1793, appeared from the pen of the deceased, in an 8vo. volume, "Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani; giving an account of his agency in England, in the years 1634, 5, and 6; translated from the Italian original, and now first published. To which are added, an Introduction and a Supplement, exhibiting the state of the English Catholic Church, and the conduct of the parties before and after that period, to the present times." This occasioned some further "Remarks" from his former animadvertor, Mr. Plowden, who was pleased to doubt the authenticity of the MS. Mr. Berington vindicated its genuineness in our number for June 1795; and was answered by Dr. Milner in that for September. The latter then stated, that "the well-known Mr. Joseph Berington, so far from being a Roman Catholic bishop, has not even the ordinary commission of a Roman Catholic clergyman, in the ecclesiastical district in which he resides." Mr. Milner also deprecates the idea that Mr. Berington's publication contained the genuine doctrines and sentiments of his community. (See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 451, 723.)

In 1796 he evinced unequivocal marks of the difference of his sentiments from the majority of the Catholics, on the subject of modern miracles. "An Examination of Events termed miraculous, as reported in Letters from Italy," was directed to the futile attempts to raise a superstitious enthusiasm among the inhabitants of Italy, in resistance to the French invaders; and was accompanied by an announcement of the first of five quarto volumes of the "History of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Papal Power." Of the production of this intended extensive work we find no mention.

In 1813 Mr. Berington composed, in conjunction with Dr. Kirk, "The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture, and attested by the Fathers of the first five centuries of the Church," 8vo.; and in 1814 appeared in quarto, his largest, and we believe his last work, a "Literary History of the Middle Ages; comprehending an account of the state of learning, from the close of the reign of Augustus, to its revival in the 15th century."

MR. JOHN EVANS.

Feb. 28. Among the sufferers at the Brunswick Theatre, was Mr. John Evans, author of the "Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol," amply reviewed in vol. XCV. i. pp. 41, 159. He was well known to a great portion of the inhabitants of that city, and there are not a few who can testify to the active kindness which he constantly manifested, whenever any efforts of his could help to mitigate the calamities of others. Mr. E. had, at different periods of his life, been concerned in editing more than one Newspaper in Bristol, and had recently left it for the purpose of entering into some engagement in the printing business in London with Mr. Maurice, another of the unfortunate sufferers in the late calamity, in which it is

* There was a Dr. Charles Berington, perhaps a relation, who was actually a Bishop, and died Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District in 1798. See vol. LXVIII. pp. 542, 622.

understood he had every prospect of success. The "Chronological Outline," although a book of no pretensions, and very unostentatiously published, is by no means an unimportant work; it contains the substance of many of those Chronicles of Bristol, which were preserved in private families, and has brought us acquainted with a great number of curious facts. For the purpose of reference it is also a work of great convenience, being exceedingly copious and always interesting.—Mr. Evans was in his 55th year. He became a widower only a few weeks before his death, and has left behind him three orphan children (two daughters and a son), of whom the two younger, one from a sickly constitution, and the other from extreme youth, are at present unable to contribute to their own support. A subscription has been set on foot at Bristol for their relief.

W. R. BIGG, R.A.

Feb. 6. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Redmore Bigg, esq., R.A. The works of this artist are well known to many of our readers, and duly registered from the earliest annals of the British School of Painting, founded by his late Majesty. The subjects of his pencil were mostly of a domestic nature. In these, benevolence, or the tender feelings, either of parental or rustic society, were forcibly pourtrayed. His "Shipwrecked Sailor Boy," "Youths relieving a Blind Man," "Black Monday," with many others equally interesting, have been engraved; some have been copied by foreign artirts, and are frequently to be seen in travelling through the continent. He was an intimate friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the amenity of his manners endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, by whom, and his family, his loss will be sincerely regretted.

MR. JOHN SCOTT.

Lately. At Chelsea, aged 54, Mr. John Scott, the celebrated engraver of animals.

He was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (the same town, it will be observed, as gave birth to the great legal luminaries of the same name), and was there apprenticed to Mr. Greenwell, a tallow chandler in the Old Flesh-market. His graphic genius did not discover itself very early; but towards the end of his apprenticeship he began to evince a great attachment to drawing and engraving. Having for some time pursued these employments at his leisure hours, he at length was emboldened to show his performances to Mr. Fisher, who kept a circulating library, and was also clerk to St. Nicholas's church. Mr. Fisher exhibited the specimens to the gentlemen who frequented his library, and was confirmed in his estimation of the talents of the untaught artist. Mr. Scott, at the recommendation of his friend, now addressed Mr. Robert Pollard, the engraver, who approved of his coming to London, and in consideration of his circumstances, and of his being a townsman (for Mr. Pollard was also born at Newcastle), generously waived his claim to a fee, and immediately gave him instruction and employment. The opportunities he enjoyed with Mr. Pollard of attending to the particular branch of the art to which he had addicted himself, namely the engraving of animals and figures, led the way to his high reputation. His principal works were the various characters of dogs and horses, published in royal quarto, with letterpress descriptions of the qualities and properties of the animals. But his master-pieces were the Fox-chase from Reinagle and Marshall's painting, and the Death of the Fox, from a picture by Gilpin, the property of the late Col. Thornton.

In his private character, Mr. Scott was distinguished by unaffected plainness, scrupulous integrity, and general worth. He was one of the eight artists who met together in the year 1809-10 to frame the Artists' Fund for the benefit of decayed artists, their widows, and children; and it is a pleasing instance of benevolence returning into its own bosom (and several such instances have occurred in the similar society of the Literary Fund), that Mr. Scott himself found assistance in the hour of need, from the institution he had contributed to establish. Some five or six years since, he served steward in high spirits and glee, at the Freemasons' Tavern; but he shortly after fell into ill health; and subsequently lost his reason. He has left a widow, one son, and eight or nine daughters, all arrived at maturity.

MR. JAMES PARKES.

March 31. At Shrewsbury, aged 34, Mr. James Parkes, drawing-master, in which profession he was highly esteemed; and son of Mr. David Parkes.

Some time back he amused himself with copying scarce Shropshire portraits, in pen and ink, which he intended to have etched, in imitation of the drawings; had they been done in that style they would have been very valuable acquisitions to the collectors of rare portraits. He etched several plates of ancient buildings in and near Shrewsbury, which it is hoped will be published. He was likewise an occasional contributor to Mr. Urban's pages; in vol. LXXXII. p. 9, is a view of the fine old church of Alberbury co. Salop; in vol. LXXXIV. p. 217, a view and some account of Old Parr's cottage; in vol. LXXXVI. pt 2, p. 209, a view of the remains of Bromfield Priory, one of his juvenile etchings.

As a man he was generous, liberal, and truly religious; he delighted in doing good to all, but more particularly to the indigent and necessitous. Although warmly attached to the Fine Arts, he never let them engross any part of the time devoted to religious

purposes; the Sabbath-day he strictly spent in the service of his Maker.

Thy gentle spirit now is fled,
Thy body in its earthly bed
Is laid in peaceful sleep:
A spirit good and pure as thine,
Best in immortal scenes can shine,
Though friends are left to weep.

DANIEL MOORE, ESQ. F.R.S.

Jan. 6. At his lodgings in Kentish Town, aged 68, Daniel Moore, esq. F.R.S. fellow of the Royal, Antiquarian, Linnæan, Astronomical, Horticultural, and other learned and scientific societies. Mr. Moore was for many years a highly respectable solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, and had for his partners the late Messrs. Beardsworth and Burley. Being a bachelor, he had always resided in his chambers.

His chief amusement was among the learned societies, where his good humour and love of science always insured a hearty welcome. Mr. Moore was for some years treasurer of the Royal Society's club, and the height of his ambition, we believe, was to have been elected treasurer of that learned society. Of the Royal Institution Mr. Moore was a most valuable supporter, and at a time of need promptly lent the Institution the sum of £1000., without interest; and which he bequeathed to the Institution by his will. To the officers of the same establishment he has also left valuable memorials of his regard. In the first lecture for the season, Mr. Brande paid a handsome tribute to the memory of his friend Mr. Moore, which may be seen in the Morning Chronicle, 28th January. Of Mr. Moore a good bust is now executing by Mr. Sievier, for the Royal Institution. Mr. Moore divided his fortune among his friends, of whom the Rev. Dr. Maddy, W. H. Booth, esq., and T. Tompkins, esq. (who were his executors) had the largest share. Mr. Moore was a useful member of several charitable institutions. He acted as treasurer to the Public Dispensary, Carey-street, and to the Law Association, for relief of decayed members of that profession. To many of these institutions he acted as Solicitor, giving his professional assistance gratuitously. He was a Governor of Christ's, Bridewell, Bethelem, Middlesex, and the French Hospital.

It may be noticed that in compliment to Mr. Moore, Capt. Parry, in his Polar expedition, had one of the bays he discovered, called *Moore's Bay*. Mr. Moore was gratified with the compliment, and had a view of it engraved by his old friend, Mr. Audinet, which is a private plate. The remains of Mr. Moore were buried in a vault adjoining Piccadilly, on the North side of St. James's church, which vault Mr. Moore purchased about 12 years prior, to deposit there the body of his venerable father; Mr. Moore's funeral took place on Monday, the 14th of January, attended by his three executors, Capt. Franklin, his partner, Mr. Lake, and eight other gentlemen.

WILLIAM JEWELL, ESQ.

Lately. Near Putney, at the age of almost 100 years, William Jewell, esq.

Jewell was the early friend of Foote, and George Colman the elder; for both of whom, during their lives, he superintended, with great probity and correctness, the pecuniary affairs of the Haymarket Theatre. He was likewise Treasurer of the King's Theatre, from the proprietorship of Sir John Gallini, through its various changes, until he retired from public life about 15 years ago. Having acquired a competency by the honest discharge of his responsible duties, he took the house where he died. From the peculiar cast and character of his features and person, no one unacquainted with the fact would have suspected him to have arrived at sixty.

DELPINI.

Feb. 13. In Lancaster-court, Strand, Charles Anthony Delpini, the author of several dramatic works, and many years ago the best clown of his day at both the principal theatres; and also stage-manager of the Opera-house. He was not only a caterer for the public amusements, but likewise for the diversions of his present Majesty, when young, having got up, for the Prince of Wales's entertainment, that grand festival, or rather masquerade, at the Pantheon, called *La Fiera di Venezia*,—the most superb thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country, the tickets of which were sold as high as three guineas each. This grand and magnificent fête was intended in celebration of the Prince's attaining the age of majority. Delpini, however, was considerably out of pocket on the winding up of the expenses incurred by this demonstration of loyalty. Such were the volatility and eccentricity of Delpini's character, that he never once thought of the future, either by providing for his old age, or even subscribing to the Theatrical Fund, or any such provident institution; so that he was laid on a bed of sickness for some years, and afflicted with a complication of disorders, without any resource but the occasional relief derivable from a few friends, amongst whom must not be forgotten the great kindness of his old patron, the Prince—his present Majesty—who, about six years ago, was graciously pleased to send him, through the medium of the writer of this, the sum of 200l.; recollecting, perhaps, the zeal with which Delpini had served him both in London and at Brighton. The decline of poor Delpini's life was solaced by the unremitting atten-

tions of his widow, who attended his bed of sickness, misery, and suffering, with the most praiseworthy affection and care, wholly disregarding her own privations and fatigues, and who is now left in a state of entire and frightful destitution. Delpini had a very strong and singular presentiment, that he should not die till the year "Eight," as he often declared to the writer of this, which was exactly realized, for he died in the year 1828, at the age of 88. He was born in the parish of St. Martin, at Rome, and drew his last breath in the parish of St. Martin—nay, in St. Martin's churchyard, London. As his life was connected with many of the most distinguished characters during the late and present reign, it is intended to publish his memoirs, for the benefit of his destitute widow.

MAZURIER.

Feb. 4. At Paris, Mazurier, the grotesque dancer, of the Porte St. Martin. His loss will be greatly felt by that theatre, where Jocko and Policinello have left such strong remembrances. Notwithstanding the solicitation of his friends, the corpse of the deceased was not taken to the church, but was conducted direct from his dwelling to the cemetery of Perc la Chaise, where it was interred. M. Frederic, an actor of the same theatre, pronounced an extempore oration upon the bank of the grave, bidding adieu to his dramatic comrade, which greatly affected the numerous friends of the deceased assembled to perform the last sad duties, Mazurier was hardly thirty years of age. and has left a widow and aged father unprovided for.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 17. Aged 74, the Rev. *John Hutton*, of Tenterden Hole, in Kent, and Houghton Hall, Durham, for many years an acting magistrate for both counties. He was the seventh in descent from Dr. Matthew Hutton, Abp. of York, and the only child of George Hutton, esq. by Elizabeth dau. of John Coles, of Ditcham, in Hampshire, esq. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1778; and married Silvestra, dau. of James Monypenny, of Tenterden Hole, in Kent, esq. by whom, we believe, he has left no children.

March 17. At Abbess Roding, Essex, the Rev. *William Charles Dyer*, M. A. Rector of that parish, and Leaden Roding in the same county, and also Minister of Welbeck Chapel, St. Marylebone. He was born at St. Marylebone, Dec. 8, 1741, was educated at Winchester School, from whence he went to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. In 1764 he was elected the first Scholar on the Mitchell foundation at Queen's College; B.A. 1765, elected Fellow on the same foundation 1767, and M. A. that same year. He was presented to the living of Leaden Roding by the Lord Chancellor, in 1776, and in the following year appointed Minister of Welbeck Chapel by his Grace the Duke of Portland. As a preacher he was much esteemed by the Congregation, and his sermons were much admired for the orthodoxy of their doctrine, and the elegance of the language. Latterly he retired from the ministerial duties of the Chapel, and resided on his living in the country, where he was greatly respected by all who knew him. He has left a widow and an only son, who sincerely lament the loss they have sustained.

Lately. At the Rectory, Wakes Colne, Essex, aged 60, the Rev. *George Bailey*, M. A.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Nath. Bartlett*, Rector of Closworth, and Vicar of Northover, Som. He was presented to the latter living in 1780, by H. Chichester, esq. and to the former in 1790, by H. W. Portman, esq.

The Rev. Mr. *Jackson*, Curate of Walls-end, Northumberland. This gentleman, unfortunately, terminated his life with a razor.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 10. Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Thos. Vanhagen, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

March 17. Aged 72, Hannah, relict of Capt. Brandreth, R.N.

March 21. At Blackheath, aged 68, Margaret, wife of John Hartshorne, esq.

In James-street, Buckingham-gate, John Henry Bates, esq. late of Brighton, Dep. Lieut. for Sussex, and formerly Capt. 2d Life Guards.

March 24. Mr. B. J. Holdsworth, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Serle-st. Anne Laurence, wife of Horace Twiss, esq. M.P.

March 25. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Geo. Hatton, esq. Examinator of Excise in Dublin.

In Great Queen-st. Westminster, aged 24, Wm. Flint, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Wm. Flint.

March 26. In Whitecross-street Prison, where he had been confined for two years, of dropsy, brought on by excessive drinking, William Dawson Moore, nephew to Peter Moore, esq. late M.P. for Coventry.

March 29. In High Holborn, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps.

Aged 76, Christ. W. Hollier, esq. of Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-road.

Jas. Parke Holmes, esq. Great Surrey-st.

At Clapton, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Steel.

April 1. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 79, Mrs. Williams.

In Bryanstone-street, Mrs. Anna Edgworth, dau. of late John Edgworth, esq. co. Longford, and first cousin to the late Abbé de Firmont.

At Winchmore-hill, Edmonton, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Geo. H. Browne, esq.

April 2. In Camden-st. Anne, wife of Capt. Cumberlege.

April 5. Aged 87, John Gant, esq. of Acton-place, Kingsland-road.

In Hertford-st. Edw. Bilke, esq. a Magistrate of Middlesex, Surrey, and Westminster.

At Clapham, Robert Simpson, esq.

April 6. Aged 66, W. Moore, esq. He married Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Sir Chas. Price, bart. of Doctors'-commons, proctor.

The wife of Thos. Wildes, esq. of Euston-place.

Aged 26, Eliz. E. wife of Wm. White, esq. of Clapham-road.

In Piccadilly, the Lady Cope.

In Hertford-street, Miss F. Pigot, dau. of late Adm. Pigot, and sister to Lady Henry Fitz-Roy.

April 7. At Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly, aged 16 months, Marcia Charlotte Emma, eldest dau. of Lord Henry Cholmondeley.

April 8. In Guilford-st. aged 73, the widow of Wm. Gatty, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office.

April 9. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 63, the Hon. John Herbert Harington, late senior Member of the Supreme Council, Bengal.

In Hunter-st. aged 73, Zaccaria Levy, esq. of Bury-court, London, and Regency-square, Brighton.

At the Somerset-hotel, in the Strand, where he had resided for the last 20 years, aged 70, John Fleetwood, esq. formerly an eminent merchant at Cadiz and the Brazils. His death was so suddenly occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, that an inquest was held on his body. It returned a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God."

April 10. In Upper Doughty-st. aged 93, Benj. Vaughan, esq.

April 11. At Turnham-green, Thomas Neill, esq.

April 12. In Surrey-st. Strand, aged 68, Geo. Brucker, esq.

Aged 85, Mrs. Cartwright, of Belle Vue, Hampstead, widow of Charles Cartwright, esq. of whom we gave a short memoir in vol. xcvi. i. 369.

In Berkeley-square, W. F. Palmer, esq.

At Brompton, S. F. Gray, esq. author of the "Supplement to the Pharmacopæias," and other medical and scientific works.

April 13. In the King's Bench prison, aged only 30, Joshua Paul Meredith, esq. whose death, as it appeared on an inquest, was occasioned by continual indulgence in spirituous liquors. He had been about three years a prisoner, and although his *bona fide* debts were of small consideration, compared with a large landed estate which he possessed, he could never arrange his affairs so as to accomplish his liberation, mainly arising from an unfortunate association which he formed in that prison with a gang of knaves, who held him in a degree of intellectual and personal thraldom which is scarcely to be conceived, while they despoiled him alike of his property, his reputation, and his health. The deceased was the gentleman whose name and person were sported with, under the title of Captain Meredith, at that disgraceful scene called "The Mock Election," in this prison, and which Mr. Haydon, the artist, who was then a prisoner himself, has made the subject of a profitable exhibition picture. This picture we have before noticed in p. 70. and we are glad to hear that it has recently been purchased by his Majesty for 500*l.*

April 14. In York-street, St. James's square, aged 54, Robert Erskine, esq. M.D. late surgeon of 22d reg.

April 15. In Portman-square, aged 78, Sarah, Countess Nelson. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Rev. Henry Yonge, Vicar of Great Torrington, Devon (and cousin to Dr. Philip Yonge, Bp. of Norwich). At the time of her marriage with the then Rev. William Nelson, in 1786, she had very little expectation that her brows would ever be decorated with a Countess's coronet, the present Earl Nelson, who is a prebendary of Canterbury, having been advanced to the title on the demise without issue of the illustrious Viscount Nelson. Her Ladyship has left an only child living, Charlotte-Mary, wife of Lord Bridport. Lady Nelson's remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, followed by Lord Bridport, her nephews, Messrs. Matcham and Yonge, Lord Nelson's solicitor, and two female domestics.

April 15. In consequence of apoplexy, after a very short illness, in Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Chas. Stable, esq. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The pleasant manners and habits of business of this gentleman make his death, during his year of office, in some degree a public loss, as well as a matter of great regret to his family and private friends.

April 16. In the Albany, aged 57, Frederic Brittain, esq. late of Rio de Janeiro.

At South Lambeth, aged 37, Henrietta Dasent, wife of Capt. Robert Brereton, 42d reg.

April 17. John Humpston, esq. Inspector of Taxes for Kent and Surrey.

April 18. In London, Mrs. Amelia Cooban, second dau. of late John Cooban, esq. of Plymouth.

In Upper Gower-st. in his 74th year, Felix Clay, esq.

April 19. At Islington, in her 70th year, Mrs. Gye, mother of Fred. Gye, esq. M.P.

In Myddleton-square, Islington, Eliz. wife of Mr. Wm. Dean, of Friday-st.

April 20. At Brompton, in her 90th year, Mrs. Rebecca Anning, formerly of Serle-street.

Lately. At Kensington Terrace, Uxbridge-road, William Allason, esq.

BERKS.—*March* 20. Wm. Andrews, sen. esq. of Reading.

At Windsor, John Sturges, esq.

April 10. At Prospect House, Reading, the widow of Thomas Canning, esq.

April 13. At Reading, P. Guillemard, esq. late of Hackney.

April 17. At the Rectory House, Didcot, Eliz. the wife of Henry Passand, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon of Oxford.

BUCKS.—*April* 12. At Little Linford House, near Newport Pagnel, Eleanor, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B.

April 22. At Quainton, aged 82, deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends, Mrs. Lipscomb, widow of the late Mr. Lipscomb, Surgeon, and mother of Doctor Lipscomb, author of several literary works, both Medical and Topographical; and the expected Historian of Buckinghamshire.

CHESHIRE.—*April* 1. At Eaton Hall, near Congleton, aged 78, Mrs. Antrobus.

CORNWALL.—*March* 21. At Stoketon House, near Saltash, the Hon. Mrs. De Courcy, relict of Hon. Michael De Courcy, Admiral of the Blue. Her maiden name was Miss Catherine de Lisle, and she was married March 10, 1801. By the Admiral, who died in 1813, she had two sons, John and William (the eldest of whom is heir presumptive to his uncle, Lord Kingsale), and one daughter, Catherine.

At Penzance, aged 22, Wm. Hen. Fownes, esq. of Balliol Col. eldest son of James S. Fownes, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

CUMBERLAND.—*April* 2. At Carlisle, aged 66, Mrs. Dorothy Carlyle, youngest dau. of late Geo. Carlyle, M.D. and sister of late Rev. J. D. Carlyle.

April 9. At Warwick Hall, aged 43, Thos. Parker, esq. High Sheriff of Cumberland.

DEVONSHIRE.—*April* 1. At Torquay, aged 24, Lieut. Charles Ensor, of Royal Eng. second son of John Ensor, esq. of Rollesby Hall, Norfolk.

ESSEX.—*March* 24. At Saffron Walden, aged 69, Thomas Hall, esq.

March 26. At Walthamstow, aged 29, Agnes, wife of G. B. Brown, esq. and third dau. of the late J. W. Goss, esq.

March 29. Aged 64, Thos. Swaine, esq. M.D. of Rochford, in Essex.

At Munden, near Watford, aged 84, Rogers Parker, esq.

April 13. Aged 66, Rich. Pachell, esq. of Coptford Hall, Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*March* 24. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Lieut.-General Trapaud, Madras Eng.

April 8. At Gloucester, aged 62, Edw. Younge, esq. Capt. and Adj. of Royal South Gloucester Infantry, Barrister-at-law.

April 11. At Tetbury, aged 36, Arabella, wife of Capt. Dacres, R. N. and youngest dau. of Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, bart.

April 15. At Clifton, the wife of Holland Griffith, esq. of Camglwyd, Anglesey.

April 16. At Chipping Sodbury, Eliz. wife of the Rev. Rich. Howell.

HANTS.—At Milbrook, Robt. Crewe, esq. who was lately married to a dau. of Sir J. Milbanke.

At Devonport, aged 59, T. Billing, esq.

April 8. At Millbrook, Hants, aged 29, Robert Crewe, esq. Commandant of the Royal Military Powder Magazine at Marchwood.

April 10. In Kingsland-place, Southampton, aged 84, Capt. P. Ferraud.

KENT.—*March* 22. At Gravesend, aged 85, Adam Cunningham, esq.

March 25. Aged 30, Edw. son of Henry Streatfeild, esq. of Chiddingstone.

April 8. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Daniel Webb, esq.

April 9 At Greenwich, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of Henry Seward, esq.

April 13. At Pembury, Kent, Mary, widow of late Rev. J. Kennedy, Vicar of Teston.

April 16. At Greenwich, aged 68, Thos. Lester, esq.

April 18. At Grosvenor-house, Tunbridge-wells, in his 42d year, Major Chas. Grant, of the island of St. Vincent.

LANCASHIRE.—*April* 9. At Edge-hill, near Liverpool, Eliza-Mary, wife of J. Vanzeller, esq.

April 15. At Withington, near Manchester, in his 81st year, Robert Markland, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Honington, the three children of Mr. Harris, of Somerby, aged 4, 6, and 8 years. They all died of croup within the space of nine days.

MIDDLESEX.—*March* 19. Aged 72, Thos. Willan, esq. of Twyford Abbey, the great coach-proprietor, of the well-known Bull and Mouth Inn, London.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—Anne, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough.

NORFOLK.—In his 106th year, Mr. Thos. Scrape, a native of Stallman. He retained perfect possession of his faculties till within a very short period of his death.

NOTTS.—*March* 12. Aged 72, Wm. Stretton, esq. of Lenton Priory, in whom Antiquaries have lost a fund of general and useful knowledge, and the poor a warm and benevolent friend. He was a very old contributor to this Miscellany.

OXON.—*Feb.* 20. At Oxford, Mr. Thos. Plowman, architect, eldest son of Mr. Plowman, builder, of that city. At 16 years of age, he received a medal from the Society of Arts, for an original design for a Gothic Cathedral. Excited by the reward, he was equally successful in designs for houses in Greek architecture; after which he obtained the distinguished notice of Mr. Wyattville,

and spent some time in his office. He subsequently returned to his native town, to join his father. The alterations, &c. in the University Church opened the field for competition, and from a numerous list of candidates he carried away the prize, and, though he died ere his design was fully executed, he has left it as a lasting monument of his talent.

Lately. In his 54th year, Mr. Robert Bliss, of Iffley, to which village he retired after having declined business as a bookseller in the University of Oxford. Mr. Bliss was characterized by active benevolence, sound sense, practical piety, and high integrity.

SALOP.—*April* 11. In his 93d year, W. Smith, esq. senior Alderman of Shrewsbury. He served the office of Mayor of that Borough in 1770.

SOMERSET.—*March* 15. At Bath, Thos. Walker, esq. of Berry-hill, near Mansfield, Notts.

March 25. At Bath, aged 70, Thomas Devey Wightwick, Esq. of Duntall, near Wolverhampton.

March 26. At Bath, John Wright, esq. late of Chancery-lane, and formerly of the Inner Temple.

SUFFOLK.—*April* 2. At Woodbridge, in his 64th year, John Clarkson, esq. the Founder and first Governor of the colony of Sierra Leone. He was a true friend to civil and religious liberty, and his greatest glory was to be a Christian. He was one of the founders of the Peace Society.

April 3. At Belstead Lodge, in her 30th year, Eliz. Dorothy, eldest dau. of late Robert Collins, of Ipswich, esq.

April 7. At Wilby, aged 53, Catharine, the relict of Thomas Green, of Ipswich, esq. and the youngest dau. of late Gen. Thomas Harteup, esq. Royal Engineers.

SURREY.—*April* 11. At Guildford, aged 80, W. Shaw, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March* 23. At Ticehurst, aged 42, James Burrough, esq.

March 25. At Brighton, Eliz. wife of Wm. Young Knight, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

March 28. At Hastings, aged 26, Anne Eliz. wife of Thos. Venables, esq.

April 10. At Finden-place, aged 72, the widow of W. Westbrook Richardson, esq.

WILTS.—*April* 2. Anna Maria, only dau. of Thos. Luke Meech, esq. of Cold Harbour, near Westbury.

April 5. Charlotte, wife of Thos. Grove, esq. of Fern.

April 12. At Swathling, aged 52, the wife of Edwin Godwin Jones, esq. M.D. and dau. of late D. Andrews, esq. of the same place.

WORCESTER.—*March* 31. Francis Davies, esq. of Newnham, co. Worcester, senior alderman, and fornearly 60 years member of the corporation of Ludlow, co. Salop.

April 11. At Worcester, Arabella, widow of the Rev. Thos. James, D. D. formerly Head Master of Rugby, Preb. of Worcester, and mother of the Bishop of Calcutta.

YORKSHIRE.—*March* 17. At Thorp Arch, aged 89, Mrs. Broadley, the relict of Wm. Broadley, esq. of that place, brother to the late Robert C. Broadley and H. Broadley, esqrs. of Hull.

March 22. In his 71st year, John Pearson, esq. an alderman of Doncaster.

March 26. Aged 29, Chas. Brandstrom, Lieut. in the Swedish Life Guards, and second son of J. S. Brandstrom, esq.

April 4. In his 73d year, Mrs. B. Bolton, sister to Aldermen W. and C. Bolton.

April 6. At Wigginthorpe, aged 77, W. Garforth, esq. of Wigginthorpe and York, a Deputy-Lieut. for the N. Riding. He served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1818.

April 7. Aged 84, John Greaves, esq. formerly a most respectable merchant, of Sheffield, of the firm of J. Greaves and Son.

Dorothy, widow of George Hogge, esq. of Lynn, aged 77 years.

At Kingthorpe House, near Pickering, aged 78, Thos. Lloyd, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. for the W. Riding, youngest son of the late Geo. Lloyd, esq. of Harrowby, near Leeds, and for many years Col. Commandant of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.

April 11. At Hesse, aged 62, Aistroppe Stovin, esq.

April 12. At Marston, Harriet, wife of Henry Storer, esq. of Forest House, near Nottingham.

April 16. At Stapleton, aged 67, the wife of Capt. Haynes, R. N.

ISLE OF MAN.—*April* 8. John Wardner Gray, esq. late 3d Drag. Guards.

SCOTLAND.—At Southferry, near Dundas, aged 68, Mr. Alex. Black, Master R.N.

April 4. At Inveresk Manor House, near Edinburgh, Steuart Boone Inglis, esq. formerly of the King's German Legion, and only son of the late Capt. John Inglis, R.N. and of the ancient house of the Inglis's of Cramond, N.B. He married first, Mary Barrett, eldest dau. of E. J. Curteis, esq. M. P. for Sussex, who died in childbed of her first child, and secondly, Charlotte Sholto, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Halkett, Bart. of Pitferran, Fifeshire, and widow of Major-Gen. Pringle, by whom, (who survives him,) he has left no issue. The disease which occasioned his death was brought on by extreme affliction for the loss of his only child, whose death is recorded in our Magazine for October last.

April 12. At Edinburgh, Miss Murray, dau. of the late Lord Henderland.

IRELAND.—*March* 19. In Dublin, by falling into a canal, John, son of the late John Bindley, esq. a Commissioner of the Excise, then M.P. for Dover, and nephew of the late James Bindley, esq, and fifty-three years Commissioner of the Stamp-office.

March 22. At Sea Point, Black Rock,

Dublin, Sarah, wife of John Evans, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

March 30. At Kilkenny, aged 23, Ensign J. W. F. Prettejohn, eldest son of John Prettejohn, esq. of Hare Hatch, Berks.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* 29. At Baugapilly, Mysore, aged 40, Lieut.-Col. Peter Latouche Chambers, C. B. of his Majesty's 41st foot; and a few hours only previous, aged 38, Emily Ann, his wife, both victims to the cholera. Col. C. was appointed Ensign in the 41st, 1803, Lieut. 1806, Capt. 1808, brevet Major 1815. He wore a medal for his services at the action of Fort Detroit, in America.

Oct. 28. At Bombay, Anna Maria, wife of Thos. Fraser, esq. E. I. C. and only dau. of the late Ja. Philip Hobson, esq. of Penang.

Nov. 24. At Mercapore, Bengal, Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Macdonald, Adjutant-General to the King's troops serving in India. He was appointed Captain 45th foot in 1808, Major 1st West India regiment, 1811, of 3d garrison battalion, Jan. 1813, brevet Lt.-Colonel Nov. following. In 1809 he served as Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. Erskine in North Britain: in 1811 as deputy assistant Adjutant-Gen. in Spain and Portugal; in 1814 as deputy Adjutant-Gen. in Holland; and afterwards as Inspecting Field Officer of the recruiting department in the London district.

Nov. 22. At Bombay, Lieut. W. Unwin, 31st reg. Native Inf. third son of J. W. Unwin, Coroner for Middlesex.

Dec. 31. At Jamaica, aged 19, Mr. W. P. Trapaud, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Magnificent, fourth son of F. P. Trapaud, esq. of Potter's-bar, Middlesex.

Jan. 24. At Naples, John Wright, esq. eldest son of John Wright, of Lenton, Notts, esq. most sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

Feb. 1. At Round Hill, Nevis, West Indies, in his 67th year, Thos. John Cottle, esq. This gentleman was for upwards of 30 years a member of his Majesty's council; and for the greater part of that long period President of this Island.

Feb. 11. In command of his Majesty's sloop Zebra, Comm. Cha. Cotton, second son of the late Adm. Sir. Cha. Cotton, Bart.

March 2. At the Bermuda Naval Hospital, aged 50, Capt. James Kearney White, of his Majesty's ship Tyne. His remains were followed to the grave by Adm. Sir Cha. Ogle, Bart. and the other officers on the station.

March 28. At Marseilles, aged 48, Rich. Clark Downer, esq. late of Berbice.

In Bengal, John Thurlow, eldest son of John Reade, esq. of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 22, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 902	1772		Males - 793	1539	
Females - 870			Females - 746		
Whereof have died under two years old		424			

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	124	50 and 60	150
5 and 10	63	60 and 70	157
10 and 20	57	70 and 80	127
20 and 30	104	80 and 90	54
30 and 40	120	90 and 100	9
40 and 50	150		

Prices of Grain per Quarter, April 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
62	0	32	0	20	0	34	0	48	0	35	0

PRICE OF HOPS, April 25.

Kent Bags	4*l.* 2*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	7*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	3*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*	Kent Pockets	4*l.* 6*s.* to 6*l.* 9*s.*
Essex	4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.*	Sussex	4*l.* 4*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*
Farnham (fine)	8*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*	Essex	4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.*
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market April 25:	
Veal	4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts 332	Calves 222
Pork	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep 6,130	Pigs 120

PRICES OF SHARES, April 21, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	*Price.*	*Div.p.ann.*
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	291 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	115	6 0
Coventry	1150 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2⅛	—
Derby	170	6 0
Dudley	65 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	105 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	311 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	52½ 0	2 10
Grand Union	25 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	28¾ 0	1 5
Lancaster	26 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	395 0	16 0
Leicester	320 0	16 0
Leic. and North'n	86	4 0
Loughborough	4000 0	—
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	227½ 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	350 0	15 0
Oxford	675 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0
Regent's	27¼ 0	—
Rochdale	100 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	270 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	43	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	280 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	27 0	1 2
Thames and Medway	11 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	824 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	265 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5⅛	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	56½ 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	5¼ dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	87 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	213 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	92½ 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	34 0	1 10
Vauxhall	—	1 0
Waterloo	4½ 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	25 0	1 1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	21½ 0	0 18 8
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	23 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	*Price.*	*Div.p.ann.*
East London	117 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	62 0	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	66½ 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9½ 0	4 p.ct.
Albion	58 0	2 10
Atlas	9¼ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4½ 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	42 0	2 10
Eagle	4¼ 0	0 5
Globe	150½ 0	7 0
Guardian	20¼ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	96 0	5 0
Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 4 0	0 1 4
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	256 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	68½ dis.	—
Bolanos	—	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	50 pm.	—
British Iron	33½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	6½ dis.	—
General	11 pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	—	—
Real Del Monte	350	—
Tlalpuxahua	269 dis.	—
United Mexican	24½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	53½ 0	8 0
Ditto, New	¼ pm.	0 12
City	—	9 0
Ditto, New	—	5 0
Imperial	12½ dis.	—
Phœnix	1½ pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	20 dis.	—
British	13 dis.	—
Bath	13¾ 0	0 16
Birmingham	70 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	par	—
Brighton	7½ dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	9 pm.	—
Auction Mart	15½ 0	—
Annuity, British	25 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	80¼ 0	3 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From March 26, to April 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°			*Apr.*	°	°	°		
26	38	47	42	29, 44	fair	11	51	58	48	29, 60	fair
27	46	54	44	, 32	cloudy	12	58	58	52	, 50	fair
28	40	45	35	, 37	rain	13	56	57	48	, 30	cloudy
29	40	45	37	, 66	cloudy	14	55	59	47	, 63	fair
30	41	47	36	, 88	fine	15	54	57	48	, 62	showers
31	44	51	39	30, 10	fine	16	56	56	47	, 44	cloudy
Ap. 1	44	52	42	, 07	fair	17	56	56	51	, 27	showers
2	45	47	38	29, 90	cloudy	18	54	55	51	, 30	showers
3	41	45	39	, 94	fair	19	52	52	46	, 40	showers
4	38	44	37	, 80	cloudy	20	50	52	45	, 70	cloudy
5	45	52	44	, 64	fair [wind	21	48	48	40	, 57	cloudy
6	47	50	41	, 45	cloudy, high	22	45	48	44	, 50	cloudy
7	45	49	40	, 25	rain	23	50	52	50	, 68	cloudy
8	46	49	42	, 17	cloudy	24	55	58	51	, 69	fair
9	50	55	43	, 24	fair	25	56	59	47	, 75	fair
10	50	58	42	, 29	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 28, to April 26, 1828, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	——	——	83¼	——	——	100⅛	——	——	——	91 93 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
29	——	——	83½	——	——	100¼	——	——	——	93 pm.	59 58 pm.	59 58 pm.
31	——	——	83⅝ 4¼	——	——	100⅜	——	——	——	92 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
1	——	——	84¼ 4	——	——	100½ ¾	——	——	——	93 94 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
2	——	——	84½ 4	——	——	100¾	——	——	——	94 96 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
3	——	——	84 ⅛	——	——	100⅞ ¾	——	——	——	96 94 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 62 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	——	——	83⅞ 4⅛	——	——	100¾ ⅞	——	——	——	97 96 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
7	Hol.											
8	Hol.											
9	204	83 ¼	83¾ 4	90¾	90⅜	100¾ ⅞	100½	19	——	96 98 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
10	——	82¾ ⅞	83¾ ½	90⅜	90⅜	100¾ ⅞	100⅝	18⅞	246¼	96 97 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
11	203½	82⅞ 3⅛	83⅝ ⅞	90¾	90½	100⅞ 1	100⅝	19	246	94 96 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
12	——	83⅜ ¼	84⅛ 3⅞	——	90⅝	101¼ 1	——	19	246	——	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
14	203½	83⅛ ¼	84 3⅞	——	90¾	101¼	100⅞	19	——	94 95 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
15	204½	83⅜ ½	84 ¼	91¼	91	101¼ ½	101¼	19	247½	95 96 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
16	——	83⅝ ¾	84¼ ½	91⅜	91⅛	101⅜ ⅝	101½	19⅛	247	96 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
17	205½	83⅝ ⅞	84⅝ ⅝	91⅝	91⅜	101½ ¾	101⅝	19	——	97 pm.	64 pm.	64 65 pm.
18	205¼	83¼ ⅝	84 ¼	91⅜	91	101⅜ ⅝	101⅜	19	246¼	96 98 pm.	63 65 pm.	63 65 pm.
19	205½	83½ ⅝	84⅜ ¼	——	91⅛	101¾ ⅝	101¾	19⅛	——	97 pm.	66 64 pm.	66 64 pm.
21	——	83⅝ ⅞	84⅜ ¾	——	91½	101¾ 2	102⅛	19⅛	——	96 98 pm.	65 63 pm.	——
22	208	84½ ⅜	85 ¼	92⅜	92¼	102⅛ ⅜	102¼	19¼	248½	——	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
23	Hol.											
24	209½	84⅝ 5	85½ ¾	93¼	92¾	102⅜ ⅝	102¾	19¼	——	98 99 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
25	Hol.											
26	208¾	85¼ 5	86 5¾	——	92¾	102¾ ½	102¾	19⅜	249	——	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.

South Sea Stock, Mar. 31, 92¼. April 9, 93.—15, 93⅝.—16, 92⅞.

New South Sea Anns. April 15, 83⅞.

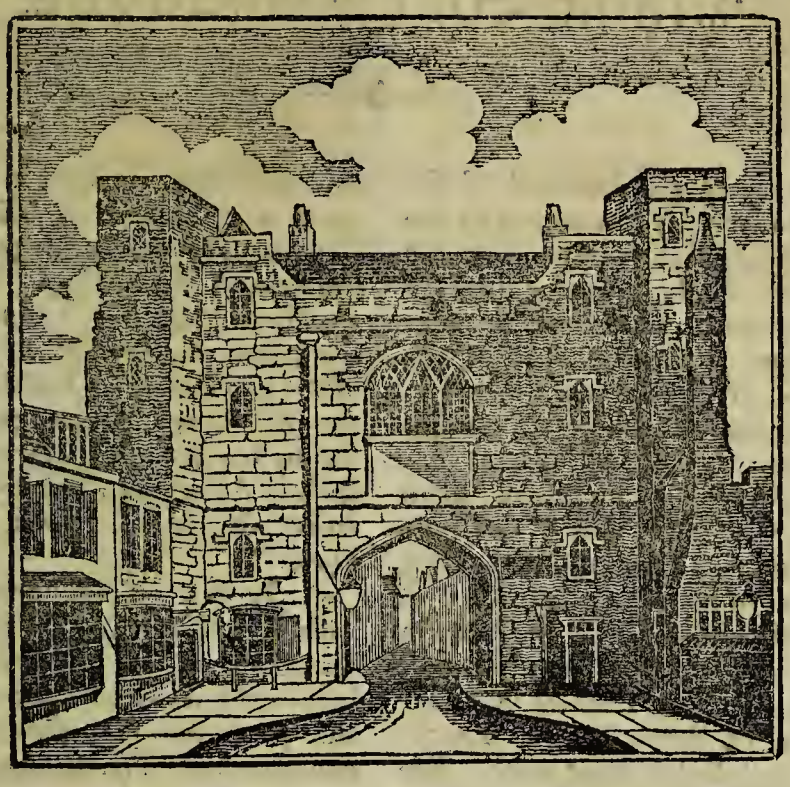
Old South Sea Anns. April 11, 82¾.—17, 83⅝.—19, 83½.—21, 83⅜.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
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N. Wales. Northamp.
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
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Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
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Stamford 2. Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
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Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds.
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Worcester 2..York 4
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MAY, 1828.

[PUBLISHED JUNE 2, 1828.]

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Embellished with Views of the PAROCHIAL CHAPEL in REGENT-SQUARE, PANCRAS; and of SIR HENRY VANE'S HOUSE at Hampstead, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Much as we regret the dismissal of the Curate who is so strongly "attached to the old Church of England principles," we are compelled to omit his long letter; heartily wishing he may soon meet with another Incumbent willing to avail himself of the Curate's services, or, what would be better, with some kind patron willing to advance him to a benefice.

H. observes, in reply to F. B. vol. XCII. p. 104, and J. C. p. 194, that "the portrait inscribed *Francis Bindlos*, dated 1655, is probably that of one of the members of the ancient family of Bindlos of Borwick, in Lancashire; viz. Francis, younger brother to Sir Robert, created a Baronet in 1641. This Francis was of Brock Hall, in Lancashire, in 1654, and died without issue. See the pedigree in Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. II. p. 311. As to the *painter*, I need only say, that there were few painters in oil, in England, in 1655, and if the picture be a good one, it may, with probability, be assigned to Walker."

In reference to the letter of R. K. p. 208, respecting Grove House, Woodford, Mr. R. Rosier, Secretary to the Society of Gentlemen educated under the late Mr. Truby, observes, "A very highly finished Engraving of the old house (from the burin of George Cooke, esq. after a faithful drawing by his son Mr. E. W. Cooke) will be published on the 1st of June, and it is my intention, at no distant period, to publish what particulars I have been able to collect of the history of a building under whose roof I passed so many happy years."

SCRUTATOR states, "Having read the Narrative of Capt. Parry's fourth Voyage, I observe, among the list of natural history subjects mentioned in the Appendix, various references to authors who have described the birds met with in the voyage; and I have been somewhat surprised to see the old work of Dr. Latham, viz. his General Synopsis of Birds, quoted, which was published upwards of forty years since, when a work, by the same author, has appeared within five or six years, and should, with more propriety, have been referred to, as it contains full descriptions of the birds mentioned in Captain Parry's work."

A Correspondent observes, "that the Rev. William Morice, p. 282, had for some time past been engaged in preparing for the press a Selection of Bishop Atterbury's Correspondence, &c. together with a brief Memoir of the Bishop. By a reference to the Gent. Mag. Jan. 1819, p. 93, it will be seen, that the Rev. W. Morice, D.D. father of the late Rector of Tackley, was the second son of William Morice, esq. of Kensington, not by his *first* wife, Mary, the daughter of Bishop Atterbury, but by his *second* wife, Anne, daughter of Capt. John Philpot of Dover."

A LOVER OF ACCURACY remarks, that with regard to Miss Helen Maria Williams (p. 373), in one particular our account is incorrect; it stated that she lived "under the protection (as the phrase is) of the quondam Rev. Mr. Stone," &c. &c. Our correspondent takes on him to assert, that the gentleman with whom Miss Williams is said to have lived, was never a clergyman, or a minister of any denomination. He was a man of letters, but a layman; and while he lived in England a hearer of the late Dr. Price at Hackney. In the early part of the French Revolution he and his lady removed to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Miss Williams. His lady, from whom he was separated, lived in a state of seclusion, and, it is remarkable, died in London since the decease of her rival. The name of this gentleman was *John* Stone. The clergyman, in Essex, who was deprived of his living, was the Rev. Francis Stone, totally unconnected with the other."

J. D. will feel particularly obliged by any particulars respecting the once celebrated Nancy Dawson, or a reference to any sources of information respecting her. She died at Hampstead on the 26th May, 1767.

A. B. C. would be obliged to any person who could point out the particulars of the intermarriage of the Anderson family (Baronets) and the Fienneses, or Clintons, as generally stated in the Baronetages of Collins and Playfair.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER begs to inform G. H. p. 200, that "the Hon. Lorenzo Heley Hutchinson was, as he states, a Lieut.-Col. in the army, but he afterwards entered into holy orders; this reconciles the apparently discordant accounts in the Military Kalendar and the Peerages."

"The Waters of Babylon," in our next.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATINOS.

Roman Catholic Mutilation of the Decalogue.

Mr. Urban,

TO argue in favour of the Roman Catholics, either theologically or politically, is far from my habits, and I could easily fill your Magazine with arguments against them on both topics. At the same time, I am equally far from abetting any unfair argument or prejudice against them.

Now, on the subject of the second Commandment, a good deal of misapprehension prevails in this country. There is certainly an appearance of design in their customary omission of that Commandment; and I can easily suppose that they relish the Decalogue more cordially in that form. But, that it did not originate in their design, must, I believe, be granted, when the history of the omission is fairly stated.

But before I proceed to the proof of this, I will copy a passage in the Quarterly Review (No. 74, p. 464), from which it appears, that even the writers of that acute and excellent publication are not free from the common prejudice. The passage is this:

"We remember, in the course of the debate in the House of Commons last year, on the Catholic question, that Mr. Peel was violently attacked for having ventured to mention this fact (the omission of the second Commandment), and for having produced the 25th edition of a Catechism, printed, with the approbation of Dr. Milner, and of the four Roman Catholic Archbishops in Ireland, by Mr. R. Coyne the publisher (we beg leave to remark), of Maynooth. In this the 2d Commandment is omitted; but the tenth is divided into two, that the name *Decalogue* may not appear *prima facie* a misnomer. We can further add, that in many Catholic countries on the Continent, we have seen a vast variety of religious works, in which the Decalogue is inserted in this mutilated form; and we must honestly confess, that however unjustifiable is such an alteration in the words of the Bible, we do not, by any means, consider it as impolitic or uncalled for, on the part of the Roman Catholics."

Such is the accusation, which is true as to the fact. But here follows the explanation, which may be briefly stated in the words of Archbishop Secker.

"We must own that some persons, *before the rise of Popery*, and some Protestants *since the Reformation* have, without any ill intention, reckoned it (i. e. the second Commandment) as the Papists do." Catech. Lect. vol. i. p. 304.

The truth is, *Augustine* so divided them, and the *Lutherans* followed the same method; perhaps still follow it, but that I do not know.

In Cranmer's Catechism the same division appears.

Why Augustine so divided them does not appear; for all the most ancient authorities are against him. Josephus recites them as we do. So also Philo Judæus, and Origen. So also the Eastern Church (see the Ορθοδοξος Ομολογια, which I have seen in the British Museum).

It must, however, be owned that the expedient of dividing the tenth Commandment into two, to make up the number, has a very suspicious appearance, and as Secker observes, "it might as well be divided into seven;" for it consists of seven articles, all which St. Paul, on the contrary, comprised under one, "Thou shalt not covet." Rom. xiii. 9.

If, however, the Romish division of the Commandments originated in error, and was continued by inadvertence, it is hardly possible not to believe that it is maintained through policy. Our Reformers soon corrected it. If Cranmer's Catechism, published in 1548, had the wrong division, it was only a translation from the Latin of Justus Jonas. Nowell's Catechism, approved

by the Convocation in 1562, restored the second Commandment as it has stood ever since in our Church.

Such is the true state of the case, which is here explained, because I should be sorry that any Romanists should suspect us of knowingly urging false accusations or arguments against them. They furnish us with plenty that are true by their real practices.

ANGLICANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I shall feel essentially obliged, if, through the medium of your numerous Correspondents, full particulars of the Life and Writings of Samuel Jones, Gent. a poet of the last century, may be brought to light, beyond those that are known, and which I will briefly state.

It appears he resided at Whitby, in Yorkshire, from 1712 to 1720, but whence he came, his profession, or whither he afterwards went, are unknown. (Young's Hist. of Whitby.) He wrote a duodecimo volume of "Poetical Miscellanies," in 1714, a copy of which is in the British Museum. It is dedicated to *Hugh Machell*, of Appleby, in Westmorland, Esq., and the author subscribes himself, "his most obedient *Son*." It was printed in London for Bettesworth and Curll, "and sold by Mrs. Lucas and T. Hammond, jun. at York, T. Ryles, at Hull, W. Freeman, at Durham, and J. Butter, on the Bridge at Newcastle."

The name of *Machell* occurs in the Phil. Trans. Abridged, III. 25, where there is a paper, "On a strange well, and some antiquities at Kirkbyshore in Westmoreland, by Mr. Thos. Machell." This paper was printed in 1684, thirty years prior to Jones's Miscellanies.

The mother of Dr. Cudworth "was of the family of Machell, and had been nurse to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I." Chalmers's Biog. Dict. art. Cudworth.

According to Gough, Saml. Jones was the author of "Whitby, a poem; occasioned by Mr. Andrew Long's recovery from jaundice, by drinking of Whitby Spa Waters, 1718," 8vo. This poem is more particularly mentioned in the addenda to Gent's History of Hull. No copy of it is known to be extant, but the whole impression can scarcely be presumed to have perished. The properties of Whitby Spa are described in Dr. Short's History of Mineral waters.

It may be that Samuel Jones was brother of the learned Jeremiah Jones, who died in 1724, aged 31. "It is apprehended that he (Jeremiah Jones) was a native of the North of England, and that his father was a gentleman in affluent circumstances." Jeremiah had a younger brother, of quick parts, who afterwards settled as a dissenting minister, at Manchester." Chalmers's Biog. Dict. art. Jones, Jeremiah. This "younger brother of quick parts" might possibly be Samuel Jones.

In note 50 to the second book of the "Dunciad," a Mr. Jones is mentioned as being the author, with Mr. Pit, &c. of "Cosmelia."

Should what has now been stated lead to the means of identifying the gentleman in question, and to the discovery of his history and literary productions, especially of "Whitby, a Poem," my friends and myself will feel highly gratified by such particulars as can be made known. Yours, &c.

THE HERMIT OF ESKDALESIDE.

Mr. URBAN, *Banwell, May* 14.

THE parish of Uphill is situate in the Hundred of Winterstoke, 8 miles W. N. W. from Axbridge, and 138 miles from London, at the conflux of the river Axe with the Bristol Channel, containing 39 inhabited houses, and 51 families, 31 of whom are employed in agriculture, and the total population by the census of 1821, was 270.

This place, in Domesday-book, is spelt Opopille. It belonged at that time to Serlo de Burci, one of Duke William's followers, and was held of him by four military persons.

"Four Knights held of Serlo, Opopille. Ewacre held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for six hides and a half. The arable is ten carucates. In demesne are four carucates, with one servant, and seven villanes, and four cottagers, with three ploughs. There are seventy acres of meadow, and one hundred acres of pasture. It was and is worth six pounds *."

In the time of Edward the First, the family of Lunget or Long, possessed the greatest part of this parish, which was then held of the family of Martin. In the 19th Edw. II. Wm. Martin being then the superior Lord, the manor was divided into five parcels, which were held by Hugh de Draicote, John de Draicote, Philip le Long,

* Lib. Domesday.

Hugh de Ovile, and Wm. de Puteney. From the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to the latter end of that of Henry VI. a fourth part was vested in the family of Pokeswell. In the following reign it belonged to John de Wyke, of Court de Wyke, in the parish of Yalton, who 10th Edw. IV. left it to his brother Richard de Wyke, who died seized of it 1st Rich. III. and was succeeded by John his son.

The family of Wyndham sometime possessed it, as did also in 1665 Sir John Fitz-James, and Wm. Bord, Esq. the co-heiresses of which families sold it, and it is now the property of Simon Payne, Esq. as representative of the late Rev. Jonathan Gegg†. Mr. Payne married Hester Gegg, spinster, only daughter and heiress of the said Rev. J. Gegg, of Axbridge, who built a handsome house on the summit of the hill above the village, called Uphill-house, which commands very extensive and picturesque prospects to the south and north.

Mr. Payne has built several new houses in the village, which are let as lodging houses, and also a good house in the fantastic or modern antique stile, at the end of Uphill-green, called the Castle.

There are two tolerably decent inns at this place, one called "the Ship," and the other "the Dolphin."

The widow of T. T. Knyfton, Esq. has a comfortable summer residence at this place, with shrubberies laid out and planted in a tasteful and truly pleasing manner.

The Clergyman's house is neat and commodious, and surrounded by an extensive shrubbery, intermingled with forest trees of large growth.

At a place called Totterdown, in this parish, is the very pleasant and rural dwelling of Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. Thos. Richardson, standing on the acclivity of a steep hill, from which we have picturesque, though not extensive prospects towards the north and west.

This village is much frequented in the summer and autumn, for the benefit of bathing in the salt-water. In the summer of the year 1773, the celebrated John Langhorne, D. D. resided sometime at Weston super Mare, for the benefit of the sea air; and the equally celebrated Mrs. Hannah More resided at Uphill for the same salutary purpose.

The Doctor meeting the female bard one day upon the sea shore, he wrote with the end of his stick upon the sand, the following impromptu:

"Along the shore
Walk'd Hannah More;
Waves, let this record last;—
Sooner shall ye,
Proud earth and sea,
Than what she writes, be past."

The lady returned the compliment by scratching underneath, with her whip, and the same facility of genius,

"Some firmer basis, polish'd Langhorne, choose
To write the dictates of thy charming muse;
Her strains in solid characters rehearse,
And be thy tablet lasting as thy verse."

Langhorne, highly pleased with this effusion, praised her wit, and copied the lines, which he presented to her at a house near the sea, whither they adjourned, and she afterwards wrote under as follows:

"Langhorne, whose sweetly varying muse has power
To raise the pensive, crown the social hour;
Whose very trifling has the charm to please,
With native wit and unaffected ease;
How soon, obedient to thy forming hand,
The letters grew upon the flexile sand;
Should some lost traveller the scene explore,
And trace thy verses on the dreary shore,
What sudden joy would feast his eager eyes,
How from his eyes would burst the glad surprise!
Methinks I hear, or seem to hear him say,
This letter'd shore hath smooth'd my toilsome way; [pain,
Hannah! he adds, though honest truth may
Yet here I see an emblem of the twain,
As these frail characters with ease imprest
Upon the yielding sands' soft watery breast;
Which, when some few short hours they shall have stood,
Shall soon be swept by yon impetuous flood.
Presumptuous maid! so shall expire thy name,
Thou wretched, feeble, candidate for fame;
But Langhorne's fate in yon firm rock * I read
Which rears above the cloud its towering head;
Long as that rock shall rear its head on high,
And lift its bold front to the azure sky;
Long as these adamantine hills survive,
So long, harmonious Langhorne, shalt thou live,

† See Collinson's Somersetshire.

* Brean Down, a high hill running into the Bristol Channel, and which forms the northern boundary of Berrow Bay, and the southern of Uphill Bay.

While envy's wave shall lash and vainly roar,
And only fix thy solid base the more*."

The Church stands on the top of the hill, whose southern side is an abrupt rocky precipice of considerable height, south of the village; a rude and rather awkward looking pile, but from its form, and the manner in which some of the arches are constructed (particularly the arch of the porch, which is now built up, leaving a door-way in the centre), I take it to be of no inconsiderable antiquity; it is a sea-mark to mariners traversing the Bristol Channel, or Severn Sea; and in order to render it the more conspicuous at a distance, it is whitewashed on the outside. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower in the centre containing five bells.

I observed nothing very remarkable in the interior of this Church. It however appeared to be kept in good repair, and was clean and decent; and against the north wall is a tolerably handsome marble monument to the memory of some of the Richardson family.

The Church-yard contains but few of those frail memorials

"That teach the rustic moralist to die."

Among those few, however, I noticed two neat grave-stones near the chancel door, charged with the following inscriptions in gold letters:

"In memory of Richard Jones, gent. who died Nov. 29th, 1782, in the 27th year of his age.

"If honesty from early youth,
Domestic virtue, manly truth,
A gen'rous, friendly, social mind,
With tenderness of heart combin'd,
If these may be prefer'd to fame,
Reader, depart and do the same."

"Sacred to the memory of John Biss, of this parish, mariner, who died Sept. 29th, 1792, aged 58 years.

"Also of Thomas, son of the above John Biss, who died Dec. 24th, 1801, aged 32 years.

"The boist'rous winds, and Neptune's† waves
Have toss'd us to and fro,
In spite of both by God's decree,
We harbour here below,
Where at an anchor we do ride
With many of our fleet,
Yet once again shall we set sail
Our Admiral, Christ, to meet."

Since copying this inscription, I have met with Mr. Feltham's Tour through the Isle of Man, in 1797 and 1798. That writer, in describing the parish of Kirk Oncan, in that island, gives us an inscription on a tomb in the church-yard there, to the memory of Capt. William Harriman, who was buried Feb. 19, 1760, aged 32, which inscription is almost verbatim the same as this to the memory of the Bisses, in Uphill church-yard. Some of your readers may have seen it adorning other graves of the sons of the ocean.

The living is a rectory in the patronage of the King, in the deanery of Axbridge, and valued in the King's books at 11*l.* 7*s.* The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Deacle, who was instituted in the year 1795.

In the year 1826, was found in the fissures of the rocks in Uphill Hill, a quantity of fossil remains, of which a description appeared in your very valuable Magazine for April, 1827.

ALFRED.

* See the life of Dr. Langhorne, prefixed to an edition of his Poems, published by C. Cooke in 1798.

† As the name of a heathen deity appears but with little propriety in a Christian cemetary, I think the word "foaming" should be substituted for the one here used.

On the Wild Cat as a Beast of Chase.

(From Hunter's "History of Doncaster.")*

RESPECTING the manner of Percival Cresacre's death, there is a romantic tradition, firmly believed at Barnborough [co. York], and the figure of the lion couchant at the foot of the oaken statue is appealed to in confirmation of it; as is also a rubiginous stone in the pavement of the porch. The tradition is, that he was attacked by a wild cat from one of the little woods of Barnborough, and that there was a running fight till they reached the porch of the church, where the mortal combat ended in the death of both.

Whatever portion of truth there may be in the story, it is evident that it derives no support from the image of the lion in the monument, or the tincture of the stone in the porch, which is only one of many such found near Barnborough. That some such incident did occur in the family of Cresacre is rendered, however, in some degree probable, by the adoption by them of the cat-a-mountain for their

* The first volume of which is just published.

crest, which may be seen over their arms on the tower of the church. On the other hand, it may have been that the accidental adoption of the crest may have laid the foundation of the story. That the cat was antiently considered as a beast of chase is evident from many proofs, going back to the age of the Confessor, in whose charter to Ranulph Piperking, supposing it to be genuine, there is given to him, with the forest of Chalmer and Daneing in Essex,

> Hart and hind, doe and bock,
> Fox and *cat*, hare and brock.

And again,

> Four greyhounds and six raches
> For hare and fox and wild *cates*.

In 6 John, Gerard Camvile had license to hunt the hare, fox, and wild cat. In 23 Henry III. the Earl Warren obtained from Simon Pierrepoint leave to hunt the buck, doe, hart, hind, hare, fox, goat, *cat*, or any other wild beast, in certain lands of Simon. In 11 Edward I. Thomas, the second lord Berkeley, had license of the king to hunt the fox, hare, badger, and *wild cat*; and in 10 Edward III. John lord Roos had license to hunt the fox, wolf, hare, and *cat*, throughout the king's forests of Nottinghamshire. All this, however, proves little for the tradition, which as a tradition only must be allowed to remain, only observing that in other parts of the district I have heard the wild cat spoken of as still an object of terror, and as haunting the woods.

Mr. Urban, *May* 8.

YOUR Reviewer, speaking of the new Hall at Christ Hospital, (p. 346), says, "The Architect has adopted a style of architecture suited to the period when the school was founded, and which, it is almost unnecessary to add, is far from possessing those claims to admiration which belong to the works of an earlier period of the pointed style."

I do not know that the style of architecture practised in Edward the Sixth's reign, differed essentially from that of Henry the Eighth's, in whose life-time a change so remarkable and important in the history of "Gothic" architecture was effected, that the next retrograde step almost annihilated the ancient style. If, therefore, the Reviewer means that the domestic architecture of Henry the Eighth's reign is less elegant than that of an earlier period, I have no objection to his remark, and shall only further observe, that the defects are in its *detail*, and not in its proportions or combinations; in these respects domestic architecture in the beginning of the 16th century, was beautiful and very magnificent. In point of *design*, Crosby and Eltham Halls are inferior to Westminster Hall, but superior to the splendid Abbey Hall at Milton in Dorset.

The new Hall of Christ Hospital, however, must be ranked among the best imitations of the last best style of the "Gothic." Its ornaments are chaste and well selected, and the sparing hand with which minute embellishment has been supplied, is an advantage to the building, and an evidence of the good taste of the architect. A window at the "end" of the Hall is not an indispensable feature in ancient design. Windows so situated adorn the Halls at Westminster, Hampton Court, Christ Church, Oxford, and Winchester Palace; but the Halls at Eltham, Crosby, Milton, Cowdray, Longleat, Hengrave, Wenlock, and many others, are without these windows.

The absence of windows on one side, if a defect, is not of modern origin. In the four last named Halls, there are windows on one side only, and the Hall of a fine old mansion in Small-street, Bristol, is altogether without windows on the sides.

A bay window on the *side* would have enriched the new design, but there is no window of this kind in Westminster Hall, or Bedington, Surrey, and many of the smaller Halls are without these handsome appendages; for example, the Priors' Hall at Wenlock, Rufford Hall, Lancashire, the Hall in Vaughan's-place, Shrewsbury, and Bagilly Hall, Cheshire.

The same reviewer, in his enumeration of steeples imitated from that of Bow Church, omits (perhaps intentionally) the oldest, and in my humble opinion the handsomest in England, I allude to All Saints Church in Oxford. It is nearest in point of magnitude to its model, and is an honour to its architect, Dean Aldrich. 25.

Mr. Urban, *Melksham, May* 5.

IN common with your correspondent H. P., whose communication on Bow Bells appeared in your Magazine for February last, I cannot but regret

that these far-famed instruments of musical harmony should be doomed to perpetual silence.

The instance which your correspondent adduces of St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury, whose tower, encumbered with the weight of a massive steeple, was found, with a few necessary repairs, perfectly adequate to the effectual support of a heavy ring of bells, is satisfactory enough as to the causes from whence alarms of insecurity sometimes in these cases arise.

About a week since I was at Painswick, near Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire. The melody of the Painswick bells, and the musical science to which their ringers have attained, is well known to all amateurs in the west of England. As I approached the town the bells struck out a loud and merry peal; and, as I have some curiosity in these matters, joined with a sort of predilection for a pastime in which the English are said justly to excel their neighbours of the Continent, I strolled into the church-yard, and the church being open, I walked in. Standing immediately under the belfry, where eight bells of heavy metal were in full swing, your correspondent's address on the subject of Bow Bells occurred to me; and I leant in succession against the supporting abutments of the towers, in order to detect that tremulous motion, the existence of which it seems in Bow steeple has been thought, not without reason, to endanger the security of that stately edifice; no vibration was, in the smallest degree, perceptible; but wishing to ascertain the fact in all its views, and observing the small wicket open, I ascended the winding staircase of this hallowed fane, narrow as the approach to the donjon-keep of a Baronial castle; and setting at defiance the deafening danger which assailed me, I groped my way to the belfry, where, as I leant against the spiral supporter of the geometrical staircase by which I had ascended, not the least undulatory motion was discernible. As was to be expected, the tremendous din waked from the "brazen throats" of bells of a large calibre, whose "iron tongues" struck the defecated air with a force which threatened my pealing tympana with deafness, was not long endurable. I made my retreat to the church-yard, satisfied that some such cause as that mentioned by your correspondent must operate to occasion the alleged insecurity of Bow steeple.

The tower of Painswick church, although of inconsiderable height, is crowned with a steeple of greater altitude than the tower itself, and judging from its time-worn appearance, combines age with no very remarkable degree of stability. I am told that its belfrey contains twelve bells (crowded indeed they necessarily must be from the dimensions of the tower), and that ten of them are frequently rung.

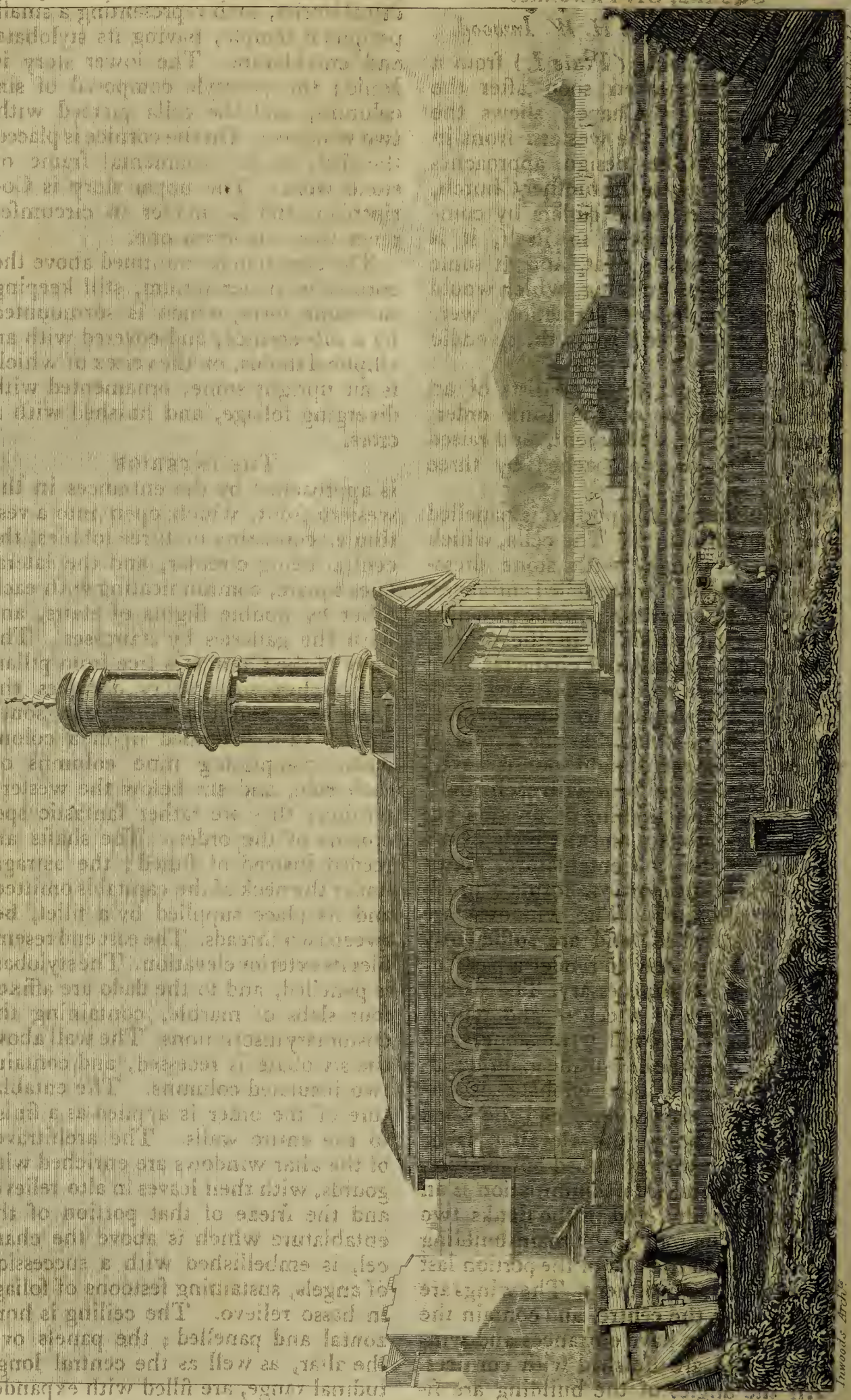
Reclining against one of the moss-grown abutments of this venerable pile, and while listening to the loud music,—not indeed of the spheres, but of an "aerial citadel," which (situated as it was upon one of those delightful eminences that render this part of Gloucestershire an arena of wild and romantic scenery not eclipsed by any county in England,) flung its full symphony of alternate sounds to the "stricken air," with an echo, and an effect of peculiar melody,—I again reverted to the facts related by your correspondent H. P. concerning St. Mary's and St. Alkmund's towers at Shrewsbury. Coupling these with the evidence of my own senses on the present occasion, I applied it to the case of the far-famed structure by acknowledgment among the master-monuments raised by the genius of Sir Christopher Wren. As your correspondent observes, the "campanile of the latter edifice appears to be of vast strength," fully adequate to the support of their ponderous occupants even when their "brazen throats re-bellow" to the full extent of their sonorous capabilities.

I would simply, on this subject, add another commentary to that already made by your correspondent, that it were much to be wished that the proper parochial authorities would explain the reality of this matter. Having ascertained beyond a doubt how the case stands, the hearts of thousands of loyal citizens, not wanting in the philosophy of taste, might be again exhilarated with their wonted recreative enjoyments, or, on the other hand, some substantial satisfactory reason might be shewn for the funereal silence which has long hovered around the higher compartments of this beautiful and classic edifice.

Yours, &c. E. P.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XVII.

The Parochial Chapel in Regent Square, St. Pancras.



Gent. Mag. May 1829. Pl. I. p. 393

Schnebbelie del.

Inwoods Archts.

The tower is novel in its design, and though evidently

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XVII.

The Parochial Chapel in Regent Square, St. Pancras.

Architects, W. and H. W. Inwood.

OUR engraving *(Plate I.)* from a drawing taken soon after the erection of this Chapel, shews the north side, with the western front in perspective. The design approaches rather too closely to the mother Church, and from that cause suffers by comparison; but viewed in itself, it is upon the whole a neat, and in some respects elegant building, which would be seen to greater perfection, were it not for its proximity to the splendid parent edifice.

The principal front consists of an hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment, and raised on a platform, approached by three steps.

The ceiling of the portico is panelled into compartments. The cella, which is built of brick, with stone dressings, has three lofty lintelled entrances, bounded by architraves in the principal front. That which is in the centre, has a more ornamental character than the lateral ones; it is enriched with rosettes, and surmounted by a cornice, resting on consoles, having a row of plain leaves set upright on its eaves. The flanks are uniform with each other, an anta marks the line of division between the pronaos and the body of the Church; and the entablature, continued from the portico, forms a finish to the elevation. The windows are lofty and arched, and are sufficiently shewn in the view to render a particular description unnecessary. The eastern front consists of a centre and wings. The former is faced with stone, and projects from the line of the main building. It consists of a stylobate sustaining two semi-columns, and the same number of antæ; the elevation is finished with the continued entablature. In the central intercolumniation is an arched window, and in the flanks two others. The roof of the main building terminates in the rear of the portion last described, in a pediment. The wings are lower than the centre, and contain the vestries; they have entrances and windows, and are finished with cornices. All the angles of the building are finished in antis. The tower is novel in its design, and though evidently formed on the model of the parish Church, is pleasingly varied from its prototype. It consists of two cylindrical stories, each representing a small peripteral temple, having its stylobate and entablature. The lower story is Ionic; the peristyle composed of six columns, and the cella pierced with two windows. On the cornice is placed the dial, in an ornamental frame of stone work. The upper story is Corinthian, and is smaller in circumference than the lower one.

The elevation is continued above the cornice in an acroterium, still keeping the same form, which is surmounted by a sub-cornice, and covered with an elliptical tholus, on the vertex of which is an upright stone, ornamented with diverging foliage, and finished with a cross.

The Interior

is approached by the entrances in the western front, which open into a vestibule, consisting of three lobbies, the central being circular, and the lateral ones square, communicating with each other by double flights of stairs, and with the galleries by staircases. The body of the Church is free from pillars and arches. A gallery occupies the west end, and the north and south sides. It is sustained upon a colonnade, comprizing nine columns on each side, and six below the western portion; they are rather fantastic specimens of the order. The shafts are reeded instead of fluted; the astragal under the neck of the capital is omitted, and its place supplied by a fillet, between two threads. The east end resembles its exterior elevation. The stylobate is panelled, and to the dado are affixed four slabs of marble, containing the customary inscriptions. The wall above the stylobate is recessed, and contains two insulated columns. The entablature of the order is applied as a finish to the entire walls. The architraves of the altar windows are enriched with gourds, with their leaves in alto relievo, and the frieze of that portion of the entablature which is above the chancel, is embellished with a succession of angels, sustaining festoons of foliage in basso relievo. The ceiling is horizontal and panelled; the panels over the altar, as well as the central longitudinal range, are filled with expanded flowers. There are additional galleries for the charity children, situated in re-

cesses formed in the upper part of the lateral vestibules. The pulpit is a plain composition of oak, hexagonal in plan, and sustained on an open pedestal. The design of the reading-desk is similar, but subordinate. The organ is in an oak case in the western gallery.

This is the fourth Church built from the designs of the same architects which we have brought under our readers' notice. Of these four specimens three are of the Ionic order*, a species of architecture to which one of the joint architects, Mr. H. W. Inwood, appears to have turned his attention almost exclusively. With a view, however, of relieving the monotony, the present building is made to display no less than three different specimens of the order, *viz.* in the portico, the chancel, and the supports to the galleries. The shafts of the columns of the portico, instead of flutes, are ornamented with double perpendicular threads, which supply the place of the fillets in a fluted example; the exterior thread in each pair is united with its neighbour archwise, both at the neck and apophyge, and in consequence, the shaft has the appearance of being fluted. The bases are composed of an upper and lower torus, separated by a cyma, the former being enriched by a succession of hollows divided by fillets. The neck of the capital is enriched with honeysuckles, in the style of the Erectheum. The second specimen, which is seen in the outside of the chancel, has bases, and the honeysuckles in the necks of the capitals are supplied by rosettes. In the interior of the chancel the columns of the portico are again repeated. The third variety displayed in the colonnade supporting the galleries, has every appearance of a composition. There are minor variations on the several examples which we have not space to particularize. There is something pedantic in this display of architecture, not altogether accordant with the principles of good taste, and assimilating rather with the practices of the professors of the modern Gothic school of architecture, who are exceedingly fond of introducing every variety of style in their fantastic structures. Such vagaries, however, are inconsistent with the chastity of Grecian architecture, and the only excuse which can be made for the exercise of this taste, in the present instance, is the supposition that the architects, who appear to have bound themselves to build in no other order than the Ionic, have done this with a view to create a variety which might have been more agreeably produced by more legitimate means.

The first stone of this Chapel was laid on the 26th Aug. 1822, and the building was consecrated about three years afterwards. The number which may be accommodated is 1832, and the estimated expense was 16,528*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* It is the second erected in the parish by the Commissioners, and with the two erected at the charge of the parish, completes the four additional established places of worship recently built in this populous parish.

E. I. C.

* See vol. xciv. pt. ii. p. 489, and vol. xcvii. pt. ii. p. 393.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent A MONGUL, p. 219, has omitted to refer to the once celebrated and now scarce work of the "Remains of Japhet," by Dr. Parsons, in 4to. He would have there found very useful materials for extending his researches into the emigrations of Japhet's sons and descendants, with several plates of the original letters and words of the earliest inhabitants of Ireland more especially, who were of that patriarch's family.

The sons of Japhet were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras. Gen. x. 5-9, and 1 Chron. i. 5.

The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah.

The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.

By these men the isles of the Gentiles were divided in their lands; every one according to his tongue, after their families, in their nations.

The Japhetan languages of this day are the Gomerian and Magogian, or Scottish. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have the unmixed remains of the children of Japhet, upon the Globe; and the King of England is a descendant from the most ancient race of Scythian Kings, the offspring of the patriarch Japhet.

The confusion of tongues at Babel shews that the people were then very numerous, although they had lived but 100 years after the Deluge! The reverse of that confusion was at the feast

of Pentecost, when 12 Apostles, or perhaps not all of them, were enabled to speak to many nations in their respective tongues (Acts ii. 8).

The Britons came by sea from Greece through the Mediterranean, very early after the Deluge. Ireland had its first colony from Scythia, by the north-west route—the other from Asia Minor, by the same course. Calmet derives Gomer from Gooner, a coal, in Hebrew and Syriac; the Cymri or Welsh from the Cimmerians.

The Celticæ from Ashkenaz, above named, comprising Illyria, Germany, Gaul, Spain, and British Isles, all speaking the same language. There are many opinions respecting Riphath, and Josephus has selected Paphlagonia. Togarmah has been carefully traced and applied to Tartary, Scythia, and Turcomania. Javan was the father of the Greeks or Ionians, who, after many ages, are now exciting the highest interests of European nations, which it is very probable are extending into the effusion of the sixth vial!!

Elishah is the origin of Elis, in Peloponnesus, at the west of Arcadia, and watered by the river Alpheus, celebrated for the celerity of its horses at the Olympic games. Elis has in modern times assumed the name of Belvidere. (Lempriere.)

Dodanim or Rhodanim, is the same as Rhodes or Dodona. Tharshish is the foundation of Tarsis in Cilicia; and Kittim gave origin to Macedonia or Cyprus.

All the derivations are Greek or Syriac, and therefore give effect to Dr. Parsons's suggestion, that our islands had the first colony from Greece and Scythia.

Japhet was 100 years of age when he, with his father Noah and family, entered the ark; and could not there have learnt any other language than that which they had already spoken; and the children of Gomer, Magog, Meshech, and Tubal, were afterwards in possession of their own territories and language in the isles of Elisha (or Greece), and in Scythia, before any thing was begun at Babel concerning the tower and dispersion.

Is it at all probable, according to what has been hitherto learned of the effects of the Deluge, that they might have found in their subsequent dispersion any of the places which they had previously occupied? this must be very questionable, and the whole face of nature must have been so effectually changed by the universal devastation, by the settlements of waters in the vallies, and by the apparent rising of mountains and promontories, as to render the surface of the Globe too much altered for any recollection and distinction of former possessions, not to mention the effect of volcanic eruptions when "the depths were broken up."

An ingenious letter on these subjects was read in A.D. 1767 by Dr. Gregory Sharpe, at the Royal Society, well deserving the reference of any one who is engaged in researches of this kind.

Ricaut, in his Account of the Ottoman Empire, p. 223, observes that the Turkish doctors fancy that there are 72 sects among the Turks, but it is probable there are many more; that the 72 nations which they call "Yetmish ekee melet," (into which the world was divided upon the confusion of tongues at Babel,) was a type and figure of the divisions which in after ages should succeed in the three most general religions of the world—70 sects among the Jews—71 among Christians, and 72 among Mahometans: that Author wrote in A.D. 686, and since that time those sects have probably encreased greatly in number. 70 is a number very often used in the Scriptures. The diversity of Turkish opinions is almost infinite, and more numerous than in England.

Noah and his children, from their age and experience, must have become well acquainted with much of the Globe before the Deluge; but our notions of them, from whatever prejudice it may have arisen, usually limit their knowledge of countries to their own. Japhet is the same as the Greek Japetus, whom they took to be their father (Bp. Patrick). Peleg having been born just at the time of the grand dispersion, received his name, which signifies division or separation, so that he was a living record of that event wherever he travelled. Ashur is Assyria. Noah's curse upon Ham's posterity was perpetual, and he forbad his other children to have any communication with them. The result has been fully verified, and so remains at this day, notwithstanding every effort of England to free Africa from her bonds. The children of Japhet and Shem have always enjoyed blessings, and those of Ham the re-

verse, from their father's sin: and so did the children of Shem in the antediluvian world.

The northern nations of Europe, and north-western countries, were all denominated Magogians, descendants of Magog, the second son of Japhet, and afterwards Scythians and Scandinavians. The Scythians and Gomerians were the children of Gomer his eldest son; were all given to regular government, social order, and industry: but sometimes their necessities may have rendered them marauders upon their neighbours, and thus they at length became warlike, and qualified for rule; and their test for the senate was in subsequent periods the production of a scull, and afterwards the scalp of an enemy; and on this account Dr. Parsons barely suggests the possibility that the North Americans derived their origin from these ancestors. Magog, Mesheck, and Tubal peopled all the Scythian territories. The Moguls from Moghi were the sons of Magog. Moschi from Meshech, and Tibereni from Tubal, or Tubar, or Tibar in Greek. The river Tobol, and city Tobolschi, give probability to this derivation, and in the low fertile country of Armenia, by the river Araxes, the Caspian to the east, sending forth very populous tribes. The Getæ or Goths emigrating, as their families became too populous to dwell longer together. Getar, to hurt or injure, in the ancient Scythian, is the same now in the Irish and Scottish languages; they were so called because they had become very troublesome (Parsons, 68) in their way to Scandinavia, invading the possessions of the children of Askenaz, the eldest son of Gomer; and their subsequent irruption into the western countries of Europe, corroborates this history of their origin.

The Thracians sprung from Tiras, one of Gomer's sons; and these, with the other sons of Japhet, spoke the ancient Scythian language both before and after the dispersion; afterwards, when they came to Sweden, Denmark, and the islands of the Baltic, they proceeded onwards to Ireland and Scotland, very early after their dispersing from the government of Nimrod.

There cannot be a stronger internal evidence of the truth of these researches, than the tracing original words and roots in the languages of the nations through which they passed, and wherein they finally settled; and many of these are found in the alphabets and monosyllables of the Scotch and Irish dialects. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, April* 10.

CHIEFLY through a motive to stimulate the active exertions of the young, to emulate the juvenile productions of their predecessors, who, in after life, have arisen to eminence, either by pursuing the flowery paths of fancy, or by treading the more intricate road which leads to the sublime in morality or religion, as well as to afford a kind of retrospective pleasure to those who are more advanced in years, by bringing to their recollection the early compositions of their former associates, I have been induced to offer to the notice of your readers several communications, both in nature and occasion similar to this, which now solicits your attention. It is a copy of verses which in the University of Cambridge is denominated a *Tripos*: it is generally requested as a favour by that learned body, from one or more of its younger members most distinguished for classical acquirements and elegant Latin versification. An additional inducement to transmit you the following, is a strong persuasion that it issued from the pen of a meritorious character, with respect to whom the late celebrated and highly learned Dr. Parr unusually interested himself. It is sincerely hoped that the rich collections made by the late deceased Doctor for biographical notices of the worthies of Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, may still have existence, and that they may yet be arranged in such a manner as with credit to meet the public eye. Is it too much to expect them in the forthcoming volume of the Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century?

Of the parentage and early education of *Thomas Brian*, the writer of the subjoined poetical trifle (not *Augustus Bryan*, the editor of Plutarch, who it is believed was a member of the University of Oxford), little seems with certainty to be known, except that he was born about the year 1715 or 1716: that he was entered at Eton under Dr. George, at that time director of that seminary, and from thence was removed to King's College in Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow, and was finally promoted to the Head Master-

ship of Harrow-shool, in which office he was very probably the immediate predecessor of Dr. Thackeray. Both at Eton, as well as afterwards at the University, he must have been contemporary, and in all likelihood intimately acquainted with several eminent literary characters; with Gray, with Mason, with Whitehead, with Balguy, and with Bryant, with whom he was, after leaving school, also of the same College. Of the last named of these celebrated writers, whatever may be the opinion of the learned on the merits of his *new system* at large, it can scarcely be disputed by any one, that, upon the whole, it certainly ranks amongst the first works of its age. Of its author it may be justly predicated that what Newton is in mathematics and physical astronomy—what Locke is in metaphysics, and the philosophy of the human mind—what Harris is in philology and grammar—Porson in criticism and Græcian literature—such in mythology is the unrivalled composer of the "New System, or Analysis of Ancient Mythology, wherein an attempt is made to divest tradition of fable, and to reduce truth to its original purity."

Planetæ sunt habitabiles.

Dædaleas artes pennataque membra volatu
Rapta super nubes, trajectasque æquoris undas
Remigio alarum jactavit prisca Vetustas,
Monstrorum fœcunda parens: nos ire per auras
Insita vis prohibet, mundique aperire recessus.
Frustra affectamus spretâ consurgere terrâ,
Æthereasque intrare domos, dum spissior aer
Cælitus incumbens terrenos degravat artus.
Hinc quibus indigenis navitantur dissita longe
Rura Planetarum, quosve illis provida sensus
Natura indulsit, quas formas, aptaque membris
Corpora, terrigenas latet, æternumque latebit.
Si qua fides vulgo, gibbosus homuncio Lunam
Incolit, et crebro cyathis uvescit Iacchi.
Forsitan Atlanti similis, qui vertice sedes
Sidereas tollit, gentes cervice superbas
Sustinet, inque sinu magnas complectitur urbes,
Compages laterum ingentes maria alta fatigant;
Turritamque terunt frontem: stant tempora multo
Cana gelu, curvumque irrorant flumina dorsum.
Quid referam similes nævis in corpore montes,
Quosve lacus oculi efficiunt, quæ littora nasus?
Ah! miser hic si quis quassatam nauta carinam
Inscius impingat; non major in æquore Calpe,
Junctave Tyrrheno rupes Lilybæa Peloro.
His similes maculas toto nitidissima vultu
Diffusas Venus agnoscit, Martemque Jovemque
Linea multa secat, quas credimus esse paludes,
Terrasque oceani disjunctas impete terris;
In quibus halantes herbæ fontesque sonori,
Et sylvæ campos ditant, munitaque circum
Oppida, cumque suis consurgunt mœnibus urbes.
At quales, Saturne, tuos habitare recessus
Indigenas dicam? nam tu procul orbe remoto
Supremus peragis cœli per inane meatus.
Nullum ver unquam, placidive æstatis honores
Arva beant, sed tristis hyems, atque horrida passim
Frigora longinquo nequeunt mitescere Sole.
Ne tamen æterno jaceant tua vespere regna,
Sole repercussos tibi suscitat annulus ignes,
Splendoremque auget: quin qua tu cunque per auras
Incedis, Lunæ certis famulantur eunti
Ordinibus, gratæque ministrant munera lucis.
Nec vero, dum informe gelu, tristesque pruinæ
Cultores norunt, non est habitabilis ardor,
Aut summi nequeunt fœtus nutrire calores.
Aspice, Mercurius qua fervidus axe citato
In celeres rupitur gyros, perque æthera callem
Antiquam renovat, fruiturque æstate perenni.
Proximus illius dum Sol superimminet orbi,
Vicinosque Polos torret Vulcanius ardor,
Forte alias fruges, diversa animalia nutrit,
Quæ Tellus nescit, nec mitior educat aer!
O felix senibus sedes! his exulat oris
Frigida morborum rabies, effœtaque semper
Membra calor genialis alit; non effera plebem
Languentem quartana quatit, nec anhela fatigat
Tussis anus, dentesque senili extundit ab ore.
Cerne, age, qua medius rerum Titanius orbis
Volvit in exhaustum radiis crinalibus ignem.
Forsan et hæ sedes, hæc torrida rura coluntur,
Et Salamandrino irrigui per membra liquore
Indigenæ medio læti candore fruuntur;
Quamvis centenus *Thegethon* incendia torquet,
Et totidem ruptis strident fornacibus *Ætnæ*.
Concipe jam fastus, humilis telluris alumne,
Et rerum te finge caput; tibi scilicet uni
Natura inservit; te propter sidera cursus
Assiduos peragunt, certisque per ardua Cœli
Volvuntur gyris, justoque errore vagantur.
Sic parva aggesto formica e cespite clamet,
Ut mihi sub pedibus callis firmetur eunti,
Caucasiæ tollunt umbrosa cacumina cautes;
Quæque hiat amfracto porrecta in littore concha
Ad cœlum immanes scopulos consurgere jactet,
Ut secùra imis radicibus ipsa quiescat.
Non ita: nequicquam Samius longinqua Magister,
Sidera tellurem circum ancillare putavit.
Nunc alios passim in cœlo deteximus orbes,
Et Soles alios: O quantas inclyte gentes
Debemus, Galilæe, tibi! tu primus Olympi
Ferratas reserare fores! tu pandere regna
Lucida, mortales olim indignantia visus,
Et sine Thessalico deducere carmine Lunam.
Artibus his instructa hominum solertia mundum
Explorat, major dum rerum nascitur ordo,
Et lati stellata putent laquearia Cœli.

In Comitiis Posterioribus, Mar. 24, $173\frac{6}{7}$.

This Tripos paper is similar in its subject, and was published in the same sheet with another by the well-known author of the "Elegy in a Country Church-yard." The plan and train of ideas which run through each, are very congenial with those contained in a poem, entitled the "Universe," intended to restrain the pride of man,

and several times re-printed a little posterior to this period. With Mr. Urban's permission I shall copy a few lines:

"And canst thou think, poor worm! these orbs of light,
In size immense, in number infinite,
Were made for thee alone, to twinkle to thy sight."

"Consult with reason, reason will reply,
Each lucid point which glows in yonder sky,
Informs a system in the boundless space,
And fills with glory its appointed place;
With beams unborrow'd brightens other skies,
And worlds, to thee unknown, with heat and life supplies."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. VIII.

(Resumed from vol. XCVII. ii. p. 603.)

THE opening book of the "Pelican Island," a new publication from the pen of Mr. Montgomery, is very fine. With the exception, indeed, of the poetry of Byron (the high and intense charaeter of which all will acknowledge who have a heart to feel and taste to appreciate), Montgomery in many of his attributes as a poet, stands very high among his contemporaries. In his own *peculiar* character (which is one of high pretension), we should say he has nothing to fear on the score of rivalry. On the other hand, many things he has written may challenge competition with the poetical effusions of any living writer.

Polonius exclaims in Hamlet, "still harping on my daughter." Your readers, Mr. Urban, may possibly exclaim, "what, poetry again!" Why, yes, gentle reader, the field is wide; and though criticism, perhaps, has its legitimate limits, yet, as the materials and the mode of poetry are alike, in a manner exhaustless, so a great deal may still be said upon the method by which these materials may be brought together into harmony and song.

In the wild and original bearing of his style and sentiment, then, Montgomery resembles Byron in the opening of this poem, more than perhaps any writer of our day. His sentiment may be said occasionally to assume that wide-reaching thought which forms so admired a feature in the compositions of that noble Bard. If measured by many of his contemporaries, it must be admitted by most who think with closeness and impartiality, that his thoughts are of a superior scope and tension; but having reference to the "Pelican Island," and the principal subjects of its narratives, it may be doubted whether its author was happy in their selection. The human mind, and its sympathies, is naturally prone to recognize a kindred feeling in the objects with which it has been most conversant. Mr. Montgomery, in the present instance, departs from the ordinary track of descriptive poetry. He wanders, like Milton, into regions untried and unknown. A spirit, alone, on the immeasurable deep, forms at once a fearful and a novel topic for poetic contemplation; and the accompanying scenery and embellishments with which its author has illustrated his fable, is in keeping with the eccentric character and attributes of his imaginary hero. But with all the "pomp and circumstance" with which Mr. Montgomery has ushered in his story, it may still be doubted whether he has chosen that line of painting which is most in unison with his peculiar trait of genius, or which, indeed, constitutes in him, as a writer, a feature of positive and characteristic excellence. The usual distinctions of his poetry are those of strong native feeling, mixed with a truth of description, and a reality of charaeter, which generally reaches the heart. But here his muse has, adventurously, launched into wild and imaginative realms, which claim for him a place in another, perhaps a higher order of poetry. In a word, Montgomery may be said, like Spenser, to have embodied the strange conceptions of his fancy, without indeed shedding around them that chivalrous spirit of romance which forms so high a charm in the interesting fictions of "Colin;" he has stepped aside beyond the line of human experienee, as Byron occasionally has done, though without possessing that master-piece in delineating the sublime and the terrible, which forms so fine a feature in the compositions of his Lordship. But, on the other hand, he has shed through his storied page a mysterious feeling often wrought up to a degree of intensity which did not belong to Spenser, while the unwarped rectitude of his mind gives him an advantage over the author of "Harold."

We have said that Montgomery, in

the tone of sentiment, in the moral sensibilities which the character of his poetry discloses, stands very high in the rank of cotemporary poets. His feelings flow with the plain but strong lineaments of a man accustomed to think with correctness and force, and to utter, without reserve, the genuine dictates of his heart. But though the warmth of sentiment, and his honest glow of feeling be his own, he, like most other poets, may stand indebted for a multitude of ideas to his predecessors. Even in the poem with which we have opened this speculation, the "Pelican Island," this remark may be borne out. Many of his descriptions, Mr. Urban, in his fine exordium, if they were not borrowed from Armstrong's "Imitations of Shakspeare," yet in style and conception often resemble them so nearly, that its author will excuse us for the bare supposition. Armstrong, like Akenside, had scarcely attained his maturity when he wrote these "Imitations," but they are by no means the least beautiful compositions of his muse; yet it must be owned, he is a writer of such vigour and beauty, that few of his successors would disdain to receive a hint from him.

Kirke White, whose genius has obtained for him very considerable pretensions to originality, was considerably beholden to his literary archetype Dr. Thomas Warton, whose temperament of genius, and beauty of style, he alike admired. For instance, Kirke White's fine description of the season of universal repose, in his "Time," has been admired, and justly, for its fidelity; but its archetype may be almost traced to another fine night-piece which Warton introduces from Apollonius Rhodius, in his notes on Theocritus, and which he has translated in a style of beauty which by no means disgraces the original, as follows:

"Night on the earth poured darkness; on the sea
The wakesome sailor to Orion's star
And Helice turned heedful.—Sunk to rest,
The traveller forgot his toil; his charge
The centinel; her death-devoted babe
The mother's painless breast.—The village dog
Had ceased his troubles: each busy tumult
Was hush'd at this dead hour; and darkness slept
Lock't in the arms of silence!—She alone,
Medea slept not," &c.

But the lineaments of pure fiction, the wild excursive imaginings of a mind fond of winging its flight to regions remote from the scenes of corporeal and sensual vision; these scenes, and these lineaments, it may be said, assume in Montgomery a higher reach, a character of greater dignity than in certain others of his contemporaries.—For instance, Wordsworth,—and we quote him because his pretensions have been occasionally much overrated, and his contemplative cast of genius is not, sometimes, much unlike that which in "musings" break forth in the author of the "Pelican Island."

Wordsworth has his admirers, and he doubtless has also his beauties; but these beauties are so frequently solitary and isolated, and so thinly scattered through a series of verbose and languid dissertations, which have not much of either grace or dignity to recommend them, that their effect is lost.

When we read Wordsworth, indeed, we are not unfrequently reminded that there was a person named Dr. Darwin, who, a few years before him, wrote poetry in a very mediocritous and questionable style of excellence; and that the Della Crusca school of sentiment, which certainly favours Mr. Wordsworth with an occasional archetype, is by no means a safe model for a poet who wishes to reach posterity.

If it is admitted that *one* of the chief ends of a poet, if he pretend to classical honours, should be at once the general improvement of society, and the establishment of a standard of taste among his countrymen, we cannot afford to lavish any high approbation on him who has not eminently accomplished either of these ends, unless his beauties of another kind are of a very high redeeming order.

But the warmest encomiasts of Wordsworth will, it is probable, admit that he not unfrequently sinks to puerilities below the standard here mentioned; and on the other hand, often rises to a sublimated sort of cloudiness, ill according with that positive kind of beauty recognized in our best classical writers.

Wordsworth may in some respects be termed the Sterne of poetry. He has, like his predecessor, endeavoured to extract sentiment where nobody else ever dreamt of looking for it, and has often exalted trifles into a consequence which nature never intended them to

occupy; and may therefore be said to have, with Sterne, lent his aid in implanting, in certain literary departments, a tone not always auspicious of true and genuine feeling.

It is interesting to view the varying features which the literature of nations often assumes, according as the ruling government or policy implants a bias in the speculations or the temper of the public mind. Instances have occurred in the history of literature in our own island, without reverting to that of other ages and nations, in which great geniuses have been matured, and, like meteors generated through some anomalous causes, have blazed out for a while, and been extinguished, leaving the hemisphere they had illumined in comparative darkness. But in the usual march of genius, the faculties of mind are observed to expand and gather strength progressively, and, like vegetables of the natural world, assume that aspect and size in their growth which the moral (as, in the last, the physical) causes in which they are engendered are calculated to produce.

Gibbon has observed, in the 66th chapter of his immortal work, "the pleasing reign of poetry and fiction was succeeded by the light of speculative and experimental philosophy." "Genius," he subjoins, "may anticipate the season of maturity, but, in the education of a people, as in that of an individual, memory must be exercised before the powers of reason can be expanded." This, as a general rule, and as applied to the nations of Europe at the period of the revival of letters, may be strictly true; but there are many exceptions, and those to be found in the literary history of our own country.

Warton (author of the Essay on Pope), together with other critics on speculative subjects in literature, has assumed, as is well known, that philosophy and reason rank, in the order of literature, subsequent to poetry and fiction. But if, in the progression of the mental faculties this scale be admitted ordinarily to hold its seat, we know on the other hand that reason and fiction, philosophy and poetry, have, in their highest character, sometimes flourished together. To say nothing of the present times, concerning which it is not safe, perhaps, to speculate, the latter days of Elizabeth witnessed at once the transcendant genius of Shakspeare and the enlightened philosophic views of Bacon.

On the one hand, we know that the original speculations of the last, whose mighty intellect chiefly opened the way for the great and important discoveries in experimental science which still in our own day is crowning it with signal æras, were coeval with the commencement of the seventeenth century, which period also matured, and it may also be said was immortalized, by the powers of Shakspeare. Subsequent ages have also proved (at least they by no means warrant the contrary hypothesis), that the circumstances, political or moral, which fostered the one, were not in any degree inauspicious to the other. And, following its course downwards to our own times, it may be said that, with little exception, the same order has been observed in the expansion and developement of mind.

But it will here be said, and there is reason in the allegation, that these two eminent and first-rate characters were followed, each in his separate walk of genius, in very unequal paces, by their various successors. With regard to the former, the Drama has been pronounced, and with reason, to be, especially in the department of Comedy, the faithful chronicler of the age—the mirror which reflects the levities, follies, and character of a people, whose manners at once impart a bias, and receive on the other hand a certain tone, from the public opinions of the respective ages it describes. Shakspeare, while he "shoots folly as it flies," is allowed in the delineation of life, to have developed its springs and pourtrayed its humours with a strength and subtlety of discrimination peculiar to himself. His principal personages, as well as his underlings of the drama, his clowns, servingmen, and valets, betray a vein of wit and pleasantry, a knowledge of life, and a shrewdness of parts, to which none of his cotemporaries, neither Jonson, nor Fletcher, nor Massinger, can by any means approach. And if we look at the state of Comedy for a century later, to the days of Congreve, as it existed in the works of Wycherley, Otway, Sedley, and Vanbrugh, we find profligate ribaldry occupying the place of wit, and gross licentiousness schooling to an utter depravity of manners, without those redeeming corruscations which have been thought, in some others, to excuse certain delinquencies of this kind.

Following the course of the next century, it is true this department

occupy; and may therefore be said to have, with Sterne, lost the art of pleasing, in certain directions of amusements, a tone not always compatible with true and genuine relish.

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[illegible] said, and there is [illegible] on the other hand, that these two [illegible] characters were [illegible] to separate walk of [illegible] by their [illegible] regard to the [illegible] pronounced, [illegible] especially in [illegible] Comedy, the faithful [illegible] manner—the manner which [illegible] the tastes, ridicule, and diversions [illegible] at once [illegible] the literature of the [illegible] opinion, or the respective ages it describes. Shakspeare, while he "shoots folly as it flies," is allowed in the delineation of life, to have developed its springs and portrayed its humours with a strength and subtlety of discrimination peculiar to himself. His principal personages, as well as his subordinate plays of the drama, in character, serving- men, and rakes, betray a vein of wit and pleasantry, a knowledge of life, and a shrewdness of pain, to which none of his contemporaries, neither Jonson, nor Fletcher, nor Massinger, can by any means approach. And if we look at the state of Comedy in a century later, in the days of Congreve, as it existed in the works of Wycherly, Otway, Sedley, and Farquhar, we find profligate [illegible] occupying the place of wit, and gross licentiousness schooling to an utter depravity of manners, without those redeeming circumstances which I have been thought, in some others, to [illegible] certain delinquencies of this kind.

Following the course of the next century, it is true this department



W. Davison, del. J. Smith Sc.

House built and Inhabited by Sir Henry Vane,

of the drama rose again to a high standard of merit, and the wit of a Congreve and a Centlivre, imparted to its fable and characters a superior brilliancy of thought, if not a purer code of morality. Goldsmith, and the elder and younger Colman, and, lastly, Sheridan, have each exemplified this department of the drama, in its highest walk and pretensions; and if the first differs from the others in the discriminative conception of his characters, yet the scintillations of their respective genius were signally striking above any thing which the reigns of the two Charles's has left us; and their knowledge of life and manners, equally extensive and accurate, bore a nearer resemblance to that of Shakspeare, than perhaps any of his previous successors.

But in the progress of philosophy, Mr. Urban, the experimentalists on the other hand, formed in the school of Bacon, exhibited a character and walk; and if the rich view of comic humour, which animated the writings of our great bard, found no parallel till the days of Congreve, those great discoverers which in the seventeenth century carried forward the views of Bacon, stood immensely higher in the annals of literature and of fame. To notice only the most eminent. In establishing beyond the possibility of doubt his immortal discovery of the circulation of the blood, Hervey changed the whole science of Pharmacy, and established its study on a basis of entire renovation. By his indefatigable labours in the laboratory, Boyle led the way to those amazing results which have since crowned the experimental labours of the Chemist. By the publication of the Essay on Human Understanding (which Lord Bolingbroke, himself a metaphysical genius, pronounces to be of its kind one of the greatest efforts of human ingenuity which ever appeared for the instruction of mankind) the science of mind was at once reformed from the deep obscurity in which its operations had previously been enveloped, together with the sophistry with which these enquiries had been conducted, and placed upon a principle of clearness and precision which its enlightened author foresaw would assist the elucidation of truth in ages beyond his own. And the prodigious discoveries which awaited the labours and the sagacity of Sir Isaac Newton, are known to all; his genius accomplished more in explaining the recondite phenomena connected with physiology and the laws, which implanted coherence and harmony upon the material universe, than all who had gone before him; thus, if a greater impulse was not created, an increased light was shed upon the labours of succeeding astronomers.

In the view, therefore, of these and numerous others, notwithstanding the political temper of the times could hardly be said to be propitious to these abstract speculations, the successors of Bacon stood immensely higher in the scale of eminence than those of Shakspeare.

Melksham. ALCIPHRON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

ANNEXED is a view of the garden front *(see Plate II.)* of the house generally said to have been built by Sir Henry Vane, one of the greatest political and religious characters of the turbulent 17th century. The house is situated on the left hand of the entrance into the town of Hampstead, and has recently undergone very considerable repairs.

Ludlow, in his "Memoirs," vol. iii. p. 111, mentions this house, whence, upon the arrival of Charles the Second, Sir Henry Vane was seized and imprisoned in the Tower. This extraordinary man, the son of a Knight of the same name, and with whose conduct and actions his own have not unfrequently been blended, was one of the most wild and enthusiastic visionists of his day, and a man whose character it is scarcely possible to analyse. "He was a broacher of heterodoxies, both in politics and religion: in the former he displayed the profundity of a sage; in the latter, the weakness and credulity of a child, or rather, perhaps, the mysticism and absurdity of a Swedenborg. All the historians of the Commonwealth have treated largely of his public conduct, and by the republican writers he is almost canonized." Baxter enumerates a sect called after him the *Vanists*. He inclined to Origen's notion of an universal salvation to all, both the devils and the damned; and to the doctrine of pre-existence. Mil-

ton addressed a beautiful sonnet to Sir Harry, in which he says, that

"—— on thy firm hand Religion leans
In peace, and reckons thee her eldest son."

This curious anomaly of a man, possessing abilities that were thought by the restored Monarch to be too great, and with the example of the past before the eyes of his Sovereign, was brought to trial on the 4th of June, 1662, and executed on the 14th following, on which occasion his conduct was such as to procure for him the admiration even of his enemies.

In the same house afterwards resided Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, well known among divines as the author of a masterly treatise, entitled "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of Nature." The Bishop lived there several years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of painted glass, which consisted of a large series of scriptural subjects, in squares, some very finely executed, and two or three of them with biblical inscriptions in old English, and the date of 1571 underneath: several figures of the apostles, with their names subscribed in Latin, in smaller oblong squares; these were reported by local tradition to have been a present from the Pope to Dr. Butler: some modern pieces, of inferior execution, in small ovals, *viz.* landscapes, &c. and a circular piece of painted glass, containing a figure of St. Paul, seated in the centre of some rich Gothic stall-work, and circumscribed "Sigillum com'une Decani et Capituli eccl'ie Pauli, London*." All the pieces, except the modern ones, were inlaid in borders of stained glass, adjusted to the panes. In the upper story was a very large room (now divided into several smaller ones) running along the whole back front of the house, and containing the Bishop's library†. Most of the apartments were within these few years hung with tapestry.

"The house (says Mr. Park, in his History of Hampstead) has been considerably modernized in some parts, but still retains enough of the antique hue to make it a very interesting object. The back front, entrance hall, and carved staircase, are in their original state. The garden is laid out in the old style, with a very large square grass plat, and avenue of fine elms at the end. An adjoining house on the north side, now completely modernized, was, I believe, formed out of the Bishop's offices‡, and contains painted glass in almost every window, in continuation of the scriptural series before mentioned.

"After the Bishop of Durham's decease in 1752, this house, which was his own copyhold property, was sold, together with the whole of his real estates, for the payment of his debts, as directed by his will, dated 22 April, eod. an. Dr. Butler had been scarcely two years in enjoyment of the rich see of Durham before his death; and during the time he had been Bishop of Bristol, he is said to have expended more than the whole revenue of the bishopric in repairing and improving the episcopal palace." N. R. S.

On certain Forms of the Constitution.

1. IN the House of Commons, forty members make a house, there having been forty English Counties before the addition of the twelve in Wales. The forty members were presumed to be one from each county.

2. In the House of Lords three make a house, which is presumed to consist of a Lord Spiritual, a Lord Temporal, and the King's Commissioner, or perhaps of an Earl, a Baron, and a Lord Spiritual.

3. The House of Commons cannot administer an oath, being the Grand Jury or Inquest for presenting Bills of Grievance and Impeachment before the Lords in the open Court of Parliament, and as such, only able to hear evidence on an oath administered before the Lords in open Court. Rather than submit to this, the Commons have always returned their presentments without evidence on oath, on

* Dr. Butler was promoted to the Deanery of St. Paul's, in 1740, by George II.

† A codicil added to the Bishop's will, and dated 25 April, 1752 (to which the Rev. Langhorne Warren, minister of Hampstead, is one of the witnesses), contains among other dispositions of his personal property, the following direction: "It is my positive and express will, that all my sermons, letters, and papers whatever, which are now in a deal box directed to Dr. Forester [his Chaplain], and now standing in my library at Hampstead, be burnt without being read by any, as soon as may be after my decease."

‡ The mansion was divided into two by the Bishop's successor, a Mr. Regnier.

their own presumed personal knowledge, as Jurors are empowered to do by law. I think that traces may be found in Ireland, of the Commons there having sent a witness to be sworn before the Lords.

4. There is a vulgar error that the King is one of the three estates of Parliament. This has arisen from two of the estates, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, sitting together in the same house, though the Commons did also in very antient times. By the feudal Law of Europe, Bills were carried by a majority of estates, of which some faint traces may be found in England, where some ordinances passed by the mere assent of the Lords.

5. A dangerous error has arisen from this mistake, actually avowed and proceeded on by the House of Assembly in one of the Colonies. It is asserted that the King is merely head of the executive, and as one of the estates on an equality with the other estates. By the Law and Constitution of England, this is not correct; he is superior to the estates, which approach him with *duty* and *humility*. He holds the *sovereign* and *moderating* power as regulated by Law. He superintends all the other powers of the state, which are all either appointed, modified, or controuled by his authority. He appoints the executive power of his ministers, and he appoints the *head* of the executive, the *Prime Minister*. He modifies the judicial power by creating Peers, and appointing new judges on the death, resignation, or lawful removal of the existing Judges. He controuls the great National Inquest, by appointing the time of election, which takes place before his own officers; by a negative on the Speaker; and by his powers of prorogation and dissolution. There cannot, therefore, be any thing more unconstitutional than a King being *his own Minister*; his duty here and elsewhere is to use the *moderating power* on emergencies, and no more.

6. When a Speaker is presented for approval, he requests his Majesty to direct another election. This ceremony has been once omitted by a person ignorant of its meaning. The King's prerogative of rejection is thus publicly acknowledged by the Commons, on the same principle that the Commons claim an acknowledgement of their privileges in open Parliament by a Petition of Right. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

SCARCELY a month passes which does not witness the destruction or mutilation of some ancient relic in this country. Whether mere wantonness, or the idle pretext of restoration lead to the act, is of little consequence; the effects of both are the same, the loss of a valuable relic of antiquity, or a beautiful specimen of ancient architecture.

I have now taken up the pen to bring before your readers' notice the intended demolition of the once splendid Hall of Eltham-palace.* It is to be feared that the most public notice of the act will not be able to avert it. When the demolition of an ancient structure is determined upon, the ruin is soon accomplished, and even before this letter may appear in your pages, the building will be a heap of ruins. This venerable relic, beautiful as a specimen of art, and doubly interesting for its historical associations, is doomed to destruction without the slightest pretext for the act; there are no docks to be formed, no canal to be cut on its site; it is to be pulled down only because it is ancient and venerable. To the architectural antiquary its loss is irreparable; there he might look for unaltered specimens of ancient art; true, it was decayed, its mouldings were injured by the hand of time, but not destroyed by the more destructive fangs of modern innovators. It had escaped the hands of Wyatt and his school, and was in consequence unalloyed with carpenter's Gothic. It is, however, to be destroyed, and part of the materials, the splendid timber roof, it is said, is to be consigned as an appendage to some modern Gothic building at Windsor. If such an appropriation of the roof should be attempted, and it survives the injuries it will sustain in being dismembered from the walls, it will soon be discovered that the flimsy modern structure destined to receive it, will not be strong enough to sustain so great a weight of timber, and it will then be consigned to some hole and corner, until it may be wanted to add a bonfire to the triumphs of a loyal festival. Such there is little doubt

* Accounts of this magnificent Hall have frequently appeared in our pages. See vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 13, 110; LXXXVI. ii. 407, 446; XCII. i. p. 9.

will be the fate of this beautiful specimen of wood-work, when it is disjoined from its original walls.

As the Hall was the property of Government, there was the less reason for its destruction. If it had encumbered private grounds, the owner might have pleaded the right of property for its destruction; but why so wanton an act has been determined upon, is difficult to comprehend; certainly not for the sake of its timber roof, which might have been copied, and of course *improved upon* in the present day. Its existence might have been rendered useful as well as ornamental, if it had been presented to the Commissioners for building new Churches, by whom it might have been converted at the expense of a few pounds for repairs, into a fine Chapel.

It is, I fear, in vain to expect it will be preserved. With a forlorn hope that a public notice may avert the intended destruction, I beg the insertion of these few lines, which will at least mark the period of its destruction.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Wilts, April 9.*

IT has been with great pleasure I perused the "History of Bremhill," recently published by my friend Mr. Bowles. It is a work, in which he displays much erudition, accompanied with correspondent research, and it is assuredly a valuable accession to the topographical library. I am desirous of publicly imparting this opinion, in the first place to render a just tribute to the author and his book,—and, in the second place, to acquit myself of any supposed want of candour towards another, or of reckless detraction from a work, which merits the approbation of the public. I only controvert my friend on certain points, and they are all comprised within the limits, and form the contents, of his second chapter. The subjects on which I dissent are, the origin and extent of Druidism, the origin and intent of the Wansdyke, the etymology and dedication of St. Anne's Hill, the origin and intent of Abury and Silbury, and the origin and meaning of the Caduceus of Mercury. On all these I have controverted the theories of my friend; but, I feel, I have not so done either captiously or unfairly. In each instance it has been my endeavour not merely to disprove erroneous theory, but to elicit the truth;—in each instance I have replaced his opinion by that other, which has the stronger hold on my own mind.

I beg permission to recapitulate the respective points of difference between us. Mr. Bowles considers Abury and Stonehenge as Druidical temples. I strongly doubt this, and for these assuredly good reasons,—that they partake of the general character common to all the numerous similar stone erections throughout the world, and which are often found in countries where *confessedly* Druidism *never* existed. The ancient authors say expressly (and, be it remembered, my friend reposes the utmost confidence in ancient authors,) that the Druids resorted to *woods and groves*. Abury and Stonehenge, and all similar early temples, are ever found in "the most open and campaign countries." This is so decidedly the case, that a person placing himself in turn at the temples of Abury and Stonehenge, and directing his view to every point of the compass, would pronounce each to be situate in the most open and campaign country, that can well be found. This has ever been the judgment of man, and this is within my personal knowledge. If Salisbury Plains, and the North Wiltshire Downs, are not "open and campaign countries," there are then none such, and words have lost their meaning.

I also doubt much the existence of Druidism at any time in the *inland* parts of this country. I think that it was probably confined to Wales, Cornwall, the east of Ireland, the west of Scotland, and the circumjacent isles, and that it was the religion of the Phœnicians and early Greeks, brought in by these maritime adventurers. It is a remarkable fact, that the Romans are not reported as falling in with the Druids, till they reach the isle of Anglesea.

My friend Mr. Bowles considers the Wansdyke as a rampart between the Belgæ and Celts; we have no sound and well authenticated information as to the supposed wars between these tribes. An extended dyke may well act as a stipulated boundary, but not as a rampart of defence. Such protecting lines are accustomed to be drawn around a limited space, whose area is occupied by the concentrated forces of

the defenders, such as, for instance, the heights of Gibraltar, and the numerous small encampments inclosed on all sides, and containing from about twenty to sixty acres, which are often found crowning the *fastigia summa* of our hills, and are most truly ramparts of defence. But the Wansdyke, which has been traced for nearly sixty miles, I believe to be truly the Foss-Road, one of the four greater highways originally founded by the Britons, and recognized successively by the laws of Edward the Confessor and William the First. This road has, in my opinion, been hitherto erroneously appropriated.

St. Anne's Hill Mr. Bowles deduces from Jupiter Tanaris, and sends us to the Tanfanæ of Tacitus. That author does *not* say that the Temple of Tanfanæ was the Temple of Jupiter, and his commentators do not even dream of it. There is no real necessity to suppose that there was a prior dedication of the hill, but if there was one, I presume it to have been to Diana. My friend Mr. Bowles says Diana was the goddess of woods and groves, and that *all* the hills in Horace, dedicated to her, were wooded, whereas St. Anne's Hill was ever bare, and is "only fit for a coursing match." I am surprised that my friend, deeply versed as he is in classic lore, should take so limited a view of the subject. Callimachus, in his beautiful Hymn to Diana, makes her thus supplicate her venerable sire, the father of gods and men: "Δος μοι ὄρεα παντα,"—"Give me *all* hills and mountains." The great and benign Jupiter *granted* her request, and surely this was a most comprehensive grant. Why is my friend to take *on himself* to except St. Anne's Hill and *all* hills and mountains unshaded by the verdant wood and grove? Horace addresses Diana as the "montium custos et nemorum virgo;" he here evidently intends a contra-distinction,—she is the "montium custos," whether they be clothed or not with woods and groves; she is the "nemorum virgo," whether they cover the sides and tops of the rising mount, or whether they extend their shadows over the lowly glen or expansive vale; but what does Virgil say?

"————— aut per juga Cynthi
Exerat Diana choros, quam mille secutæ
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orcades."

Here we have in this beautiful picture Diana weaving the mystic dance, followed in her train, not by the Dryades and the Hama-dryades, the nymphs of the woods and groves, but by the Orcades, the mountain nymphs,—we see her thus disporting herself with her blythe companions,—not on the summit of a wooded hill, but on the ridge of a barren mountain! Tournefort, in his "Voyage into the Levant," says thus: "Mount Cynthus, whence Apollo was called Cynthius, is an ugly hill, crossing almost the whole island obliquely; this mountain, properly speaking, is nothing but a ridge of granite!" Thus much for the peculiar resort of the hunting goddess to woods and groves! Thus much for her association *alone* with the sylvan nymphs! Now permit me to subjoin that the worship of Diana in her heavenly character on the mountain top was more appropriate; here, doubtlessly, in the silence of night, far remote from the shade of woods and groves, her votaries by her pale light wooed the silvery orb, and in their elevated situation conceived themselves to be nearer to the object of their adoration.

The subject of the greatest importance, on which Mr. Bowles and I differ in opinion, is the appropriation of Abury and Silbury. He considers Abury as the Temple of Mercury Teutates, and Silbury as his mound. I regard these curious and ancient remains to have represented the Sun (accompanied by the Moon as his satellite) traversing in his apparent course around the northern portion of the ecliptic, designated under the form of a serpent, and revolving around Silbury Hill in the centre, as denoting the earth. My theory is purely metaphorical, but that of Mr. Bowles is intermingled with that considerable portion of allegory, which, in my opinion, had no place in the minds of those who planned this interesting antiquity. Allegory is of later date than metaphor, and the aboriginal Britons, I think, knew nothing of the Caduceus of Mercury even in its metaphorical origin, much less as connected with allegory; they thought not of the serpent as the two-fold symbol of "health and restoration, of dread and destruction."

I consider the real origin of the Caduceus of Mercury as lost in the revolution of ages. However new the hy-

pothesis, it was, in my opinion, the type of the Sun in the vernal equinox, pursuing his course through the sinuous ecliptic. Hence have we the globe and the two serpents. It was attributed to Mercury, which in the Egyptian system of astronomy was the nearest planet to the Sun; and who was therefore probably regarded as more especially *his* messenger, whose type, significant of his credence, he thus was mythologically supposed to bear as an emblem of his office, and a testimony of him who sent him. Here we have a simple and metaphorical origin; but I regard the allegory of my friend (Gent. Mag. Feb. p. 103,) as too refined for those very early ages. After mentioning the serpent as appropriated to many deities, good and evil, he adds, "Mercury only has two serpents, one as conductor of the dead, the other as the restorer of life,

"———— hâc animas ille evocat orco
Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara mittit."

My friend Mr. Bowles seems to me to misapprehend this passage; he divides the serpents, as it were, in their official duties, and gives them those separate attributes, which I am most strongly inclined to think never entered into the mind of Virgil. The two serpents formed the one Caduceus, and their action in its use cannot be separated. In my explication of the above lines, the word *hâc* refers to the preceding one of *virga*. Dryden also appears to me not to have fully understood the above passage; he thus writes,

"But first he grasps within his awful hand
The mark of sovereign power, his magic wand,
With this he draws the ghosts from hollow graves,
With this he drives them down the Stygian waves."

I think that in the words *orco* and *Tartara*, the poet refers to two separate divisions of the lower realms visited by Mercury at different times and on different occasions; and, therefore (without imputing to Virgil the remotest intended allusion to the serpents, as two in number, and of different attributes), I should thus freely translate the passage,—"With this (the Caduceus) he calls forth those pallid ghosts who have completed their term of purgation. With this at other times he conducts them to the regions of irremediable condemnation."

The serpent, the *one* serpent of Abury, I consider as the representation of the northern half of the *sinuous* zone, and, let it be remembered, that Macrobius expressly says, the ancients did represent the ecliptic under the similitude of a serpent. Mr. Bowles again refers us to Cæsar, reminding us, that he tells us "the Celts worshipped Mercury, their greatest deity, and that there were many images *(simulachra)* of him." Cæsar is an author whom every genuine lover of the classics must revere, but I cannot in all points assent to give him implicit confidence. I believe in his well-narrated facts of passing history, in his relation of the wars in which he was himself engaged; but when he gives us the manners and customs, when he descants on the religion of those remote nations amongst which he was a stranger, an hostile stranger, and, we may well presume, with partial feelings, I read him with an hesitating reflection, and I will exercise my reason as to the credit due to his assertions. In all early nations, I believe the Sun to have been the first and prime object of worship, and in the universal calendar of days deduced from the (probable) worship of the seven planets, we find that the Sun takes the first station, whilst Mercury holds only the fourth place. It must be remembered also, that Cæsar is describing the Gauls—not the Britons; but Mr. Bowles will here meet me by saying, that they were all one race, with similar manners and customs; and, I confess, this may have been so.

I will now, however, remove my argument to other times,—to times which Cæsar knew not even by report. I will take my station on a hill, from whence my friend Mr. Bowles, however versed he may be in the tactics of modern literary warfare, shall not dislodge me, from whence I will hurl him defiance, and smile at a future attack. Abury and Stonehenge were, one would suppose under the theory of Mr. Bowles, coeval, or nearly so, with the times of Cæsar; he brings the aborigines of this country in acquaintance with the Caduceus of Mercury! He supposes them versed in the allegories of mystic lore! He makes them pre-acquainted with that extended mythology and its machinery, which we cannot but rationally suppose, that they *only* derived from the Romans! And he thus in-

considerately and inferentially gives to the venerable, most venerable remains of Abury and Stonehenge an origin, in my opinion, *by far too modern!* But why should my friend give this *modern* origin to these *ancient* remains? I doubt not, Sir, I doubt not, I say, that these *pristine* temples were *antiquities* even *in the days of Cæsar*. I doubt not, that the Romans walked around them, and, amazed at their solemn grandeur, revolved within their minds on their origin, if not on their use; for I think it extremely possible, that in *their* times Abury and Stonehenge may have ceased to have been resorted to, even as places of worship; that in *their* days these curious structures, standing in the centres of expansive plains, may even then have pointed at the tale of other and more distant ages. I think it extremely probable, that later times may have brought with them other manners and customs to a more modern people. In corroboration of these opinions, I will mention the following curious and interesting fact, that, although I connect the numerous sepulchral tumuli scattered on the Downs surrounding Abury and Stonehenge with those religious temples; although the ancient Britons coalesced with the manners and customs of the Romans during their protracted stay of 400 years in this country; although they adopted, we may rationally presume, their military weapons, their personal clothing and ornaments, their coinage, their vessels of pottery, their domestic furniture, and agricultural implements,—yet in the opening of some hundred barrows on our expansive plains by my friend Sir R. C. Hoare, not a single discovery has yet been made of a Roman coin, a Roman urn, a fragment even of Roman pottery, or any article whatsoever, which can demonstrate the *then* connection of the aboriginal Britons (whose sepulchral interments these were) with the Roman people; no relic has yet been found, which proves that the tribes, who interred their dead within the sacred precincts of those most venerable temples, were *Romanized* Britons.

In many parts of the surrounding downs, where the surface has never been broken by the invading plough, the sites of the villages, the residences of the early inhabitants, are to be found and readily discerned. These spots are marked by the surest *indicia* of long residence; externally the surface of the ground is of superior verdure, rough with intermingled banks and excavations, and on resorting to the spade, there is ever found an intermixture of fragments of British and Roman pottery, broken quern stones, coins of the lower Roman empire, &c. and these villages are often connected with others at the distance sometimes of even two or three miles by fosses (or roads) which traverse the plains, and which must have enabled their inhabitants to hold an intercommunication, whenever necessary, after the close of day. Although coins and other relics of the Roman times are thus discovered in these villages, yet they are never met with in the barrows; this is a curious fact, and demonstrates to my mind, that the aboriginal Britons inhabiting these expansive plains, had at the time of the Roman invasion ceased to inter their dead beneath the tumulus. Let us now extend our reflections on these subjects. Although our extensive Downs are scattered over with some hundred barrows, yet we are not to suppose, that these inclosed the bodies of the commonalty, neither are we to imagine, that they were raised within a brief limit of time. Whilst the barrows inclose the remains only of hundreds, and those interred during a period of greatly extended length, yet the villages unitedly contained at any one interval of time, we may well presume, the population of thousands. The tumuli of these districts usually have in each the burnt bones and ashes of *one* individual, sometimes inclosed, but not always, in an urn. At other times, but more rarely, the barrow is found to contain the burned bones and ashes of one person, and also the skeletons of perhaps two or three others, but it is not probably in more than one-sixth or one-eighth part of the number of tumuli, that skeletons are found *alone*, and these may vary in number from a very few to seven or eight. Thus I think we may decidedly pronounce, that these sepulchral interments are not sufficiently numerous to be the burial places of the people in general; and we may rationally infer, that they are too numerous, as those of their priests, their chieftains, and families (which I think they were), unless they were raised

during the course of a long succession of ages. That they were the production of a very extended æra is manifest, I think, from the barrows themselves and their contents. Those tumuli which from their symmetry argue the latest erection, I hesitate not to say, present in general the apparently more modern contents; the urns especially are better moulded, and of firmer texture; and, on the other hand, those tumuli which are of a more misshapen and antique exterior, usually prove themselves to be the depositories of articles framed apparently in a still prior age, and the urns are more rude, and seem merely to have been hardened by the Sun, or by their exposure to a slight fire. The Romans knew and practised the use of the lathe in the formation of pottery, whilst in this country, and doubtlessly taught it to the conquered Britons. The rude urns of our native aborigines found in the Wiltshire tumuli are evidently all moulded by the hand alone, and thus supply an additional argument, that the tumuli were raised at an age prior to the Roman invasion. Very many ages probably elapsed between the latest and the earliest formed barrow on the plains; and I cannot but believe, that Stonehenge and Abury were temples of the earliest date; that they were raised at least 1000 or 1500 years before the Roman invasion; that they preceded probably even the existence of Druidism, and were never subject to the prevalence of its rites; that they were raised at a period, when as yet Celt and Goth knew no distinction, and when the early idolatry of man was limited to the Sun, or if it had an extended limit, when (ignorant of the Caduceus of Mercury and of the whole machinery of the Roman mythology) it was bounded by the worship of the seven planets, which, in those early ages of astronomy, forcibly arresting the human mind, imparted an universal nomenclature to that calendar of days, which has singularly enough, "per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum," descended down even to us. These are my candid opinions as to the origin of Abury, Silbury, and Stonehenge, and in their explication, I thus altogether discard Druidism and its priests, Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and his Caduceus.

EDWARD DUKE.

P.S. By some error (I believe of my own in the transcript) the inscription on the Bath Altar was incorrectly given in your March Mag. It should thus have appeared,—"Deæ Sulini Minervæ Sulinus Maturi Fil. V. S. L. M. i. e. Votum Solvit Libens Merito."

The purport of the above inscription appears to be to inform its readers, that Sulinus, the son of Maturus, willingly and justly fulfilled his vow (by the dedication of the altar) to the goddess Sulis Minerva. In fact, I consider the deity Sul (or, as I think, more rightly Sulis) who was so peculiarly worshipped at Bath, was *not the Sun*, as supposed by Dr. Meyrick, Mr. Hunter, and other modern antiquaries, but that she was the British goddess of Health, and answers to the Hygeia of the Greeks, the Minerva Medica, the Salus of the Romans. The Minerva, worshipped at Aquæ Solis, was not the warlike Pallas, but the Minerva Medica, the tutelary deity of the mineral springs. This altar then does *not* commemorate *an hybrid* deity, as supposed by Mr. Hunter (Gent. Mag. 1827, part i. p. 392), but the goddess of Health *alone* under her united British and Roman names.

Mr. URBAN,

AS your correspondent Mr. MILES, on the subject of Religious Creeds, can have no objection to refer the question at issue between him and MERLINUS, to the arbitration of Roman authorities, the latter will confine his answer to the testimony of Cæsar and Pliny respectively.

In describing the nature and genius of the Druidical institution, Cæsar has transmitted this information; viz. "That whosoever aspired to obtain a complete knowledge of this system, resorted to Britain for this purpose*." This historical fact proves, that the British Druids, in Cæsar's time, had not degenerated from the original purity of their discipline. For what could have been the object of these numerous aspirants after superior knowledge, in entering the British seminaries of Druidical education? Was it to confirm themselves in Polytheistic notions? No. This purpose would have been more effectually accomplished at *Athens* and *Rome*, those hotbeds of superstition and idolatry. Their attraction to

* Cæsar, Comm. lib. b. c. 13.

Britain was the result of a conviction, that its sage and revered teachers adhered inflexibly to the religious creed of their ancestors, which consisted in acknowledging and adoring the Supreme Creator under the symbolical representations of the solar orb, and elementary fire.

Between the death of Cæsar and the birth of Pliny, more than a century intervened, within which time the Romans had formed establishments in Britain. Did they succeed in corrupting the Druids, and converting them into Polytheism? Hear what this acute observer says. The following is a faithful interpretation of his words: "Why," exclaimed he, "should I commemorate an art which has passed over the seas, and reached the bounds of nature? Britain, even at this time, celebrates Druidism with so much perfection, that she seems to have taught it to the Persians, and not the Persians to them*." This quotation is decisive of the dispute. The Druids of Britain had not in Pliny's time, i. e. 100 years after Cæsar's invasion of their island, received the taint of Polytheism: *The rottenness had not then commenced, much less before the eagle's wing had shadowed the island.* Pliny attests the exact similarity of the religious creed of the British Druids to that of the Persian *magi*, which consisted in adoring the supreme God under the emblems of the Sun and Fire, without temple, altar, or image. This Creed was maintained in the days of Pliny in its original simplicity and purity, by the British Druids, whose aversion to the idolatrous practices of the Romans was so great as to cause at last their extermination.

Mr. Miles has attempted to prop up his hypothesis by another that is greater, and *to erect a superstructure upon no foundation*, by representing in fanciful colours the commercial celebrity of Britain, in very early times, and the great and constant intercourse of its inhabitants with foreign Polytheists, who, he says, must have succeeded in corrupting the minds of the natives, and in spreading among them their peculiar tenets. What a prodigious commerce must the exportation of tin only have been in the Druidical æra! and that too confined to the Scilly islands! This boasted commerce of Britain is the creature of Mr. Miles's poetical imagination, which, "*in a fine frenzy rolling, has given to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.*" If it be true that the Phœnicians were intimately acquainted with the coasts and havens of Britain, and had planted colonies in it, to which they affixed Phœnician names, as represented by Mr. Miles, I ask by what means was all this knowledge so totally obliterated and lost in Cæsar's time†, "that the Gauls, its nearest neighbours, the merchants who are said to have traded thither, and others, confessed their total ignorance of the particulars which he inquired of them, and were unable to give him the least intelligence of the extent of the island, its harbours and ports, the character and number of its inhabitants, their customs and institutions?" The solution of this question is expected of Mr. Miles. This almost universal ignorance of the state of Britain, and of the condition of its inhabitants, at the period of Cæsar's invasion of it, corresponds with the concurrent voice of history, respecting the character and conduct of the British Druids, viz. their unintermitted privacy and concealment, whereby they preserved themselves and their institutions uncontaminated by a corrupting and corrupted world. In this view they are assimilated to the *Chinese*, and like them, self-taught, self-civilized, and self-independent of other nations; content with the produce of their own country, and coveting none of others; prohibiting intercourse with foreigners, as tending to demoralize their subjects, and to facilitate the spread of new-fangled notions; and, from the sacred estimation they held the element water in, interdicting the use of navigation. Hence they possessed not a Navy to transport their auxiliaries into Gaul, or to oppose Cæsar's disembarkation.

Many writers on Druidical subjects owe their misconceptions to a translation of the names of heathen Deities into the Druidical language, and conclude that these divinities were acknowledged and worshipped by the Druids. Before they drew this hasty and unfounded conclusion, it would have become them to advert to the date of this translation, and inquire when and by

* Plin. lib. 13.

† Cæs. Comm. lib. 4. c. 18.

whom this translation was made? Most assuredly not made in Druidical times, or by the Druids themselves, for they committed nothing to writing. Most probably in times long subsequent to their extinction, and by a bard whom intercourse with the Romans had made as supple and as fond of fiction and mythology as themselves.

So inflexibly tenacious of the tenets of their religious Creed were the British Druids, that they carefully preserved and perpetuated a knowledge of them in the two primitive names imposed on their island, viz. *Albion** and *Britain*†, the former denoting the "life-imparting sun," being the cause of the vegetation and maturity of the fruits of the earth; the latter declaring that "fire or heat is the generating and pervading principle of all things;" a point of philosophy which has survived to the present day. These two creatures of an invisible Creator they respected and reverenced from a principle of gratitude, and a sense of their utility to mankind. The Creator alone of these symbols was the object of their worship, which they performed in the open air, under the canopy of heaven; to whose honour they erected no temples, built no altars, sculptured no images; but, seated on some mountain's brow, and enraptured with the view of the surrounding scenery, they hymned aloud, with grateful hearts and in melodious strains, their great Creator's praise. MERLINUS.

On Ancient Tragedy and Comedy.

(Continued from p. 320.)

TRAGEDY, according to the definition of Aristotle, is an imitation of a serious action—"Τραγωδία μιμησις πραξεως σπουδαιας," &c. (Poetics, cap. 6). Tragœdia est imitatio actionis seriæ; per misericordiam et metum perficiens talium affectuum lustrationem." Tragedy, as it was anciently composed (observes Milton in his preface to Samson Agonistes), hath ever been held the gravest, most moral, and most profitable of all other poems, and therefore it is said by Aristotle to be of power by raising pity, and fear, or terror, to purge the mind of those and similar passions, that is, to temper and reduce them to just measure, with a kind of delight, stirred up by reading or seeing those passions well imitated. Hence philosophers and other grave writers, as Cicero, Plutarch, and others, frequently cite out of tragic poets, both to adorn and illustrate their discourse. The Apostle Paul himself thought it not unworthy to insert a verse of Euripides into the text of Holy Scripture, "Be not deceived, evil communications corrupt good manners" (1 Cor. xv. 33); and in Acts xvii. 28, and Titus i. 12, he has alluded to the ancient dramatic poets. Paræus, commenting on the Revelations, divides the whole book as a tragedy into acts, each distinguished by a chorus of heavenly harpings and song between." This sacred subject appears however to be very inappropriate for a tragedy, and the author to deserve the censure contained in Marvel's Panegyric on Paradise Lost, on all attempts of this description:

"Or if a work so infinite he spann'd,
Jealous I was that some less skilful hand
Might hence presume the whole Creation's day
To change in scenes, and shew it in a play."

And Horace, in alluding to endeavours to convert into tragedies epic poems and other works, which by their nature are not susceptible of so incongruous an alteration, remarks

"Difficile est proprie communia dicere, tuque
Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus."
De Arte Poeticâ, 128-130.

But yet it is related by Dr. Johnson, in his life of Milton, that the first design of Paradise Lost was as a tragedy, with chorusses, and divided into acts. This tragedy, describing the event of the "Fall of Man," was intended to be formed on the models of antiquity, and some affirm, not without probability, that the play opened with that celebrated address of Satan to the Sun, which is contained in the fourth Book from verse 32 to verse 113‡. (See

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* *Haul*, the sun, and *byw*, to live. † *Bru*, a womb; and *tân*, fire.

‡ Dr. Warton, at the conclusion of the second volume of his learned Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, has given a summary of a sacred drama, written and published at Milan in 1617, by Giovanni Battista Andreini, a Florentine. In this drama, which is entitled "L'Adamo," are Adam, Eve, Lucifer, Beelzebub, the Archangel Michael, and many of the celestial personages introduced in Paradise Lost. There is little

Elijah Fenton's entertaining Life of the Poet, prefixed to Dr. Gillies' edition of Paradise Lost.) Dryden also is stated by Dr. Johnson * to have formed the subject of the Creation into a play, notwithstanding Marvel's interdictory lines above quoted. And in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other continental countries, it is still customary to represent the nativity and crucifixion of our Saviour in theatrical exhibitions, at the Carnivals, and great Catholic festivals. The impropriety, and even impiety of such a custom, which could only be tolerated in Catholic countries, are too glaring to admit of defence or palliation.

"Heretofore," continues the preface to Milton's beautiful dramatic poem, "men in highest dignity have laboured not a little to be thought able to compose a tragedy. Of that honour Dionysius the Elder was no less ambitious than before his attaining to the tyranny. Augustus Cæsar also had begun his Ajax, but unable to please his own judgment with what he had commenced, left it unfinished. Seneca, the philosopher, is by some thought the author of those tragedies (at least the best of them) that go under his name. And Gregory Nazianzen, a Father of the Church, thought it not unbeseeming the sanctity of his person to write a tragedy, which is entitled, "Christ Suffering." These facts the poet mentions to vindicate tragedy from the small esteem in which it was unjustly held in his time, through the neglect or disregard shewn by inferior contemporary writers to the legitimate principles and design of the drama.

To the prevailing partiality of modern audiences to scenic shows and magnificent pageantry in theatrical exhibitions, in preference to the more chaste and appropriate subjects of dramatic literature, may be justly applied the lines of Horace, ridiculing a similar perversion of taste in his own times. In both æras the spectators appear to have been pleased with such entertainment as charmed the eye more than the ear, and captivated the sense rather than enlightened the understanding; thus rendering the stage, which was originally designed to improve the mind and exalt the understanding, by the communication of useful precepts and lessons of morality, by exhibiting in well-depicted characters the excellence of virtue and the deformity of vice—a mere place of frivolous amusement and transient gratification:

"Numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
Indocti, stolidique, et depugnare parati,
Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt [*gaudet.*
Aut *ursum* aut *pugiles*, *his nam plebecula*
Verum equiti quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas
Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.
Quatuor aut plures aulæa promuntur in horas,
Dum fugiunt *equitum turmæ peditumque catervæ.*
Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis;
Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, *naves*;
Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus; seu
Diversum, confusa genus *panthera camelo*,
Sive *elephas albus* vulgi converteret ora:
Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
Ut sibi præbentem mimo spectacula plura."

Epist. I. lib. ii. 183-198.

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 295.)

Rear-Admiral Sir Sam. Hood, in the Centaur, in company with the Implacable, Captain T. B. Martin, part of Sir Jas. Saumerez's fleet in the Baltic, then acting in conjunction with the Swedish fleet, chased the Russian fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, of 120 guns and under, for thirty-four hours; and upon the Implacable coming up with the leewardmost of the enemy's ships, Captain Martin commenced an engagement with her, in the most gallant manner, which, being close, silenced his opponent in about twenty minutes, although she fought with the greatest bravery. Her ensign

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doubt that Milton had read this work previously to, or during the composition of his own poem, as many of the incidents, images, and expressions are made use of, and that he is considerably indebted to this scarce and ancient drama. In the work above mentioned, Dr. Warton gives a specimen of the versification. The 'Interlocutori' are 'Il Padre Eterno,' Choro di Serafini, Cherubini, ed Angeli, Arcangelo Micaele, Adamo, Eva, Cherubino custode d'Adamo, Lucifero, Sathán, Belzebù, gli Sette Peccati Mortali, Mondo, Carne, Fame, Fatica, Disperazione, Morte, Vana-gloria, Serpe, Volano, Messaggiero infernale, Choro di Folletti, Spiriti ignei, aerei, acquatici, ed infernali.

* See Johnson's Lives of the Poets (Life of Dryden).

and pendant were then both down; but on the approach of the Russian fleet, the Swedish being still a considerable distance astern (our ships having outsailed them), Sir Samuel recalled the Implacable. The Russian Admiral, however, not choosing to risk a general action for the chance of saving the beforementioned ship (the Sewolod, of 74 guns), took advantage of a slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick; soon after which the Centaur laid her on board, and in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. She was then fast on shore at the mouth of the harbour, and having much water in her, Sir Samuel caused her to be burnt. This action happened on the 26th Aug. 1808*. The gallantry displayed by the two English ships, without any direct assistance from the Swedes, excited the admiration of the Swedish Admiral, who had used every possible exertion to get his ships into action; which, if accomplished, would probably have proved the destruction of the Russian fleet.

The Laurel, a small frigate, was taken by the Cannonnierre, French frigate, of 48 guns, in September, after a brave defence for more than an hour.

Capt. John Stewart, of the Seahorse, of 38 guns, captured the Badere Zaffer, Turkish frigate, of 52 guns and 500 men, in July, off the island of Scopolo, after a very severe action, before the close of which, so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, she was a motionless wreck. Even then they would neither answer nor fire. Capt. Stewart, however, thinking it prudent to wait for daylight to send on board her, and then observing her colours upon the stump of the mizen-mast, poured a broadside into her stern, upon which she struck. She was a very fine-looking frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying 52 long brass guns, 24-pounders, on the main-deck (except two, which were 42-pounders), and 12-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle. Capt. Stewart was informed that the Turkish Captain was only prevented by his own people from blowing up the ship. His loss in killed and wounded was prodigious, consisting of 165 of the former, and 195 of the latter; and the ship, after the action, was with difficulty kept above water: our loss was only 5 killed and 10 wounded. There was a ship in company with the frigate (carrying 24 thirteen-pounders and two mortars), which Capt. Stewart took a good opportunity, early in the action, to attack; and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol-shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, she was left in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her sails mostly down; and just before she was left, she had partially blown up forward. The Badere Zaffer had been built after a French model, but so loosely put together as to be totally unfit for the English navy, and was therefore sold to a merchant at Malta†.

Captain Michael Seymour, of the Amethyst, of 38 guns, fell in with La Thetis, French frigate, of 44 guns, a little before ten o'clock at night, on the 10th November, when a close action commenced, which was kept up, with little intermission, till twenty minutes past 12, at which time she was carried by boarding. She was entirely dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had 135 men killed and 102 wounded. The Amethyst had 19 killed, and 51 wounded. The Thetis carried 28 twenty-four pounders (English) on the main-deck, 12 forty-two pounders (English) on the quarter-deck, and 4 eight-pounders on the forecastle‡.

The Carnation brig-sloop, of 18 guns, Captain C. M. Gregory being killed, and almost all his officers either killed or wounded, was taken off Martinique in October, by a French vessel.

The Artemise, French frigate, of 40 guns, was chased ashore near Brest, by part of the blockading squadron in 1808, and was destroyed.

1809.—At the attack of Martinique by the British forces, under the command of Lieut.-General Beckwith, and the Hon. Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, in February, the French destroyed the Amphitrite frigate of 48 guns, a corvette, and the Carnation brig mentioned above, besides all the private shipping at the island, to prevent the same being taken by the English. The whole island capitulated on the 24th February§.

* See Gazette of 20th Sept. The killed, wounded, and missing in the Sewolod, amounted to 303.

† See Gazette of 25th October.

‡ See Gazette of 19th Nov. Mem. English 24 pounders are only equal to French eighteens; and English 42 pounders only equal to French thirty-sixes.

§ See Gazette of 28th March.

In January, the Cleopatra and Jason frigates, Captains Samuel John Pechell and William Maude, with the Hazard sloop, Captain Cameron, captured the Topaze French frigate of 48 guns, under a battery at Guadaloupe, to which she had run for protection*.

Captain Sir Michael Seymour, of the Amethyst, who captured the Thetis in November, had the good fortune to meet with the Niemen French frigate of 44 guns, in April, off the coast of France, and exchanged some shot with her after dark. Early the next morning they had a severe engagement for upwards of three hours, when the Arethusa appearing in sight, she struck, having had 47 men killed, and 73 wounded. She was a fine new ship, only two days out of port†.

In February, a squadron of three sail of the line, a frigate, and a sloop, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Robert Stopford, drove ashore, under the powerful batteries of the town of Sable d'Olonne, three French 40-gun frigates, all which, as they could not be got off, were wrecked.

In the evening of the 11th April, an attempt was made to destroy a large French squadron in Basque roads, which Lord Gambier, who had the command of the Channel fleet, had blockaded for some time, and only waited until the bombs, fireships, and Congreve rockets were ready, before he made the attack. The attempt was so far successful, that, out of 10 sail of the line, one of 80, and two of 74 guns, were destroyed at their anchorage; a ship of 56 guns, laden with flour and military stores, was also destroyed. Six of the remainder of the line of battle ships (one of which carried 120 guns), and two frigates, ran ashore; one of the latter was destroyed by her own crew, and one of the seventy-fours was not expected to be got off. Such of the ships as could get away ran up the river Charente; but there was good reason to suppose that several of them were very much damaged. The arrangement of the fire-vessels, placed under the direction of Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Cochrane, of the Imperieuse, was made in the best manner the state of the weather would admit; and his Lordship, whom the Lords of the Admiralty had fixed upon to conduct the enterprise, highly distinguished himself, so as "not to have been exceeded by any feat of valour hitherto achieved by the British navy," according to the representation of Lord Gambier, his commanding officer‡.

In February, the Horatio, of 38 guns, Captain Geo. Scott, on the Halifax station, captured the Junon, French frigate, of 44 guns, almost new, after a very gallant and close action of about an hour and thirty-five minutes; the Latona, however, came within gunshot in time to give her a few guns, when she immediately brought to on the starboard tack, and every mast went by the board. Captain Scott and his 1st Lieutenant having been wounded early in the action, the command devolved on the 2d Lieutenant, the Hon. George Douglas.

The Proserpine, of 32 guns, was taken by two French 40-gun frigates, in the above-mentioned month, after a smart engagement of near three-quarters of an hour, in which her masts, yards, and rigging, were very much damaged.

In April, Captain W. C. Fahie, of the Pompee, of 80 guns, with some partial assistance from the Castor frigate, captured the D'Hautpoult, a French 74 gunship, in the West Indies, after a close action of an hour and a quarter. Both the large ships were then complete wrecks in their rigging and sails: the Pompee was nearly unmanageable, and the French ship entirely so.

Captain Hugh Pigot, of the Latona of 38 guns, captured the Felicité, French frigate, pierced for 42 guns (but having only 14 of her main-deckers mounted), on the 18th June. She was loaded with Colonial produce, and bound to France; and being an old ship, she was not taken into the Royal Navy.

The Fidelle, a new French frigate of 1100 tons, was taken at Flushing, when that place surrendered to the British forces in August. C. D.

Erratum.—P. 294, b, 26, *for* 25th June, *read* 15th June.

Mr. URBAN, *Evesham, May* 28.

I WISH your Correspondent QUÆRENS and I could compare our calculations together; we might then ea-

* See Gazette of 28th March.

† Sir Michael was immediately created a Baronet.

‡ See Extra. Gazette of 21st, and Gazette of 29th April.

sily rectify a mistake which one of us has fallen into. He asserts (p. 121), that the celebrated eclipse, mentioned by Herodotus as having terminated the war between the Medes and the Lydians, happened on Feb. 3, B. C. 625, and says that M. Volney does the same. I have not Volney's work, but, according to my calculations, there was no eclipse at that time. There was an eclipse on Feb. 3, B. C. 626, and I have no doubt but this is the eclipse which M. Volney and Quærens have computed. Quærens asserted, in his communication previous to my last, that the eclipse happened B. C. 625, but he did not mention the day; and as I found that there was no eclipse during that year, at all likely to have been the one in question, except the one of which I gave a calculation, I took it for granted that this was the eclipse which he meant.

The following calculation of the mean time of the new Moon in Feb. B. C. 626, by Ferguson's tables, will probably enable Quærens to discover either his error or mine.

"Rule.—Find a year in the 18th century, which being added to the given number of years before Christ, diminished by one, shall make a number of complete centuries."

But as Ferguson's tables begin the year on the first of March, the calculation, in this instance, must be made for the year preceding; that is, for 627 B. C. this number being diminished by one, and added to 1774 makes 2400.

	d.	h.	m.
New Moon 1774, March - -	1	3	58
Add one lunation - - - -	29	12	44
	30	16	42
For 2400 years subtract - - -	15	14	9
	15	2	33
Add eleven lunations - - -	324	20	5
New Moon B. C. 626, Feb. -	2	22	38

By the year 626 B. C. I understand the 626th year before the first of the Christian æra. If QUÆRENS adopts any other way of reckoning, he ought to have altered the date of Newton's eclipse accordingly; for the difference of the dates of that and M. Volney's is not, as Quærens states, forty, but forty-one years; and hence M. Volney's ingenious conjecture to account for the forty years will not apply.

I infer that the eclipse of Feb. 3, B. C. 626, is the one which M. Volney and Quærens have computed, because M. Volney, who used tables constructed on the same principles as those which I use, calculates that it happened on the same day of the month, and at the same hour of the day as I do; and I infer, from the calculation, that the eclipse was certainly not the one mentioned by Herodotus; for, with respect to Sardis, the eclipse ended three quarters of an hour before the Sun rose. To obviate this objection, M. Volney, as quoted by Quærens, says, that "there has in the construction of these tables been supposed, in the nodus of the Moon, a movement of progressive acceleration, calculated at nearly a degree and half for the year B. C. 625; and hence the derangement of our eclipse; but this movement of acceleration is not a fact *à priori*. It is only an induction drawn from presumed facts, and not demonstrated to be true; consequently it is a pure hypothesis, a fiction. 'By rejecting this hypothesis, therefore, or by making due allowance for it,' the eclipse is found to be retarded nearly five hours, and falls about ten o'clock in the morning;" which Quærens presumes is "conformable to the truth."

Now the case is this:—the acceleration of the Moon's mean motion is a fact deduced both from theory and observation; and it results nearly the same from either; the acceleration of the node is deduced from that of the mean motion by a mathematical process; therefore, the first being a fact, the second must be a fact. See Woodhouse's Astronomy, vol. i. p. 670, vol. ii. pp. 226, 252, 425, and the works there referred to. The acceleration of the node, calculated by Laplace's Formulæ for the year of this eclipse, is little more than one degree and a quarter; and, if Quærens will refer to the tables and his "construction," he will perceive that the longitude of the node chiefly affects the magnitude and duration of an eclipse, not the time of the greatest obscuration; and that, if the acceleration of the node be "a fiction," it cannot alter the time of greatest obscuration in this eclipse "five hours," nor even many minutes.

Some chronologers have supposed that the eclipse which happened on the 18th of May, B. C. 603, was the one in question; but, with respect to Sardis and its vicinity, this eclipse was

a small one, about 3½ digits. The greatest obscuration took place, according to my calculations, about half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

I have computed Sir Isaac Newton's eclipse for Sardis, (lat. 38° 28′ north, long. 28° east of Greenwich,) and find that it began about 25 minutes after five o'clock in the afternoon, and that the greatest obscuration happened about 20 minutes after six, when the Sun was about 10½ digits eclipsed; the Sun set about 10 minutes after seven. The tables which I use are those of Delambre and Burckhardt. J. Tovey.

Mr. Urban, *Shaftesbury, April* 8.

Fluttering about in the world, and alighting here and there as "sweet and better fancy" led, (and in virtue of incorporeal essence, a subtle quality never imparted to mortals,) I entered the bosom of an amiable family at their fire-side, in the West of England. I surveyed the apartment with a scrutinizing eye—the oak pannels—the comfortable carpet—the blazing fire—the buffet of antique china—the folding doors inclosing delicious hydromel, not excelled even by Horace's falernian,—a pair of sconces of the Elizabethan age, adorned the mantel-piece, on which the specimens of fossils, minerals, and lava, shone in native purity,—above was an exquisite engraving from Vandyke of King Charles's family;—in a recess, a finely-toned instrument by Broadwood, and a book-case, in which, Mr. Urban, were many of your instructive miscellanies. I resolved upon sojourning there for an evening at least, as the *coup d'œil* pleased me. The head and chief of this house was of the good old school, sixty or seventy years of age; "truth perhaps might lie between, he was certainly sixty-five;" possessed a mind well organized, enjoyed the society of a few friends, and a library with a few books. He was sitting in a cushioned arm-chair, with one foot in woollen on the hearth, reading your *last* periodical; his peruke was the hue of that worn by our late and justly-lamented Monarch; the rest of his vesture was Johnsonian. His dame, a right good housewife of the "olden time," was attentive, although adjusting her coiffure; and his daughter, amiable, accomplished, benevolent, and sincere, took her station between them. This picture of conjugal happiness, of paternal and maternal affection, would have afforded an excellent subject for the pencil of a painter of true domestic felicity and comfort.—What a striking contrast to the gay, thoughtless "hurly-burly" and din of a modern fashionable town life, the *ennui* of which, at intervals, being insupportable, and the frightful atrophy into which its votaries are plunged, calling for their opiates, and rushing to the awful account, "no reckoning made, unanointed, unaneled!"—the heart sickens at the thought. I was indulging this reverie, when a friend and neighbour presented himself, the worthy host extended his hand with frankness, bad him take a chair, and then told him how he had been pondering over an excellently-written paper by A. H. in their favourite publication. It was, he said, on the *inferior* modern novels, and their demoralizing effects, the writer of which desired "the kind council of Mr. Urban, as to what steps could be taken to relieve himself and retired family from the intricacy by which he seemed to be surrounded;" and continued by observing, that he had been an admirer of the lucubrations addressed to Sylvanus for more than half a century; no man could be more courteous to his readers, and presuming, therefore, on his goodness, he would, for old acquaintance sake, attempt an antidote to the delusive poison so earnestly taken by a once amiable society. Then desiring his daughter to see that his Spectator, Tonson's edition, be brought from the library into the parlour, he, in the plenitude of his desire to do good, proceeded to select from that inexhaustible source of sound understanding and good sense, certain papers to be read by A. H. to his circle of friends; thus providing him with an unerring crosier to bring back by the gentlest means the stray sheep into the fold again, while the spirits of that phalanx of talent were invoked, who shone so resplendently in the literary hemisphere, and whose fame could not even be dimmed by the hand of Time.—Adieu!

Now to range again in ether departs
The Shade of Sir Roger de Coverley.

Mr. Urban, *May* 19.

In addition to the account of our late worthy friend Sir James Ed-

ward Smith, given in your last Magazine, I beg leave to mention some circumstances prior to the formation of the Linnæan Society, of which he was from the beginning President.

It is now remembered by few, that previous to the Linnæan Society, there existed for some years a *Natural History Society*, of which the Rev. R. Southgate, Rev. Dr. Calder, Thos. Marsham, esq. and Mr. Ja. Lee of Hammersmith, were Presidents; W. Forsyth, Treasurer, and Geo. Prince, Secretary. Among others were the names of Robert Salusbury Cotton, Eman. Mend. da Costa, two Swainsons, John Hunter, Mr. Wedgwood, Sir Ashton Lever, Everard Home, Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Doctors J. E. Smith, David Pitcairne, Sims, Lettsom, and Pegge, Mr. Brookes, Curtis, and several others, whose names do not at present occur to me.

Dr. J. E. Smith, the purchaser of the Linnæan collection, was of course acquainted or corresponded with most of the naturalists of his time, from his own propensity to the study of natural history; but the above-named *Natural History Society* was on the whole less attended to than such an institution merited.

In February 1788, a few friends met together at the Doctor's house at Chelsea, among whom were Dr. Goodenough, Messrs. Marsham, Lightfoot, Latham,* and Dryander. It was at this time agreed that a Natural History Society might be formed on a more extensive scale, and that the new institution might with propriety bear the name of Linnæan, after that of the great Swedish naturalist. This being settled, the two last-named gentlemen proposed that Dr. Smith should be the President; Dr. Goodenough was also named for Treasurer, and Mr. Marsham for Secretary.

At the end of the month a meeting was held at the Marlborough Coffee House; the rules fixed, and printed the 18th March following. After this proceeding other members were chosen by ballot, and Sir Jos. Banks, the Earl of Gainsborough, and the Duc de Noailles, made honorary members.

The first anniversary dinner was held at Old Slaughter's Coffee House, April 21, 1789, afterwards at the Crown and Anchor, and latterly at the Freemasons' Tavern; but on account of the birth-day of Linnæus being May the 24th, it was thought more appropriate to make that the anniversary.

How long the first-named *Natural History Society* continued I cannot say; but it should appear, that by degrees it melted down into that of the Linnæan, which at present is most flourishing, and continually increasing in number as well as respectability.

A Member of the Linnæan Society.

* Dr. Latham, the only remaining member of the original institution of the Linnæan Society, still survives, and now resides at Winchester.

Mr. Urban, *Gray's Inn, May 9.*

In the History of the County of Down, from which you have given an extract in p. 296, I find in the Appendix the following additional notice of Lord Cromwell.

Speaking of Dundrum Castle, with a small manor belonging to it, the authors say, that "after the general dissolution of Abbies, it was granted by the Crown to the Lord Cromwell of Oakham, whose son Thomas Lord Cromwell, created Viscount Lecale, disposed of it to Sir Francis Blundell, whose descendant, the Lord Blundell, then (1744) enjoyed it."

In the same volume the following anecdote occurs, which I do not remember to have met with elsewhere.

"This town was, in the fourteenth century, the place of exile of two corrupt English Judges, viz. Sir John Holt and Sir Robert Belknap, who for delivering their opinions that King Richard the Second *was above the Laws*, were found guilty of high treason, and condemned to die; but at the intercession of the Clergy, and some temporal Lords, their sentences were changed into banishment to the village of Dromore, in Ireland; and they were confined not to go out of the town above the space of two miles, on pain of death. Belknap had a yearly allowance of 40*l.*, and Holt of 20 marks for their support. They were terrified into a compliance by the King and Court, and Belknap, upon signing his opinion, declared *that there was nothing wanting but a sledge, a horse, and halter to carry him to the death he deserved.*"

It appears that Sir Hans Sloane, as well as Duns Scotus, was a native of the county of Down.

An Old Subscriber.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

91. *Diary of* Thomas Burton, *Esq. Member in the Parliament of* Oliver *and* Richard Cromwell, *from* 1656 *to* 1659; *now first published from the original Autograph Manuscript. With an Introduction, containing an Account of the Parliament of* 1654; *from the Journal of* Guibon Goddard, *Esq. M. P. and now first printed. Edited and illustrated with Notes, Historical and Biographical. By* John Towill Rutt. *In four Volumes*, 8vo.

THE history of the civil war lies in a nutshell. Misrule produced tyranny,—tyranny contention,—contention anarchy,—anarchy military despotism,—and military despotism the supremacy of a usurper. But that usurper was, in our opinion, inferior only to Mohammed. He saw civil war rage to such an extent of misery, that the people could endure almost any oppression sooner than undergo the horrid renewal of past evils; and having secured the affections of the army, and the glory of permanent victory, he had only to manage the means in his power with masterly policy to secure his preponderance. The burdens of the civil war had destroyed any important influence of property, for the people were either impoverished, excessively taxed, or afraid of losing what remained; and the errors of Charles's government had rendered it impossible to govern upon his plans, when war had commenced. It remained only to unite opposite characters of saints and sinners (no very unusual transformation), and by fanatical steam to confer upon soldiers irresistible power. For the effectuation of every thing but war in heaven, such agents were all powerful; and our English Lucifer, seeing that he and his devils had only human beings to contend with, and no power to fear physically superior to his own, raised up one mountain to crush another, and seated himself upon the summit, like another Jupiter upon Olympus, with the thunder in his mighty hand. Napoleon was an equal General; but he had not equal political wisdom. Cromwell did no rash things, and got into no scrapes.

The materials of the book before us refer to that period, when he certainly was, Cæsar like, *dictator perpetuus*. The members of his Parliament (the latter being called "a rag of a Parliament") were habituated to have their noses pulled, in a civil way (i. e. after soaping by apology and reprimand), and most certain it is that in intellectual merit their speeches bear no comparison with those of the crafty Protector, who told them, like Mahomet or Napoleon with his star, "that it was only compliance with the pleasure of God, that gave him comfort in the burdens laid upon him." His speech upon this occasion is such a masterpiece of political talent, that we cannot forbear to give it at large; although we are shocked at, in Shakspeare's phraseology, "the Devil's quoting Scripture." The speech is in answer to the offer made of the Royal title.

"All the things that have befallen me since I was first engaged in the affairs of this Commonwealth truly, if they should be supposed to be brought into a narrow compass, that I could take a view of them at once, I do not think that they would, nor do I think they ought, to move my heart and spirit with that fear and reverence of God that becomes a Christian, as this thing that hath now been offered by you to me. And truly my comfort in all my life hath been that the burdens that have lain heavy upon me, they have been laid upon me by the hand of God. And I have not known, and been many times at a loss which way to stand under the weight of what hath lain upon me; but by looking at the conduct and pleasure of God in it, which I have hitherto found to be a good pleasure towards me, and should I give any resolution in this suddenly, without seeking to have an answer put into my heart, and so into my mouth, by him that hath been my God and my guide hitherto, it would give you very little cause of comfort in such a choice as you have made in such a business as this is, because it would savour more to be of the flesh, to proceed from lust, to arise from arguments of self; and if (whatsoever the issue of this be) it should have such motives in me, and such a rise in me, it may prove even a curse to you and to these three nations, who I verily believe have intended well in this business, and have had those honest and sincere aims at the glory of God, the good of his people, the rights of the nation." P. 414.

If he did not here claim, like Mahomet, to be a prophet sent from God, he insinuated nearly as much. But self-preservation (as he had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard), even if he had been more humbly disposed, compelled him to aspire to a lofty situation out of gunshot rivalry, for otherwise destruction would have been his certain fate.

Except, however, in the extinction of some grievous feudal oppressions, and the establishment of a feeling of liberty in the people, which would never again endure the tyranny of undefined prerogative, the history of these times is a miserable one, that of a hurricane, which spread wreck and devastation over the whole nation, although it cleared the atmosphere of some disease. The general history is also too well known to require expatiation; and therefore, according to our usual practice, we shall extract matters relating to manners and customs.

The following practice is known, but to what an extent it was acted upon, is not familiar:

"Heretofore it was a practice of the Court, when they did foresee that a Parliament was to be called, and that there were some eminent persons that were patriots in their several counties, that those persons should be sure to be made Sheriffs, to prevent their election. And being capable to be chosen Sheriffs every third year, there was one Sir Thomas Head was chosen Sheriff three times in nine years, to prevent him, lest he might have been chosen into the Parliament. Sir Edward Coke, at the age of seventy-seven, after he had retired from the office of Chief Justice, was so chosen Sheriff of Norfolk; but it is not known that he ever served." P. lxxi.

The public expences of the Commonwealth were so enormous, that men were not only forced to mortgage their lands, in some places to sell their beds from under them, to pay the taxes, but commodities were rendered excessively cheap through the drainage of money, and forced sales to raise it, through the monthly demand. (P. lxxxv.—vi.)

"Drinking healths" was prohibited by Act of Parliament, because it was chiefly used by the cavaliers to express their disaffection. (P. xcviii.)

National prejudices and fears were formerly so strong, that it was once death for an Englishman to marry a Scotchwoman, and for a Scotchman to marry an Englishwoman. (P. 13.)

Music was prohibited, but singing was allowed, because it was natural, not artificial. The reason was that fiddlers, harpers, and pipers, corrupted the manners of the people by obscene songs, as if the voice had or could have no share in these. So much for puritanical casuistry. (P. 23.)

"The following orders will serve to contrast the ancient with the modern practice of the House.—1614, 31 May. That this House shall sit every day at seven o'clock in the morning, and begin to read bills secondly at ten o'clock.—1642, 19 April. That whosoever shall not be at prayers every morning at eight o'clock, shall pay 1*s.* to the poor.—1659, 31 May. That Mr. Speaker do constantly take the chair by eight o'clock, and that the Council of State and Committees of this House do forbear to sit in the morning after eight o'clock, and do then give attendance in the service of the House; and that the House do rise every day at twelve o'clock, and that no new motion be made after twelve o'clock, but that Mr. Speaker is hereby enjoined then to rise. As late as 1696, and probably much later, the House resolved to proceed on business at ten o'clock. Committees sat in the afternoon and evening, as well as very early in the morning.....Candles were introduced only on special motions. Thus, according to *Lex Parliamentaria* (1690), p. 102, 'Sir William Widdrington and Sir Herbert Price were sent to the Tower for bringing in candles against the desire of the House.'" pp. 36, 37.

If juries could not agree in their verdict, they were obliged to follow the judge, secured from any other intercourse, in a cart, without meat or drink, from cart to cart, and county to county, carts being the only carriages used at the institution of juries. (P. 52.)

We have read lately in the newspapers trials about assessing the inns of court to poors' rates. Taxation of them was discussed in the Parliament of 1656, and rejected on the following grounds:

"It is very unreasonable to lay any assessments upon the inns of court. The inhabitants there are young gentlemen that have nothing but their books and clothes, &c. and may say with Bias, *omnia mea mecum porto*. They are universities of the law, and surely ought to have the privileges of the universities. I believe they are not all worth 200*l.* How can they pay 2000*l.* assessments?—*The Lord Chief Justice*. We that have many children, must by this means have their charge increased; for though

this be laid upon our sons, the parents must bear it.—*Lord Whitlock.* You may as well make men pay for their lodgings; and men that come to inns to lodge, may as well pay. —*Mr. Downing.* What would the City do, if the lawyers were gone? How would they pay their rents, much less their assessments?" pp. 210—212.

The observation of Christmas Day was deemed a return to Popery. It was of no use, however, to legislate against it. Three of the members say,

"You see how the people keep up these superstitious observations to your face; stricter in many places than they do the Lord's Day. One may pass from the Tower to Westminster, and not a shop open, nor a creature stirring." P. 229.

These religionists never thought that nothing but a pure veneration for the founder of Christianity could have induced the observants to act in this manner; and that it was a principle which the friends of piety would rather cherish than reject.

In a great committee "there were above one hundred people present, besides *pickpockets*, which by report were also there. They said one was under the table; and Colonel Fiennes drew his sword, and vapoured hugely how he would spit him; but the fellow escaped, if there were any such." p. 337.

It seems that Magistrates attended the execution of sentences against delinquents, *singing all the way.* When Nayler, the blasphemer, was punished at Bristol,

"There did ride before him bare-headed, Michael Stamper, *singing most part of the way*, and several other friends, men and women; the men went bareheaded by him, and Robert Rich (late merchant of London) rode by him bareheaded *and singing*, till he came to Redcliffe gate, and there the Magistrates sent their officers, and brought him back on horseback to the Tolzey, all which way he rode, where the Magistrates were met, *singing very loud.*" P. 346.

Here we leave the first volume.

(To be continued.)

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92. *The Siege of* Carlaverock, *in the xxviiith* Edward *I. A. D. MCCC. with the Arms of the Earls, Barons, and Knights, who were present on the occasion; with a Translation, a History of the Castle, and Memoirs of the Personages commemorated by the Poet. By* Nicholas Harris Nicolas, *Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.* 4*to. pp.* 380.

"THE Castle of Carlaverock, which is said to have been the Carbantorigum of Ptolemy, stood in the parish of that name, in the county and about nine miles south of the town of Dumfries, on the north shore of Solway Frith, at the confluence of the rivers Nith and Locher.

"Tradition states that it was founded in the sixth century, by Lewarch Og, son of Lewarch Hen, a celebrated British poet; and that it derived its name from his own, Caer Lewarch Ogg, which in the Gaelic language signified the city or fortress of Lewarch Ogg, and which was afterwards corrupted to Caerlaverock. Mr. Grose, however, doubts this etymology, and it would be a waste of time to speculate upon its correctness." P. ix.

Thus Mr. Nicolas. That it was a Celtic fortress appears plain to us, from the three following circumstances: (1) The Carbantorigum of Ptolemy; (2) the situation upon a *lingua* or peninsula, projecting into the sea, a favourite site, according to Cæsar, of Celtic towns; (3) the prefix of *Caer*. As to Lewarch Og, &c. we make no doubt of its being one of those fabulous legends which, in Welch and Irish history, it was usual to apply to persons and places. It is perhaps not much to the purpose to remark that *laverock* is the old name for a *lark*, much used in the Scottish dialect. The history of the Castle itself is obscure. Who founded it is unknown. In 1220 Sir John Macuswell acquired the Barony of Carlaverock, and, of course, there was a *caput baroniæ*. It is also certain that, early in the 14th century, the Castle belonged to Sir Eustace de Maxwell. In 1355, it is said to have been taken, and levelled with the ground. The site and foundation are to be traced in a wood, about three hundred yards to the south of a second Castle, presumed to have been erected in 1371. The new Castle is rather smaller than the old one, but is of a similar triangular form.

Edward the First, on his invasion of Scotland in the year 1300, found it necessary to reduce this Castle. Accordingly he besieged it some time between the 6th and 12th of July. It was taken on or about the 10th of that month.

To this Siege the Poem alludes. It was written by the author of the "Romance of Guy Earl of Warwick," presumed to be on good grounds, Walter of Exeter, a Franciscan Friar. The text of the copy here given is a transcript by Glover the herald from the

original. What has become of that original is not said; but there is a contemporary copy in the British Museum, and others more modern are in the possession of various individuals.

We proceed now to the Poem itself. Ancient poetry derives its charms from its simplicity and natural details. It is also a faithful picture of the costumes, arts, and manners of the age. Sentiment it is either without, or it is of a common-place character. Nevertheless the habits of the times were highly favourable to the romantic and heroic; and where such circumstances ensue, poets cannot commit a greater error, than to deviate from the model of actual life before them. Such an attempt has the character of moulding the sublime and beautiful scenes of nature into artificial forms. It was not in those days thought necessary for a poet to have genius, and to this deficiency do we owe that close imitation of nature, which is often far superior in descriptive effect to elaborate study. The poet before us had only eyes, not mind; and yet, as Mr. Nicolas justly observes, he has produced representations exceedingly picturesque, which place the events themselves actually before the eye. The first is of the March:

"On the appointed day the whole host was ready, and the good King, with his household, then set forward against the Scots, not in coats and surcoats, but on powerful and costly chargers; and that they might not be taken by surprise, well and securely armed.

"There were many rich caparisons embroidered on silks and satins; many a beautiful penon fixed to a lance, and many a banner displayed.

"And afar off was the noise heard of the neighing of horses; mountains and vallies were every where covered with sumpter horses and waggons with provisions, and sacks of tents and pavilions.

"And the days were long and fine." p. 5.

Humble in point of talent as is the last remark of the fine days, is it not a touch of Claude? Was there ever an Englishman who did not count a fine day among the ingredients of his pleasures?

Of the gallant noblemen who formed the army, we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. We shall now speak of the arrival at the Castle.

"Carlaverock was so strong a Castle, that it did not fear a siege, therefore the King came himself, because it would not consent to surrender. But it was always furnished for its defence, whenever it was required, with men, engines, and provisions. Its shape was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides all round, with a tower in each angle; but one of them was a double one, so high, so long, and so large, that under it was the gate with a draw-bridge, well made and strong, and a sufficiency of other defences. It had a good wall, and good ditches filled to the edge with water; and I believe there never was seen a castle more beautifully situated, for at once could be seen the Irish sea towards the west, and to the north a fine country, surrounded by an arm of the sea, so that no creature born could approach it on two sides, without putting himself in danger of the sea.

"Towards the south it was not easy, because there were numerous dangerous defiles of wood and marshes, and ditches, where the sea is on each side of it, and where the river reaches it; and therefore it was necessary for the host to approach it towards the east, where the hill slopes.

"And in that place, by the King's command, his battalions were formed into three, as they were to be quartered; then were the banners arranged, when one might observe many a warrior there exercising his horse; and there appeared three thousand brave men at arms; there might be gold and silver, and the noblest and best of all rich colours, so as entirely to illuminate the valley; consequently those of the Castle, on seeing us arrive, might, as I well believe, deem that they were in greater peril than they could ever before remember. And as soon as we were thus drawn up, we were quartered by the Marshal, and then might be seen houses built without carpenters or masons, of many different fashions, and many a cord stretched with white and coloured cloth, with many pins driven into the ground, many a large tree cut down to make huts; and leaves, herbs, and flowers gathered in the woods, which were strewed within; and then our people took up their quarters." P. 65.

Nothing can be drawn clearer before the mind's eye than this account in words. A kind of marquees for the principal officers, and huts for the soldiers, would make, with the soldiers, dismounted men at arms, suttlers, hobilers, baggage, and other very numerous accompaniments of our ancient camps, if painted in correct keeping, a very curious picture.

(To be continued.)

93. *Tableau Historique, Geographique, Ethnographique, et Politique du Caucase, et des Provinces limitrophes entre la Russie*

et la Perse. Par M. Klaproth. 8*vo. pp.* 187. Pouthieu, Paris, *and* Leipzig. *Imported by* Bossange *and Co.*

FEW persons are better qualified to write on this subject, whether by study or observation, than M. Klaproth. He began the study of oriental languages at the age of fifteen, in 1798; published the Asiatic Magazine at Weimar, in 1802, and two years after was appointed assistant academician in that department at St. Petersburg. He accompanied the embassy of Count Golownin in 1805, which was intended to proceed to Pekin, but was prevented from entering China; however, he remained at Irkutsk in Siberia; and in 1807 he undertook a journey to Mount Caucasus, on the geography of which district he has published several works. Disgusted with his treatment at St. Petersburg, he has entered into the service of the King of Prussia; and the present tablet (for pamphlet we must not call it) bears unequivocal marks of a disposition unfriendly to the views of Russia in her Asiatic policy.

The name of Caucasus, which we derive from the Greeks, is unknown in Asia; that chain of mountains is called *Koh Kâf* (Mount Kâf), and more anciently *Koh Kafsp*, or the Caspian Hills. It is famous in mythological history, and Herodotus thought he discovered an Egyptian colony in the neighbourhood, but no traces remain which can be depended upon. The wars of Mithridates and of the Byzantine Emperors connect this country with European history; it was finally subjugated by the Mahometans in 732. Their influence declined from 861. Among the different principalities which grew out of its independence, the Georgian is the most prominent. David I. who ascended the throne in 1089, established his power on a respectable footing: David II. extended it to Trebisond on the west, and to lower Araxes on the east. Thamar, who reigned as Queen at the time of Gengis Khan, effected a partial Christianity in the country; under her daughter Roussoudan, it was subjugated by the Mongols. These events are too prolix and too unimportant to be pursued here. Vaktang V. who reigned in 1722, translated the Greek law of Leo the philosopher, and those of the Armenian Kings; it is still in force, but he was disappointed in the result. The Principality suffered in the wars between Russia, Persia, and the Porte: Nadir Shah bestowed it on a Prince of the ancient royal family, Heracly Khan, who revolted and placed himself under the protection of Russia in 1783. Twelve years after, he was driven from his throne by the celebrated Shah of Persia, Aga Mahomed, but died undisturbed in 1798. His son George XIII. was almost imbecile, and the country becoming a prey to the Lesghi mercenaries, the aristocracy tendered their submission to Russia. He submitted to that power, and died in 1800; his son David held the government for a short time, but in 1802 Georgia was declared a Russian province, and the princes were transported to St. Petersburg, where pensions and military rank were assigned them.

The Tcherkassians (miscalled Circassians), who formed the next important people, enjoy with the Lesghis a tumultuous independence. Proceeding southward, we may remark that the khanate of *Gandja* was reduced by Persia in 1804, *Karabagh* in 1806, *Derbend* in 1806, *Thabasseran* in 1799, *Kouba* in 1796, *Shirvan* in 1820, *Shakhi* in 1820; but their subjection varies in its degrees of dependance.

The Persian possessions on this frontier may be comprised by the general name of *Erivan*; those of the Turks by the pashalic of *Akkiskhah*, a portion of *Ghouria*, and some fortresses on the Black Sea.

Caucasus has few productions worth exportation; its wines, under better management, would hardly be inferior to those of Burgundy, but

"A présent on le presse sans soin, et on le laisse fermenter avec si peu de précaution, qu'il ne dure pas même jusqu' à la vendange suivante. Pour le transporter, on se sert d'outres, faites avec les peaux entières d'animaux, qu'on enduit intérieurement de pisaphalte pour les rendre impénétrables; ce qui donne au vin un très mauvais goût, et contribue à l'aigrir. Jusqu'à présent les Géorgiens ont été trop insoucians pour mettre le vin en barrique, seul moyen cependant de le conserver et d'améliorer; leurs montagnes fournissent pourtant de bois excellent pour faire toute espèce de futailles; il sufferant d'envoyer dans ce pays des tonneliers." pp. 165-6.

Neither are the people anxious to improve their wines, lest they should

induce the Russians to fix themselves irrevocably in Georgia. The communication is difficult, and the commerce such as a war between Russia and Persia would not fail to annihilate.

A mission was undertaken among the Ossete tribes by the Russians under the Empress Elizabeth:

"Une commission composée d'ecclésiastiques fut établie à Mozdok en 1752, et chargée de ramener les Ossétes au Christianisme. Elle fit bâtir un couvent dans le canton où le Fiag, sortant des montagnes, entre dans le plaine de le Kabardah; il fut peuplé de missionaires, dont les travaux apostoliques se bouvaient à baptiser ces paiens; mais la plupart des Ossètes se representaient plusieurs fois, parce que le gouvernement russe accordait à chaque néophyte douze archines de grosse toile ordinaire pour faire des chemises et des pantalons, deux poissons salés, et une croix de métal. Les Montaguards n'apprirent du Christianisme qu'à s'appeler khristôn, et à faire le signe de la croix." P. 67.

The Government abandoned the plan, on discovering the poverty of the country; and the criminal conduct of one of the missionaries so exasperated the people, that they attacked and destroyed the convent in 1769. It has never been rebuilt, but a mission exists at Moydok, where a school is established for educating the natives. This anecdote will probably not be lost on those who wish to know the errors of former missionaries in that territory.

The religion of the country is Christian, Mahometan, and Pagan, sometimes a mixture of these. Their ideas of justice resemble the feudal vengeance of our northern clans.

M. Klaproth ridicules the idea of an overland commerce with India by way of Georgia as tedious, expensive, and precarious. Besides, the principal Indian commodities are products of the Archipelago, not of the Continent, and can only be transported by ships. Nor is he very sanguine as to the progress of the Russians; their conquests are harder to preserve than acquire, while

"Au lieu d'employer les moyens de se faire aimer et respecter dans ces provinces nouvelles, le gouvernement Russe a commis la faute grave de se servir de la Géorgie comme d'un lieu d'exil pour les officiers qui ont commis des fautes graves dans leur service, et les comptables qui ont malversé. On les envoyait dans ce pays pour y occuper des emplois moindres que ceux qu'ils avaient eus précédemment en Russie; or, est-ce un bon moyen de se concilier l'estime d'un peuple, peu disposé en faveurs des étrangers conquérans, que de lui donner pour administrateurs des hommes qu'on a bannis de chez soi pour leur mauvaise conduite? Ce motif et plusieurs autres sont cause qu'en Georgie on a peu d'attachement pour les Russes." P. 110.

He remarks that Russia, by extending her frontier, only gains an useless portion of territory, whose inhabitants view her with the natural enmity of Mahometans; and is compelled to maintain a numerous force, besides the expences of administration, without any return.

"Elle se trouverait donc, à cet égard, dans une position aussi gênée que celle de la compagnie des Indes, depuis la guerre entreprise si imprudemment contre les Birmans, et la paix glorieuse qui l'a terminée; c'est-à-dire que les nouvelles conquêtes au delà du Gange obligeront long-temps les Anglais à se tenir sur la défensive contre leurs voisins du côté de l'orient." P. 187.

At the last words we offer no remark. We have touched on few of the topics in this work, and that lightly; but we must acknowledge it to have informed us, and as the war between Russia and Turkey renders the barriers of our Indian possessions important, it has now a peculiar interest. Except the larger works which M. Klaproth has published, we cannot call to mind so desirable a work on this head.

94. *The Doctrine and Law of Marriage, Adultery, and Divorce. By* Hector Davies Morgan, *M. A. of Trinity College,* Oxford, *Prebendary of* Brecon, *&c.* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

THIS is a work which, from its elaborate structure and judicious reflections, we cannot too highly commend. It furnishes ample scope for remark upon a subject of great public importance.

Seduction and adultery are classed by Paley among the worst of frauds; because they entail upon the woman shame, loss of character, and generally of the moral sense, by which a valuable member of society is lost to the public, and bring extreme misery upon the father and mother, or husband and children. In the Mosaic and Roman law (see Pithæi Collatio, Tit. iv. pp. 19—26) the injured husband might put

both guilty parties to death; and certainly, in the English code, there are injuries far more slight which incur such a punishment.

The law of England (says our excellent author) treats adultery as a civil injury (i. 430), because it is founded upon an archaism, the ancient state of society which does not now exist. In times when from the value of female industry (of which an explanation is beautifully given in Millar's Origin of Rank), the husband, instead of receiving a portion, *bought* his wife, because he gained money by her work, then the wife was a chattel, and the seduction of her a civil wrong, which, as to the value of her labour, damages could repay; but it is manifest that even under such a contract the very essence of the connection implied a man's having the sole use of his own, because the person of the woman after marriage became unalienable property; and injuries even of other property may not be remediable by pecuniary or other compensation. The injury in fact is irreparable; and like all irreparable injuries, is to be punished according to justice, in a manner fitted to deter others from committing it. As to the law of England, it is beneath notice in the view of morals or wisdom; for what does a man of 5000*l.* per annum care for 1000*l.* damages, if he can avoid the chance of a ball through his head in a duel, a conduct which is not necessary, because, according to Cæsar's mode of reasoning, a Cæsar-like husband would say, "You have spoiled her for a wife, take her for your pains, and welcome to her." But the misfortune is, that men who love their wives, domestic principled and the best men, cannot pass over the injury so lightly, and if they did, it is certain that the power conferred upon rogues of making coadjutors among females with impunity, would be exceedingly perilous. A faithful and affectionate wife is a blessing to be ranked with an eye, a leg, or an arm, and to rob me of her is a mutilation which, *in foro conscientiæ*, justly merits a Lord Ellenborough's Act applied to the case.

The *primâ facie* redress for the mischief of adultery is to make it *in se*, a dissolution of the *vinculum matrimonii*, but this is a remedy which would not only promote the disease, but be attended with the very worst operation upon individual and public well-being. In vol. ii. p. 8, our author shows the perfect wisdom of the permanent union. We regret that the passage is too long for extraction.

Nevertheless (such is the misfortune) divorce alone can afford redress to an injured and innocent husband; and irrational as may be the law of the subject, and seemingly proper be the punishment of solitary penitential incarceration, yet with regard to such crimes as seduction and adultery, prompted as they are by natural and strong passions, we doubt whether the infliction of such a punishment would be endured, or if attempted, would not produce suicide, murder, and many criminal results of desperation, worse than the evil, especially infanticide, attempts to procure abortion, bribes to effect perjury, and other things, which efforts for evasion or concealment would naturally prompt.

In one point, however, we are satisfied that the laws concerning bastardy might and ought to be immediately revised and amended. Our ingenious author shows that very bad consequences ensue from requiring affiliation of bastard children before birth, in order to force the man to marry the woman, or exonerate the parish. Let us now hear our author.

"It is perfectly right that the man seducing or seduced should be required, if the circumstances will permit, to marry the woman whom he has debauched. It is a law of the Scriptures, which has been adopted both by Christian and by heathen legislators, and which is recommended on the authority both of reason and religion; but it is a result which the present state of the English law is more calculated to prevent than to promote. It is worthy of the most serious consideration, whether the law might not be so modified as to admit the appearance in all cases, and in some to accomplish the reality of a voluntary contract, which it is known that the parties will frequently concert between themselves, if they are urged by the certain terrors of the law, but not precipitated by the indiscretion of the woman, or the premature interference of the overseer." ii. 377.

Experience shows that if a woman has had concern with more than one man, the richest is almost sure to be saddled with the bastard, whether he be the father or not. We have known this done, where the period of gestation did not coincide with that of the intercourse. This practice is so well known to magistrates, that they will

not award larger maintenance where the child is affiliated to a gentleman, than if it were to a peasant. To resume.

"In Scotland the good effects of making the woman answerable for the maintenance of the child, have been seen to produce increased circumspection on the part of unmarried women. The man also might be rendered more cautious, if he was assured that he could not debauch the virtue, or take advantage of the compliance of a woman, without incurring penalties, only to be avoided by marriage before the birth of issue; and the general effect of improved energy and simplicity in the law co-operating with the progress of religious education, and the proper consequences of that education, the renovated virtue of the people, would be the decrease of bastardy and more prudence and deliberation in the marriages of the poor.

"The improvements most immediately required in the law of bastardy are to abolish the permissive power of examining the woman before the birth of the child; to leave her without inquiry and without redress to the consequence of her offence; to compel the *lewd mothers of bastard children*, whether chargeable or not chargeable, to declare the father within a limited period after the birth; and to subject them in all cases to solitary imprisonment, under the regulations prescribed by the statute 50th of Geo. III. c. 51. This would prevent the possibility of the woman's perjury in respect of the fact; it would supersede the administration of the obnoxious oath, and the unseemly inquiries, which are at present allowed; and it would make the woman more cautious of prostituting her virtue in the first instance, and more anxious in using her best influence to consummate the marriage before the birth of the child, which would otherwise be born in bastardy, and of which the birth would be a criminal offence, to be followed by a penal prosecution. The revived doctrine of the crime and the penalty might produce new apprehensions of the nature of an act, which, because it is found to be venial, is too often conceived to be innocent and inoffensive.

"The circumspection of the man might also be excited by making him also liable not only to his proper share in the maintenance of the child, but to a certain penalty, whether of fine or imprisonment, or both, which should be increased by any difficulty in apprehending him, or in procuring the necessary order of filiation in conformity with the Act 49 Geo. III. c. 68, and which should only be obviated by the marriage of the woman before the birth of the child. It is a common practice to commute the maintenance settled in the order of filiation for the payment of a certain sum, indemnifying the parish; but it is here proposed to levy a fine in addition to the fixed weekly maintenance, and to regulate the amount of that fine by the circumstances of the individual, so that it should operate with equal force upon men in different conditions of life. A variable fine paid to the parish as a penalty of the moral offence, and as a compensation for the civil injury, would remove from the woman the temptation of taking advantage of a wealthy seducer, and from the man of gratifying the passions at the small expence which is incurred in the maintenance of the child." P. 379.

That such a fine as this might be deterring and useful, we believe, nor is there any objection to the obligation of marriage in a moral view; but then taking into consideration the irregularity and imprudence of young people, how far premature and indiscreet marriages might blast the prospects of young men, or afflict innocent parents, are circumstances to be seriously weighed; for it is certain that artful young women would, under a chance of marriage, reduced almost to a certainty, purposely allure youths of good prospects into ruinous matches.

95. *The History of the Church of Christ; intended as a Continuation of the Work of the Rev.* Joseph Milner, *M. A. and the Very Rev.* Isaac Milner, *D.D. F.R.S. By* John Scott, *M.A. Vicar of* North Ferriby, *and Minister of St.* Mary's, Hull, *&c. Vol. II. Part. i.* 8vo. *pp.* 324.

IT was in a certain view fortunate for the Reformers that they lived in an age which was unenlightened by a general diffusion of knowledge; because a taste only for Aristotelism could reconcile the public mind to such a mass of *quidlibets* and *quodlibets*, as the contentions on both sides (Popery and Protestantism) display. Such modes of proceeding seem to inculcate an inference, that the blessing of Christianity depended upon skill in scholastic logic; and it was never considered that such a position necessarily propagated the evil deprecated,—division of opinion; that is, it raised the Devil, and to lay him again the following strange exorcisms were taught in the Council of Trent:

"That anciently it was allowed to write upon the holy books, because but few expositions existed, but that in later times the schoolmen, seeing the Scripture was abundantly explained, and that men were inclined to disputation, thought good to employ them in examining Aristotle, to keep the

Holy Scriptures in reverence; and this was carried so far, that Richard Mans, a Franciscan, said, that the doctrines of faith were so cleared, that we ought no more to learn them out of Scripture, which was now read in the church only for devotion, and ought to serve men for this end only, and not for study; and that this should be the reverence and worship due from every one to the Word of God. At least the studying of it should be prohibited to all that were not first confirmed in the school-divinity; and that the Lutherans gained not but upon those that studied the Scriptures." P. 265.

That such stuff as this would in the present times be laughed at, is beyond doubt. But these were days when men disputed for hours, "whether a goat capering in a vacuum could kick up a dust?" and theology was deemed under great obligations to similar quibbling; for it was affirmed,

"If Aristotle had not exactly defined all the various *kinds of causes*, we had wanted many articles of faith.....All the doctrine of the Council of Trent turning upon this hinge, whether the first object of the will work upon that faculty, or that faculty upon it,—or whether they be both active and passive." P. 282.

That reason will affirm such disputes to be silly, is beyond doubt, but they belong exclusively to the Catholics. We regret, however, to say, that the doctrines of the Reformers, excellent as they are, in confutation of the Romish errors, upon the principle (in a good sense as to *them*) of setting a thief to catch a thief, yet led them into what we may call the "bombast of metaphysics." Take the following specimens from page 228, where Mr. Scott says,

"Melancthon held the monstrous and contradictory notion of *the love of God necessarily involving a willingness to perish for ever among his enemies*, if this should be for his glory, and agreeable to his pleasure concerning us." P. 228.

The Omnipotent willing to see an end put to his own being, and supposing that he had enemies capable of effecting it!!

What an able editor Mr. Scott is of the religious subtleties of the age, will appear from his definitions of scriptural free-will and necessity.

"The very term *free will* conveys to the great mass of hearers and readers very erroneous ideas of what is meant. The denial of free-will at once suggests to their minds the denial of that power of choosing and acting according to choice, which they find within themselves, and which appears to be essential to accountableness. But no such thing as this is intended. It means no more than this, that fallen man will never choose, and consequently never perform, what is 'spiritually good before God,' without the grace of God by Christ preventing him, that he may have a good will, and working with him when he has that good will." P. 194, from Church, Art. X.

With regard to *necessity*, which implies *compulsion*, Mr. Scott says,

"With regard to the abstruse question, in which Melanethon has entangled himself, of the necessary influence of the Creator over all the volitions and acts of the creature,—or of the First Cause over all subordinate causes,—it seems enough for us to know (what is alike matter of experience and a principle of Scripture) that we possess all that freedom of choice and action which is necessary to constitute us accountable beings, and to make sin, *as sin*, from first to last the work of the creature, and not of the Creator. It is not necessary to accountableness, that there should exist a freedom from all inward bias, that is, inclination or disposition to evil; if such a bias destroyed responsibility in fallen angels or fallen man, the contrary bias to good must equally destroy all virtue in holy angels and in recovered man; and a *neutral* state is absurd and self-contradictory; for indifference to good is a positively evil state of mind. This therefore is not necessary to accountableness; but only that we should be subject to no constraint, or restraint *ab extra*." P. 198.

Our own opinion is, that Providence exercises no other controul than to make evil, in despite of itself, work for good, not always for the agents, but only as to general consequences; tho' we cannot know the modes of action, because we have not prescience by which those modes must be regulated.

We remember reading somewhere of a Bishop advertising in the 17th century for an excellent casuist to settle some knotty points; and casuistry was a favourite study in those ages. Mr. Scott is just such a man as the Bishop wanted, for though we will not degrade his acute and discriminative talent, it was an age in which it was deemed a great merit to split hairs; and without such a talent as Mr. Scott's, the subtleties of the divinity taught in the age of which he treats, would be unintelligible.

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96. NICHOLS's *Progresses of King James I. Parts XIX. and XX.* (*concluded from p.* 154.)

IT is an incidental advantage of a collection of this kind, that it gives a

perfect character of the literature of the age. We find the account of a "Bull-fight in Spain" introduced by the following specimen of serious pedantry:

"Delius had scarce shaken off the mantell of the night, nor had Taurus of the fourth spheare, who feedes on lillies, scarce gilded his hayre with the moderate heate of the Spanish hemisphere, with greater commodity to participate of the festivity, his beames not having fully beaten off the deaw of Diana which watered that place, Eolus blowing upon it, when (not on the scaffolds of the east, but in the golden concurrence of so many Sunnes which dispersed their beames in the Spanish beauties) the morning sprouted forth," &c. P. 865.

We make this extract with the particular view of showing how much the taste of the present age is indebted to the public schools. They have required composition to be constructed upon classical models; poetry upon Virgil, prose upon Cicero. They have made the purity of the diction, the elegance of the manner, and the judgment of the author, the points necessary to be acquired; and, as in drawing, to be so repeatedly studied, that imitation shall become natural. The pedant of the 17th century, neither feeling nor even observing the fine taste of the original, acted like a man who sees no distinction between a painting of Raphael and an alehouse sign: the object is every thing; so as that is represented, the execution is not considered. In a similar way the classical mythology was borrowed, but used without judgment, grandeur, or effect. Such composition assimilates the child's play of sticking miscellaneously differently coloured wafers upon a piece of white paper. It forms no pattern, and is no more than wafers and paper spoiled.

The Roman cavalry, we believe, when they made a charge, unbitted their horses; and in the Spanish bull-fights it seems "their mouths were curbed with no bits." (p. 867.) They were trained in the menage, and "in their faire and quiet managing shewed themselves almost reasonable." (ibid.) If we recollect rightly, this discipline was of Arabian origin.

The ignorance of policy in this reign is conspicuous in the embassy to Spain, for making a match between Prince Charles and the Infanta. The former never consulted the etiquette of the country in paying his addresses. (p. 877.) Buckingham disgusted the King with presumption; the attendants ridiculed the Spanish cookery; and Archy the fool, who made a part of the English suite, insulted them about the destruction of the Armada; and these were deemed things of no weight at all in obstructing a favourable termination of the object sought.

Charles being kept at a great distance from the Infanta, sent home for telescopes, to look at her through them. (p. 880.)

Fine decoration consisted, it seems, in making a room look like a silversmith's shop, a fashion which perfectly shows the taste of the age, viz. that to create the perfect standard of beauty, it was only necessary to make the largest possible collection of gaudy things, in the manner of a show-room, because, in the judgment of the day, shop-taste was the best of all; a petticoated female figure, hooped, furbelowed, necklaced, and trinketed, was, merely as such, far superior in beauty to the Venus de Medicis.

At the swearing to the treaty with Spain,

"The Banquetting House was hanged with most riche tapistry (being the storye of Abraham, which is the second best sute in Ingland), relucent with the most richest crowne plate the King hath, which amounted to eighte carte-loades, brought from the Towre, the most wherof hath not been used in many yeares past, which much illustrated the roome, being divided into two greate stately cupbords. The first for the cupbord of State, consisted of diverse degrees, and placed on the right side of the banquetting-house from the State, being all of pure and perfect golde, many peeces being most richly sett and embossed with pretious stones of great price (some one peece of plate being esteemed at 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* as one bason and ewer), and from which cupbord the cup-bearer with his assistance served his Majestie. The other cupbord was of silver plate guilt, mounted on diverse gresses, and possessing the full breadth of the lower end of the banquetting-house, the dore thereof appearing as an arch to this cupbord." P. 883.

The religious prejudices of the Spanish ambassadors were so strong, that, not being able to consume all the viands provided for them, "they buried much in dunghills, rather than bestow it on poor heretics." P. 887.

Bonfires are ancient modes of rejoicing; but we moderns have no notion of the excess to which the folly was carried. Upon the return of the

Prince from Spain, it is surprising that the city, built of wood as it then was, was not burnt down to the ground.

There was "such spread of tables in the streets, with all manner of provisions, setting out whole hogsheads of wine and buts of sack, but specially such numbers of bonfires, both here and all along as he [the Prince] went, the marks whereof we found by the way two days after, is almost incredible; besides what was done elsewhere, and all over, insomuch that at Blackheath there was fourteen loads of wood in one fire, and the people so mad with the excess of joy, that, if they met with any cart laden with wood, they would take out the horse, and set cart and all on fire." (p. 929.)

This gratulatory conflagration was, like that of Persepolis, instigated if not by a lovely Thais, at least by a powerful ally, the god of exhilaration, *Liber pater*; and it seems that Momus too, or at least "Laughter holding both her sides," was convoked in aid; for, like the Christmas joke of snapdragons for children, the very liquor was to be *bonfired* also, and drank burning.

"The very vintners *burnt* their *bushes* in Fleet-street and other places, and their wine was burnt all over London and Westminster into all colours of the rainbow; whole pints, quarts, bottles, and gallons, were made into bonfires of sacke and claret, whilst good fellowes, like loving salamanders, swallowed those liquid fires most sweetly and affectionately."

The age was fond of this fiery mode of joking. See Encycl. of Antiq. II. p. 539,—v. *Flap-dragons.*

Some, however, of less gay habits, or greater age, preferred raw wine, accompanying, however, their potations with such shouting, laughing, singing, and leaping, that they made a *bonfire* in their faces, or, as our author expresses it, "the heat burst out so hotly, that it appeared in many a high coloured face." P. 928.

The day being thus passed in the most sure way for preparing people to do foolish things, viz. getting positively, comparatively, and superlatively drunk, the night orgies of school-boy mischief began. It is to be recollected, that, after modern public dinners, evening balls or concerts (because men *must* keep themselves sober) are excellent correctives; and they enable females to share in the common gaiety. Drunkenness is neither general nor popular, where females are mixed in the amusements. To return; after the day was expired,

"Began a most merry and joyful confusion of billets, faggots, bavins, and logs; baskets, buckets, and tubs, were hotly and merrily consumed; buts, pipes, hogsheads, tierces, puncheons, barrels, kilderkins, firkins, runlets, and dryfats, most bravely blazed and suffered. Some in Smithfield burnt their old coaches; washing-boules and beetles went to wracke, old graters and stooles were turned to ashes, mouse-traps and tinder-boxes came to light, and hee or shee that had but foure tokens [tradesmens' tokens] or as much credit, committed their whole estate to fire and faggot, insomuch that chandlers' shops and storehouses were almost willingly emptied. But in Paule's Church-yard was exceedingly benyghted tryumphs; for, on the crosse round about were placed on the battlements and on the top of it as many burning linkes as the Prince his Highnesse was yeeres old; and in some distance from the crosse were two mighty bonfires; besides, there was a crosse of wood erected, which extended into foure branches, and upon every branch a pitch barrel was fastened, and one in the middst on the top, which made a brave shew in the burning; there were there cressit lights, and most excellent fire-works, with squibs, crackers and rockets, which most delightfully flew every way. And it is certaine to be proved, that betwixt Paule's Church-yard and London Bridge, in the nearest way that could be gone, there were 108 bonefires told, many of them having at least one load of wood in each, some lesse; I speak not of other streets and lanes, which are out of that way, besides the Strand, Westminster, Holborne, with hundreds of places, which I saw not." P. 928.

Such were the rejoicings upon the return of that Prince, whom the same people in a few years afterwards brought to the scaffold.

This return was attended with a meeting of certain select counsellors, in which meeting originated what in the reign of Charles the First was first called the Cabinet. P. 935.

It was not uncommon, but certainly unwise, to have two children named alike; but the Earl of Nottingham named two of his daughters Frances, each of whom reached woman's estate, and were twice married; and he named his youngest son Charles, while his eldest son bore the same name. P. 970.

It seems that it was a fashion in those times for Bishops or divines to stand behind the King's chair at dinner and meals, to converse with his Majesty upon religious subjects. pp. 976, 977.

In a feast got up for receiving Prince Charles at Kenilworth, when the Corporation of Coventry made presents of provisions, we find prices fully equal to the modern for some articles, and others higher, particularly *a crown* for twelve artichokes (equal to 15*s.* of modern value), and 11*s.* for a salmon, while *six* turkies were bought for 10*s.* and only two couple of fowls (capons) for 10*s.* 1*d.* four mallards were bought at only eight pence each, and teal at four pence. A barrel of sturgeon weighing half a hundred and thirty-four pounds weight, at the price of 42*s.* 4*d.* and bought in London, formed part of the presents. P. 996.

It appears that the knaves in the cards represented guards of the Kings and Queens.

"Except the four knaves entertain'd for the guards,
Of the Kings and the Queens that triumph in the cards." P. 1020.

The following account of the state kept up by the Duchess of Richmond is curious:

"The Duke of Brunswick went hence on New-year's day, after he had tarried a just week, and performed many visits to almost all our great lords and ladies, as the Lord of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper [Williams], and the rest, not omitting Mrs. Bruce, nor the stage at Blackfriars. The Duchess of Richmond admitting him, with a proviso that he must not offer to kiss her; but what was wanting in herself was supplied in her attendants and followers, who were all kissed over twice in less than a quarter of an hour. We have much talk of this Diana of the Ephesians, and her magnificence in going to the chapel at Ely House on Sunday last to a sermon preached by Dr. Ballanqual, where she had her closet and traverse, her four principal officers, steward, chamberlain, treasurer, and comptroller, marching before her in velvet gowns, with their white staves, three gentlemen ushers, two ladies that bare her train, the Countess of Bedford and Montgomery following, with the other ladies two and two, with a great deal of other apish imitation." P. 1027.

A characteristic portrait of this Diana forms one of the illustrative prints.

It is noted, that at the funeral of James, King Charles, contrary to all former precedents, walked on foot after the hearse. P. 1049.

Here we shall take our final leave of this valuable and curious collection. To do justice to its multifarious contents, and exhibit the desiderata which it may supply, and the history which it may elucidate, is impossible, unless every possible application of it was known. Of the manners and customs of the times, of the personal habits of the Sovereign, and of the taste of the age, contemporary documents can alone give satisfactory intelligence, because these are parts of history which cannot lie; for though a portrait may not be a likeness, yet the costume and the manner will betray the age and the master. The reign itself is a singular one; for in no part of it does political science appear to have been esteemed or practised. The national energies were purposely opiated. The court was a hot-bed of pleasure; serious public business was made only a vehicle for sports and entertainment, and nothing was great or rarely good. The Spanish ambassador said, that he could not discover the King's intentions by his acts or his speeches; and if he did resolve, he did not persevere. In a political view, the reign of James presents only a negation of every characteristic of sovereignty, except that of ostentatious folly. Events were suffered to proceed in a passive, quiescent state, like the opiated course of a sluggish stream, with no other incident enlivening its surface, than the leaps of a few fish after flies, and the King and his nobles parading up and down it in gilded barges, with bands of music. James had only one principle, luxurious quiet—*otium*, the *cum dignitate* being thought to consist only in pomp and ceremony, and to be distinct from character. But these reflections upon the nothingness of James's reign have no relation to the work before us. That is a succession of the views and scenery of the reign, taken by the camera lucida; and illustrative of the habits and state of the people in superior life.

Of the Notes and Illustrations it becomes us to say nothing. The name alone of the revered Editor ought to be, and we trust is, a sufficient security, that they are copious, elaborate, and useful.

97. *Tales of the Harem. By Mrs.* Pickersgill. Longman *and Co.*

THIS is a volume of light and graceful poetry, founded on, and illustrating a portion of oriental mythology, and sparkling in eastern costume. The general flow of the verse is easy and harmonious; its keeping is good, now

glowing with imagery that peculiarly belongs to the "land of the Sun," and now depicting passions and feelings which animate the children of the torrid zone, if not exclusively, at least with an intense fervency unknown to the colder regions of the north. The poem is more distinguished for elegance than vigour, more like a graceful parody than instinct with original thought. It is, however, highly creditable to the talents of Mrs. Pickersgill, and had it not been preceded by poems of higher brilliancy, and of more elevated fancy in the same walk, it would probably have excited a livelier interest than we can venture to predicate of it now.

But we should be sorry to provoke a comparison from which our fair authoress, could she be consulted, would instinctively shrink. We will only add, that she has written a very pleasing poem, and has brought a considerable variety of oriental reading to embellish her work with much judgment and effect.

98. *The Mohammedan System of Theology explained, &c. By the Rev.* W. H. Neale, *M. A.* 8*vo. pp.* 251.

THE success of that infernal fanaticism (we mean in reference to its political and moral effects) called Islamism, was entirely owing to the state of things which necessarily resulted from a division of the Christian world into sects. *Divide et impera* is a well-known adage. Errors, says our author (speaking of the times),

"Had been rapidly accumulating. The symptoms indicated a general decay and dereliction of first principles.....Gregory the Great compares the Church to a rotten and leaky ship, hourly threatened with wreck." P. 12.

Mohammed, by dint of the ignorance of the people, and the utter indifference to any particular system, succeeded in collecting a handful of followers. These he converted into soldiers, and, favoured by circumstances, succeeded in disseminating a lust of conquest, attractive because accompanied with sensuality and luxury, through an extensive population, which in the end formed a large empire of banditti, where law cannot force the system recognised. The Koran itself is a mere legend, and why it can have any high literary character, we do not see. It is a compilation from the popular legends of the day, modified and altered to the impostor's purposes, which were those (as before stated) of making proselytes first, and soldiers afterwards; and had it not been for the invention of gunpowder (long after the æra of Mahomet), the Turks as soldiers would have stood in a very high military estimation. Concubinage (the modern cruelty) was, odd as it may seem, an amelioration of the Arabian infanticide, with regard to female children, i. e. of burying them alive; and this he improved into keeping them for pleasurable gratification. The austerity of the sects of his day was at war with nature, in regard to other pleasures, and a release from such restraints was another allurement. As to the doctrine our author says,

"The curious admixture in the Koran of pagan superstition, reveries of the Talmud, detached passages of Scripture, and portions of spurious and apocryphal writings, is dealt out with a studious accommodation to the preconceived notions and views of different sects, and at the same time not to appear a servile imitator, some trifling alterations are introduced." P. 18.

But Mahometanism is an affair which lies in a nutshell. It is a diabolism, most pernicious to that political and civil well-being of man, which results (as our author says very justly) from Christianity. What the inhabitants of St. Giles's are in London, and gangs of gypsies are in the country, the Turks are in Europe. Their pretended good qualities are resolvable only into the axiom of "Honour among thieves." There is an article in the Foreign Review, written by a native of Constantinople, which shows, so great is the misery created by Islamism, that a suspicion arises of its being permitted by Providence to exist, only to warn mankind that the Christian doctrine of Hell is not a mere *in terrorem* affair. In other views the Devil has every right to be proud of it as an ingenious thing.

There is much in our author which may be read with profit. His book especially shows that the multiplication of schisms has a tendency to produce indifference to all religion; because the admixture of human passions and follies makes it disgusting.

99. *A Ray of Light on Mexican Ways and Means, on the United Mexican Mining Association, &c. By* Robert Hills. 8*vo. pp.* 104.

THE gist of Mr. Hills's arguments

is, that because Mexico is able to pay, Mexico will pay; now this argument we like marvellously well, for should our present old wives die, and we should fix upon handsome young women for their successors, they will certainly marry us because they are able to do so. All that we can admit is, that it is certainly as practicable to work the Mexican mines with success, as it is to cut up an ox into joints, and cook them afterwards; but whether this *will* be the ultimate result, we are to discover from conflicting statements, and the fact only, that, according to Mr. Hills' "Ray of Light," things look better than they did (see pp. 34, 35). We shall say no more, because we find in Mr. Moreau's valuable tables (Chronological Records of the Navy, &c. p. 71), under the subject before us, the "United Mexican Mining Association," the LOSS to be *one million six hundred and twelve thousand pounds;* and the actual LOSS, under ALL the Mining schemes, *eleven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and fifty pounds.* The United Mexican had then called for 480,000*l.* and the highest price obtained per share was 155*l.* (paid 10*l.*) which had sunk to 7*l.* (upon which there had been paid 25*l.*) But good news has been received from abroad. Midas has risen from the dead, and is turning every thing into gold, and, says Mr. Hills, who is an agent for selling shares, we shall soon have a land of Cokayn, where the fowls fly about ready roasted, &c; and the loss is said to be no loss, because the money only changes hands. Therefore, without disrespect to Mr. Hills, who, as a stockbroker, only follows his profession, we shall further add from Mr. Moreau, "The loss has been felt by persons who were engaged in a legitimate occupation, either as merchants, bankers, &c. and has gone to enrich those who were little less than swindlers, and whose only occupation previously was that of overreaching their neighbours. Many of these characters may be now seen riding through the streets of London, who before scarcely had shoes to their feet. It is a notorious fact that the majority of the late failures in London was occasioned by speculations in MINING and other schemes."

Notwithstanding this, we know that there is natural capability of vast productions of specie in South America; and that losing concerns at first may ultimately pay. What, however, is the good? A vast production of agricultural and manufacturing products, must benefit every country which creates them; but, according to the History of Spain, the influx of the precious metals ruined the political and civil consequence of that nation. They lived upon remittances from the New World; neglected their own resources; pampered folly, because they got money without wisdom; and forgot that *iron*, knowledge, and industry, are the only mines of real power and well-being; and that gold and silver are only turnpike tickets for convenience.

100. *An Etymological Dictionary of the Latin Language. By the Rev.* F. E. J. Valpy, *A. M.* 8*vo, pp.* 550.

THE Latin is generally understood to be an Æolic dialect of the Greek; and that it is substantially Greek, there can be no doubt. The inscription on the column of Duillius, and other inscriptions (we speak from recollection), decisively prove it. Of course, where there was an intercourse with other nations, there was an adulteration of the language. Towards the decline of the republic, Cicero went to Athens to study Greek, and Apollodorus taught it to Augustus. In short, though the Romans insisted upon Latin being the public language of the Acts of Government, the inhabitants of Cumæ, Campania, and Magna Grecia, spoke Greek, as their vernacular tongue. The inference which we draw from these facts is, that Greek was never so insulated from Latin (in all the main words) as to be any other than a variation; in short, that the custom of speaking (at least corrupted) Greek was so common as to class with the vernacular language. It is certain that it was studied by Cicero and other barristers for forensic purposes, and it would be absurd to get up for such a purpose a language entirely alien to the mass of auditors. Cicero (whom we have formerly quoted upon the review of a work of Bishop Burgess) positively affirms, that Greek was quite a familiar language to the nations under the Roman government. We shall repeat the passage. It is taken from the 26th oration, "Pro Licinio Archiâ Poetâ."—"Græca leguntur in omnibus ferè gentibus; La-

tina suis finibus exiguis sanè continentur." Of course, it had partially the character of an universal language; and, as such, could not have been any other than a language so far in common use, as to have been of ancient patriarchal descent.

Mr. Valpy gives us the following account of this Greek origin of the Latin:

"The fact is, that the Latin language was an early production from the Greek, and therefore adopted forms which were early in use in that language, but afterwards fell into disuse. Δοω, Δω, fell into disuse, and Διδωμι and Δοσκω were used instead of it. In fact, the old word Δοω belonged to a class of Greek words Δαω, Δεω, Διω, Δοω, Δυω, which signified separation and division, and Δοω signified to give, from the idea of distributing." P. iv.

"But the Greek language supplies us with a root, not so the Latin." P. iv.

Some learned men, however, contend that the Latin is to be traced not to the Greek, but to the Northern languages (Pref. v.) We only note the fact, in order to say, that the opinion, in our judgment, carries absurdity in the very face of it. Concerning the intermixture of Latin words with the Celtic, Mr. Valpy says,

"With regard to the Cornish and Armoric languages, the learned Welch linguist Lhuyd observes, 'the Damnonian and other Southern Britons being on account of their situation earlier conquered, and consequently more conversant with the Romans than we of Wales, it is not to be admired, if several Latin words occur in the Cornish and Armoric dialects not owned by us'." Pref. v.

Several words are also traced to the anskrit.

Mr. Valpy's book is a subject of study. It is one, which in its nature implies considerable research; and is worthy of a professed scholar. Generally speaking, it is satisfactory; but it is certain, that words which must have been from the necessity of using them quite common, are not, in their origin, to be accounted for. For instance,

"*Longus*, long. Tooke: Long is the past participle of the Anglo Sax. *lengian*, to extend. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*. Wachter. *Lang.* Germ. *Lang, læng, long*, Anglo-Sax. *Lang, Lanc*, Dutch. Not from *lancea*, as some foolishly say, but from *langen*, to draw; that is, to draw out. As ευρυς wide, from ερω, ερυω, to draw. ¶ The Latin etymologists refer *longus* to λογχη a lance; so as to mean properly, long, like a lance. ¶ Or to δολιχος long; transp. λοδιχος, λοδχος, whence *lodgus* (as from οχλος, ολχος is vulGus), and for softness *longus*, as the change of Υπνος into Sophnus, called for another change Somnus." P. 236.

101. *A Catalogue of Engravers who have been born or resided in* England; *digested by the Honourable* Horace Walpole; *from the MSS. of Mr.* George Vertue; *with considerable additions. By the Rev.* James Dallaway. *Forming Vol. V. of Anecdotes of the Arts in general in* Great Britain, *to the end of the reign of* George II. *Royal* 8vo, *pp.* 382.

THE value of Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting does not consist in professional details, but in beauties of taste. The present volume only professes to supply a literary desideratum; but such a desideratum, executed by Horace Walpole, is like a theatrical part undertaken by Garrick or Siddons. It leaves competition at a distance. In this part of the work, however, we see the whole of the play, but very little of the player, and the latter being the essence of the treat, our notice will be more concise.

We shall, therefore, make only abstracts of what we find. It seems that the position of figures leaning upon sculls, was intended to show that these persons were dead (44). That in 1663,

"At the upper end of the Haymarket was a square building called Peccadilla Hall; at the end of Coventry-street a gaming-house, afterwards the mansion and garden of Lord Keeper Coventry; and where Gerard-street is, an artillery ground or military garden, made by Prince Henry." P. 60.

That there is good reason for the preference given to *proof prints*, is plainly shown by the following paragraph of Mr. Dallaway the editor:

"It would be uncandid to suppose, that purchasers were influenced only by the love of possessing a rarity. The portraits which have reached the highest prices, have been marked in the respective catalogues as *unique, presque unique, &c.* upon sufficient evidence; but at the same time, as *proof prints of most brilliant impression;* so that the merit of the artist has not been always considered in a secondary point of view. As most of these artists were chiefly employed in engraving portraits, as the frontispieces of books, which have since been despoiled of them, the plates were exceedingly worn, and common impressions by no means convey the primary excellence of the performance. By a brilliant proof, a real test of the talents of the artists of this age in particular, whose credit would be thus redeemed from the censure of stiffness and

hardness, is apparent to the common observer. An important addition to, or increase of value, depends upon the circumstances of whether the impression had been taken from the plate in its first or its altered state, or was a proof of either in the particular instance." P. 69.

We find a spangle of the author's pure gold in the following character of the old biographers. Tedious long-storied men they often are, utterly destitute of taste, and sad assassins of the effect of their materials, through their tiresome details, but notwithstanding,

"Though now neglected for their uncouth style, their witticisms, and want of shining abilities, they are worth being consulted for many anecdotes, and pictures of manners, which are to be found no where else. What variety of circumstances are preserved by Loyd, Winstanley, and such obsolete biographers! Fuller, amidst his antiquated wit, yet wit it was, is full of curious, though perhaps minute information. His successor, Anthony Wood, who had no more notion of elegance than a scalping Indian, nor half so much dexterity in hacking his enemies, is inexhaustibly useful." P. 80.

Gilpin, who (Mr. Dallaway says, very truly,) was gratified only by picturesque effect, saw in Hollar's works merely exact representations, no pictures (106). We are sure that Mr. Dallaway's judgment is in better taste. In the delineations of a thing, where the thing itself is all that is consulted or desirable to be consulted, injudicious adjuncts detract from the object. For instance, let the broad face of a cathedral be the subject. Throw it in the back ground, or diminish it, for the purpose of accompanying it with a landscape, then the latter is the predominant feature. An object grand *in se* should stand single. Nobody would think of placing the Belvidere Apollo amidst a mass of paltry set-offs, or not leave the Parthenon, or St. Peter's, or St. Paul's, within an open area of a dimension suited to display, not oppress the object, and only encompassed with accompaniments adapted to conceal disfiguring or deteriorating circumstances.

Poor Hollar! He was at one time a journeyman to Faithorne, a print-seller, as well as an engraver, near Temple-bar! He was condemned to work under Faithorne's roof, with an hour-glass placed before him to regulate the miserable payment to be afforded by his employer; and such was his scrupulous honesty, that he turned it whenever he was interrupted (92). Had Hollar been a horse, or a dog, in what comfort would he have lived? When he accompanied the Earl Marshall on an embassy to Germany, to take views, it is remarked (p. 93) that he was *very well clad.* He was very short-sighted, and the *curiosity* (i. e. *elegance* of his work) is not to be judged without a magnifying-glass. When he took his landscapes, he had then a glass to help his sight (93).

After the death of Prince Rupert, his jewels were estimated at 20,000*l.*, but before the public would purchase the tickets, the following advertisement in the Gazette, in October 1683, was considered to be necessary:

"Prince Rupert's jewels are to be disposed of by lottery at 5*l.* a piece—the biggest prize to be a great pearl necklace valued at 8000*l.*—and none less than 100*l.* To be drawn in his Majesty's presence; who is pleased to declare that he himself will see all the prizes put in among the blanks, and that the whole shall be managed with all equity and fairness, nothing being intended but the sale of the jewels at a moderate value?"

What a sketch (says Mrs. Dallaway) is here presented of the times of Charles the Second, when the public could be secured from the fraudulent management of a private lottery only by the actual presence and interference of his Majesty in person (168).

This is very true; but to lessen the *monstrosité*, it should be remembered, that the Prince was a royal relative, and that deception in jewellery was so easy, that confidence was absolutely essential to procure the value of those offered to sale. Nevertheless, it was a most *infra dig.* affair. Bedlam would be the destination of any man proposing attendance in a lottery-drawing to our late or present Sovereigns. But the Stuarts did foolish things, and never thought that they were foolish.

Here we take our leave. Horace Walpole (carped at as he has been) was the first man of taste in his day; and all before him, and most after him, have had rather the technical shop-skill of a mechanic, than the intellectual elegance of the gentleman connoisseur.

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102. *Selections from* Shakespear. *By* Benjamin Oakley, *Esq.* Longman *and Co.*

THE praise to which Mr. Oakley aspires in this selection from the vo-

lumes of his favourite bard, he well deserves. He has displayed the purity of his taste, and the soundness of his discrimination. He has descended into the Shakspeare mine, and the richest and the rarest of the gems he has made his prize, undebased by impurities, unclouded by incrustations, and unmingled with meaner minerals. That Shakspeare was a divine, a moralist, a philosopher, and a poet, is an old saying, and the little volume of Mr. Oakley would establish the fact against all gainsayers. We should be sorry to think that we were indebted to the illness of a gentleman of taste and genius even for this volume, elegant as it is; but we do congratulate Mr. Oakley on the power he possesses of beguiling the hours of sickness with the purest of all pleasures—the exercise of a literary taste, and the resources of an intellectual mind.

103. *Clarendon Correspondence, Vol. II.* *(Concluded from p. 148.)*

IN this volume occurs the Diary of Henry Earl of Clarendon, for part of the year 1687, the years 1688, and 1689, and part of the year 1690.

This Diary begins with New Year's day; and says, that it being a state day he dined in public, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen [of Dublin] dining with him; who, upon removal of the cloth, played at post and pair, and upon his Lordship's leaving the table soon, went into the cellar to drink—customs explained in the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth and King James, by the late Mr. Nichols.

Upon Jan. 4, we find that the citizens' wives dined with his lady. Upon Friday, Jan. 7, his Lordship says, that he did not dine, but spent most of the day in his closet. This practice seems to have been usual with him.

Under the 29th of January is an account of an extraordinary girl, not above eleven years of age, who answered the most difficult questions in mathematics, and played the violin admirably, in the performance of a French opera." P. 149.

Upon Jan. 11, 1687-8, being returned to England, his Lordship says, that New Year's day being Sunday, he went *first* to the King's levee, and *from thence* to St. James's Church.

The warming-pan story, &c. concerning the Pretender, is here anticipated by the information, that before James abdicated, the protestant party circulated a tale that a supposititious child would be palmed off upon the public, and through this calumny Lord Clarendon says, "It is strange to see how the Queen's great belly is every where ridiculed, as if scarce any body believed it to be true." P. 156.

On Feb. 10, his Lordship was visited by "le Pere Couptet," a Jesuit, who had been a missionary in China, and the Earl says, "*After supper* we had tea, which he said was really as good as any he had drank in China." P. 162.

On March 1, his Lordship writes,

"In the afternoon I christened Captain St. Lo's son; his wife's mother, the widow Chiffinch, and Mr. William Chiffinch were my partners. The child's name was John."

Thus it appears, that the word "Christen," in one sense, signified to stand sponsor.

His Lordship gives us the following anecdote of the feelings of the people, when the Bishops on June 15 were brought into Court to plead:

"Both the Hall and Palace-yard were extremely crowded: all the way as they came from the Bridge,* where they landed, to the very court, the people made a lane for them, and begged their blessings. [When they went home] The people in like manner crouded for their blessings. As I was taking coach in the Little Palace-yard, by the House of Lords, I found the Bishop of St. Asaph† in the midst of a crowd, the people thinking it a blessing to kiss any of these bishops' hands or garments. I took him into my coach, and carried him to my house; but was fain to turn up through Tothill-street, and so to go round by the Park to avoid the throng the other way in the streets, which neither the Bishop nor I cared to be in." P. 177.

It is remarkable that Jefferies the Chancellor was quite averse to this business, and said "there was no remedy—some men would hurry the King to his destruction" (p. 177). He also seemed "very apprehensive that their [the Bishops] being brought to a public trial, would be of very ill consequence to the King in all his affairs: but he said, it would be found that *he had done the part of an honest man.* "As for the Judges," said he, "they are most of them rogues." P. 179.

Now as we think that one devil has as much right to have his due as another, we believe that Jefferies here

* Palace-yard stairs was then called The Bridge. † Dr. Lloyd.

acted the part of an honest man. He told the Earl that he had papists and spies among his own servants, and was therefore obliged to be cautious at home (p. 185). He also shows how foolishly fanatical James was, even on the verge of the landing of the Prince of Orange.

"Sept. 27. I then went to the Chancellor's: he told me all was nought; some rogues had changed the King's mind; that he would yield in nothing to the Bishops; *that the Virgin Mary was to do all.*" P. 191.

It seems that during Term time, most of the Nobility were every day in Westminster Hall. P. 203.

Omens were at that time much accredited, and circulated as news. James, when viewing Salisbury Plain on horseback, was surprised with excessive hæmorrhage from the nose.

"Nov. 22. News from Sarum, that the King had bled much at the nose."

"Nov. 24. News, *by an express*, that the King's bleeding at the nose continued." P. 206.

Tacitus however notes, that persons under expectation or alarm become naturally superstitious; and though, as appears by the newspapers of the day, it was a common mode of sedition to publish omens and prodigies, James, it seems, put a different construction upon the omen; for he said, if it had not returned upon him on the day he intended to review some troops at Warminster, he had great reason to believe that Lord Churchill then designed to give him up to the Prince of Orange. P. 211.

On Jan. 7, Monday, Lord Clarendon says, that he supped at his brother's, where they chose King and Queen, i. e. kept twelfth-day. P. 242.

On Fridays he made it a rule to fast (p. 276). On June 25, he consulted for his health a Dr. Peck, a divine as well as a physician, beneficed at Mayfield, who frequented the Wells [at Tunbridge] during the season (p. 281). On Sept. 25, he mentions pruning the elms in his park (p. 290), a custom now unusual with regard to timber trees. Wednesday (May 21) was, he says, *the King's fast*, and kept very strictly in London (p. 313). Men in office, it seems, used to send to their friends circular letters of Court news (p. 384). From a letter by a Dr. Finch to the Duke of Ormond, it appears that Commoners expected the honour of kissing their hands, an honour now limited to Majesty (p. 491).

Here we shall end. Mr. Singer is known to be an excellent editor, and this valuable collection of State papers is an important accession to the historical and biographical library. In a political view we cannot do justice to the work.

104. *Chronological Records of British Finance, from the earliest period (A.D. 55, to the present time, 1828), &c. &c.* By Cæsar Moreau, *Esq. F.R.S. His most Christian Majesty's Vice-Consul in* London, *&c. &c.*

It is impossible for us to give any detail of the vast mass of information contained in these valuable tables, for they form not a MULTUM, but a TOTUM *in parvo*. We shall state from it the estimated income of our older Sovereigns.

King's names.	*Ancient sum.*	*Modern value.*
William I. (uncertain, but supposed by Orderic Vitalis, to have been besides casual profits)	£. 400,000	£. 8,400,000
William II.	350,000	4,550,000
Henry I.	300,000	10,500,000
Stephen	250,000	4,700,000
Henry II.	200,000	7,000,000
Richard I.	150,000	1,500,000
John.	100,000	1,700,000
Henry III.	80,000	4,480,000
Edward I.	150,000	5,250,000
Edward II.	100,000	2,000,000
Edward III.	154,000	7,700,000
Richard II.	130,000	2,860,000
Henry IV.	106,000	1,484,000
Henry V.	55,000 80,000 76,613	Various statements.
Henry VI.	64,976	2,534,064
Edward IV.	100,000	2,200,000
Edward V.	*(Sic.)*	*(Sic.)*
Richard III.	100,000	200,000
Henry VII.	400,000	9,600,000
Henry VIII	800,000	30,400,000
Edward VI.	400,000	2,400,000
Mary.	450,000	2,250,000
Elizabeth	500,000 600,000	Hume. Voltaire.
James I.	600,000	
Charles I.	899,000	21,499,000

That this table must be formed from hypothesis only, is evident; but considering that England had then no Navy to support, and no colonies, and the moderate price of commodities, and the share of expence which fell upon the feudal landholder, we do not think that the ancient expenditure had a higher character for management and frugality, than the modern.

105. *Die and be Damned. Or a policy of Insurance against Fanaticism.* 8vo. *pp.* 50.

CHRISTIANITY (says our Author) *is now made an unintelligible jargon of enthusiastical mysticisms.* It is a fatal truth. But to the cause of this book.

Whitby (on Luke xi. 41) shows that innocent temporal pleasures are allowable, if they are justified by alms-giving; and the eloquent Busfield, in his sermon upon Lazarus, observes, that our Saviour does not lay to the charge of Dives his enjoyment of the pleasures of his station; but his selfish unfeelingness. Other divines also argue, that if Christ intended to inculcate austerity, he would not have attended festivals, or said "that his yoke was easy, and his burden was light." Moralists and Philosophers have further noted that, if you wage war with harmless enjoyments, nearly all of which are connected with the manufactures, the commerce, and the arts and sciences of a country, you labour to extinguish civilization and national well-being, and that austerity requiring men to be miserable, they dislike it; and in consequence, aversion produces profligacy. Plain as are these things to every reader of theology, history, and philosophy, there are nevertheless those who, like the Puritan in Drunken Barnaby's Journal, would hang a cat on Monday for killing a mouse on Sunday; and the book before us alludes to an act of similar bigotry. A musical festival was announced at Norwich, we suppose in aid of a charity. A groaning fanatic (we sadly fear of the Church of England ministry) most ill-naturedly published a violent invective against it, saying that, as *some* of the performers *might* be men of irreligious lives, and *some* of the auditors without devotional feelings, that under such circumstances, *even going to hear the sublime Hallelujah chorus of Handel, is a profanation and mockery.* We shall not descend to a confutation of absurdity, equivalent to saying that we ought to go naked because clothes may be made or worn by disreputable men. We shall only say, that the result of such folly would be subtraction of patronage from the delightful art of music, and its consequent extirpation. This is another instance in confirmation of our repeated asseverations, that fanaticism menaces annihilation of the reason, common sense, and science of the nation. We trust that no Englishman will ever be so silly as to suppose that his eternal salvation is dependent upon his forbearance to hear good music. But if we *ought* to forbear hearing musicians because they may be irregular men, what has this fanatic to say to the hypocrisy and knavery of the following anecdote, reported by the judicious and sensible author of the pamphlet before us, in Pref. p. x. It is a letter addressed to the Earl of Strafford by Horace Walpole, dated July 5, 1761.

"My dear Lord,

"The *apostle* Whitfield is come to some shame; he went to Lady Huntingdon lately, and asked for forty pounds for some distressed saint or other: she said, she had not so much money in the house, but would give it him, the first she had. He was very pressing, but in vain; at last he said, there's your watch and trinkets, you don't want such vanities. I will have that. She would have put him off, but he persisting, she said—well, if you must have it, you must. About a fortnight afterwards, going to his house, and being carried into his wife's chamber, among the paraphernalia of the latter, the Countess found her own offering. This has made a terrible schism, and Lady H. tells the story herself. See Walpole's Works, 5th vol. p. 449."

When a certain Bishop met with merited disgrace, the popular voice rang with execration. A fanatical preacher was committed for three years imprisonment on similar grounds, and the *maiden daughters of respectable London tradesmen daily visited poor dear Mr. —— with wine and delicacies, &c. &c.!!* This is the way that moral feelings are annihilated by fanaticism. The enthusiast, who has occasioned this excellent pamphlet, certainly does not go so great a length. He only means that musical performers, being possibly irregular men, music ought not to be patronized—that an eminent Divine being a criminal, Christianity ought to be extirpated. Beautiful logic!

Our readers will not thank us for being thus prolix upon the subject of religious folly. But we have only been so (God knows, through no liking for the subject) from the civil and political mischief which it menaces. Many and most sensible are the judicious remarks of this pamphlet. We have only room for one more extract. It proves to demonstration that "Political Radicalism" is inevitably fostered by these *Ultra-Clergymen.* These preachers tell their congregations, that the

"attendance of the rich on the public worship of God, AND THEIR LIVING IN THE EXACTEST OBSERVATION OF ALL MORAL VIRTUES, ARE BUT SHINING SINS IN THE SIGHT OF GOD,—that in this situation their wives, their children, their estates and effects, are given them for a curse; that they had better part with them all, than want that *inward light* and grace in their hearts, without which there is no going to heaven; that the straight gate that leads to eternal happiness is too narrow for splendid equipages and gaudy apparel, and all the possessors of these MUST go to outer darkness! These, and such like low and unmanly expressions make up great part of their sermons, calculated to inspire vulgar minds with a great veneration for the preacher, AND AN UTTER CONTEMPT OF ALL PERSONS OF RANK AND FORTUNE; in comparison of whom, they think themselves saints on earth." P. 23.

The arts and sciences, and profane literature and political order, are thus seriously endangered for the purpose of promoting the selfish objects of men, who destroy the morality of society by making mysticism the test of Christian character. Can we wonder that crime increases? MORALS are called FILTHY RAGS?

We have only to say, that we have seen very few pamphlets which have the judgment, eloquence, and reason of this. It shows that modern fanaticism is utterly *un*christian (see p. 31, 32). The title is startling, "Die and be damned," but our author gives us to understand (Pref. xi. 15), that it is the very phrase of the fanatic reprobated, and would be best understood in that circle to which the local relation of the pamphlet had most bearing—in fact, we infer that "*Die and be damned*" had become a nick-name of the preacher, as "Dr. C— the original-sin man" has become of another.—*Par nobile Fratrum!*

106. *An Historical Account of the Origin of the Commissions appointed to inquire concerning Charities in* England *and* Wales: *and an illustration of several old Customs and Words which occur in the Reports. By* Nicholas Carlisle, *F.R.S. M.R.I.A. Assistant Librarian to His Majesty, and Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of* London. *Royal* 8*vo. pp.* 330.

IT is always beneficial to extract ore from a mine; and assuredly in History and Archæology it requires ability, taste, and research to obtain it from dry details. Such, however, is the character of the work before us. Mr. Carlisle's book abounds with useful and curious information. Of the former kind is, *inter alia*, that which shows the injurious effect of mistaken charities, such as were small loans to set up young tradesmen, which, from the pettiness of the sums, occasion no applications to be made, or only such as cannot safely be granted (p. 144), and bequests for wedding-portions, which cause much poverty and distress, by inducing marriage without any other prospect of support than what is holden out by charity, (pp. 213, 214). Hence we see, amongst many things of great moment, the service of Mr. Carlisle's work.

Voluminous reports will never be read. They resemble ploughed lands, which every body avoids walking through; but by intermixing green paths, lawn, and wood, they become pleasant promenades. Thus Mr. Carlisle, by his useful and curious illustrations, has made a variegated attractive book, out of that drab-coloured literature of Statutes, Parliamentary Reports, and State papers.

Dugdale in his Warwickshire says, that spires were annexed to Church towers for the purpose of being landmarks in woody countries, and we know that spires do still remain in numerous parishes, which records show were formerly very sylvan. Even so late as 1691

"John Cary of Woodstock, directed 10*s.* to be paid annually to the Clerk or Sexton, to ring the eight o'clock bell at night, *for the guide and direction of travellers.* And it was during this dreary and wild state of the country, that we find benefactions for the better maintenance of *herdsmen*, to tend the cattle within the bounds of their parochial limits." P. 241.

It is noticed, we believe by Mr. Robinson the Architect, in his account of Mickleham Church, that the wooden ceilings of Churches had a similar operation to that of the sound-board in piano-fortes, though no doubt our unscientific ancestors drew their ideas from barrels and drums.

"Mr. Cradock, in his Remarks on North Wales, in 1777, says, 'the area of the Church of Dolgelly is spacious, and the pews neat—*there is a coving roof of wood, which is necessary to aid the voice*, as the floor is only clay, covered deep with rushes." P. 249.

Hence we infer, that after Churches were *paved* (and it appears from Mr. Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, that they were not so, even in the Universities), through the presumed reverberation of sound from the pavement, the wooden roof was disregarded. Whether these acoustics are sound, we know not.

Trustees, Members of Corporations, Clergymen, and all persons concerned with public charities, will find this a very useful book.

107. *Salathiel; a Story of the Past, the Present, and the Future.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.* Colburn.

WHETHER the feelings that are immediately consequent on great excitement are favourable to the formation of an accurate judgment, or whether first impressions may be depended upon as safe guides in matters connected with literature and the fine arts, we will not stop to inquire. Certain we are that we have risen from the perusal of the volumes before us, just as we have felt after gazing on splendid pictures,—listening to thrilling music, or after losing ourselves and all the sober realities of life in the absorbing interest of Shakspeare's finest tragedy. Every page is instinct with the energy of passion, or with some glowing picture of romantic grandeur,—the tender, the affecting, and the pathetic,—the ardent, the heroic, the devoted,—all that can excite the highest and most dramatic of our feelings, passes in such rapid review before us, that recurring to the opinion with which we commenced our notice, we hardly dare venture to affirm that we are in a condition to write of Salathiel with that sobriety of mind which our duty to others demands from our critical pens.

It is no longer a secret that we are indebted to the vigorous and imaginative mind of Mr. Croly for these volumes. Of this there is ample internal evidence. Salathiel is only not a poem of the highest order, because the mechanical structure is absent; that it belongs essentially to poetry, and that it is a work which a poet only could have produced, the few specimens which we shall be able to give will prove beyond a doubt, and we are only sorry that the space which we can allow to works of imagination, will not permit a more ample review than we shall be able to present.

Salathiel, or, as he is better known to our readers, the Wandering Jew, commences in these volumes the narrative of his life and sufferings, with the sorrows of eighteen centuries on his brow. He begins the disclosure of his deeds, of his thoughts, of all that he has done and suffered, from the unhappy moment when the torrent of his mistaken zeal was checked by the still small voice of his victim, commanding him to tarry till the second coming of Him whom he reviled, until—but we know not at present how far Mr. Croly intends to carry him.—Our purpose is with the present volumes. May we, however, be permitted in the outset to inquire the meaning of the following passage:

"Other narratives may be more specious or eloquent; but this narrative has the supreme merit of truth; it is the most *true*—it is the only *true*."

Davus sum, non Œdipus.—We confess our ignorance; doubtless there is a meaning, if we could find it out; for we are sure that the author has too high a veneration for the sacred name of truth to mislead the most unimaginative of his readers into a conviction that he is perusing sober history. But we leave the expression in the darkness in which it is enveloped.

We consider the selection of the fable of the Wandering Jew to have been a very happy one, affording the most ardent and discursive imagination ample materials for its exercise. Here the writer, with a mere nominal limitation as to time, is uncontrouled by space; he may traverse the globe, and all that has passed of great and glorious, or wonderful, for eighteen hundred years, may be described as exhibited to the eye of Salathiel. The first portion of his history, however, embraces but a day as it were of his fabulous longevity, concluding as it does with the fall of Jerusalem. But in this period is contained passages of intense interest; and had they been described by the pen of one who bears so prominent a part in these scenes of trial, we can hardly believe that the memory of these transactions could have recorded them with a more animated, a more glowing eloquence.

To us it appears little less than mar-

vellous, that this exaggerated style could be sustained almost without a page of repose through three goodly volumes. Let it only be remembered, however, who the Being is to whom the reader is listening, and the language of eloquent and high-wrought excitement, the *ardentia verba* of his soul-stirring narrative, appear the most appropriate, and the most befitting the awful character of the Historian.

To follow the thread of the story would be impossible, unless we could devote some pages to its developement. We must rather content ourselves with recommending the volumes to our readers, and presenting a few of the splendid pictures with which they abound.

The following is the superb description of the Temple of Jerusalem,—the time, that memorable passover, when the world's Redeemer suffered on the cross, and when sympathising Nature bore palpable evidence to the truth uttered by the centurion,—"Truly this was the Son of God."

"Of all the labours of human wealth and power devoted to worship, the temple within whose courts I then stood was the most mighty. In my after years, the years of my unhappy wanderings, far from the graves of my kindred, I have seen all the most famous shrines of the great kingdoms of idolatry. Constrained by cruel circumstance, and the still sterner cruelty of man, I have stood before the altar of the Ephesian Diana, the master-piece of Ionian splendour; I have strayed through the woods of Delphi, and been made a reluctant witness of the superb mysteries of that chief of the oracles of imposture. Dragged in chains, I have been forced to join the procession round the Minerva of the Acropolis, and almost forgot my chains in wonder at that monument of a genius which ought to have been consecrated only to the true God by whom it was given. The temple of the Capitoline Jove, the Sancta Sophia of the Rome of Constantine, the still more stupendous and costly fabric in which the third Rome still bows before the fisherman of Galilee; all have been known to my step, that knows all things but rest; but all were dreams and shadows to the grandeur, the dazzling beauty, the almost unearthly glory of that temple which once covered the "Mount of Vision" of the City of the Lord.

"At the distance of almost two thousand years, I have its image on my mind's eye with living and painful fulness. I see the court of the Gentiles circling the whole; a fortress of the whitest marble, with its wall rising six hundred feet from the valley; its kingly entrance, worthy of the fame of Solomon; its innumerable and stately dwellings for the priests and officers of the temple, and above them, glittering like a succession of diadems, those alabaster porticoes and colonnades in which the chiefs and sages of Jerusalem sat teaching the people, or walked, breathing the pure air, and gazing on the grandeur of a landscape which swept the whole amphitheatre of the mountains. I see, rising above this stupendous boundary, the court of the Jewish women separated by its porphyry pillars and richly-sculptured wall; above this, the separated court of the men; still higher, the court of the priests; and highest, the crowning splendour of all, the central TEMPLE, the place of the Sanctuary, and of the Holy of Holies, covered with plates of gold, its roof planted with lofty spear-heads of gold, the most precious marbles and metals every where flashing back the day, till Mount Moriah stood forth to the eye of the stranger approaching Jerusalem, what it had been so often described by its bards and people, a 'mountain of snow studded with jewels.'

"The grandeur of the worship was worthy of this glory of architecture. Four-and-twenty thousand Levites ministered by turns, —a thousand at a time. Four thousand more performed the lower offices. Four thousand singers and minstrels, with the harp, the trumpet, and all the richest instruments of a land, whose native genius was music, and whose climate and landscape led men instinctively to delight in the charm of sound, chaunted the inspired songs of our warrior King, and filled up the pauses of prayer with harmonies that transported the spirit beyond the cares and passions of a troubled world.

"I was standing before the altar of burnt-offering, with the Levite at my side holding the lamb; the cup was in my hand, and I was about to pour the wine on the victim, when I was startled by the sound of hurried feet. In another moment the veil of the porch was abruptly thrown back, and a figure rushed in; it was the high priest, but not in the robes of ceremony which it was customary for him to wear in the seasons of the greater festivals. He was covered with the common vesture of the priesthood, and was evidently anxious to use it for total concealment. His face was buried in the fold of his cloak, and he walked with blind precipitation towards the subterranean passage which led from the sanctuary to his cloister. But he had scarcely reached it, when a new feeling stopped him; and he turned towards the altar, where I was standing in mute surprise. The cloak fell from his visage; it was pale as death; the habitual sternness of feature which rendered him a terror to the people, had collapsed into feebleness; while he gazed on the fire, it accidentally blazed up, and I thought I saw the glistening of a

tear on a cheek that had never exhibited human emotion before. But no time was left for question, even if reverence had not restrained me. He suddenly grasped the head of the lamb, as was customary for those who offered up an expiation for their own sin; his lip, ashy white, quivered with broken prayer; then, snatching the knife from the Levite, he plunged it into the animal's throat, and with his hands covered with blood, and with a groan that echoed despair, again rushed distractedly away!

"The victim still burned upon the altar, and I was offering up the incense, when the increasing sounds abroad told me that the deserted courts were filling once more. But the sounds grew with an extraordinary rapidity; they were soon all but tumultuous. The sanctuary in which I stood was almost wholly lighted by the lamps that burned round the walls, and the fitful blaze of the altar, whose fires were never suffered to be extinguished. But when, at length unable to suppress my alarm at the growing uproar, I went to the porch, I left comparative day behind me; a gloom sicklier than that of tempest, and thicker than that of smoke, overspread the sky. The sun, which I had seen like a fiery buckler hanging over the city, was utterly gone. While I looked, the darkness deepened, and the blackness of night, of night without a star, fell far and wide upon the horizon." * * * *

"Without impediment or error, I made my way over and among the crowds that strewed the court of the Gentiles. I heard many a prayer and many a groan; but I had now no more to do with man; and forced my way steadily to the great portal. Thus far, if I had been stricken with utter blindness, I could not have been less guided by the eye. But, on passing into the streets of the lower city, a scattered torch, from time to time, struggling through the darkness, like the lamp in a sepulchre, gave me glimpses of the scene.

"The broad avenues were encumbered with the living in the semblance of the dead. All was prostration, or those attitudes into which men are thrown by terror beyond the strength or spirit of man to resist. The cloud that, from my melancholy bed above the valley of Hinnom, I had seen rolling up the hills, was this multitude. A spectacle, whose name shall never pass my lips, had drawn them all by a cruel, a frantic curiosity out of Jerusalem, and left it the solitude that had surprised me. Preternatural eclipse and horror fell on them, and their thousands madly rushed back to perish, if perish they must, within the walls of the City of Holiness. Still the multitude came pouring in; their distant trampling had the sound of a cataract; and their outcries of pain, and rage, and terror, were like what I have since heard, but more feebly, sent up from the field of battle.

"I struggled on, avoiding the living torrent by the ear, and slowly threading my way wherever I heard the voices least numerous; but my task was one of extreme toil; and but for those, more than all the treasures of the earth to me, whose lives depended on my efforts, I should have willingly lain down, and suffered the multitude to trample me into the grave. How long I thus struggled I know not. But a yell of peculiar and universal terror that burst round me, made me turn my reluctant eyes towards Jerusalem. The cause of this new alarm was seen at once. A large sphere of fire fiercely shot through the heavens, lighting its track down the murky air, and casting a disastrous and pallid illumination on the myriads of gazers below. It stopped above the city; and exploded in thunder, flashing over the whole horizon, but covering the temple with a blaze which gave it the aspect of a huge mass of metal glowing in the furnace. Every outline of the architecture, every pillar, every pinnacle, was seen with a livid and terrible distinctness. Again all vanished. I heard the hollow roar of an earthquake; the ground rose and heaved under our feet. I heard the crash of buildings, the fall of fragments of the hills, and, louder than both, the groan of the multitude. I caught my wife and child closer to my bosom. In the next moment, I felt the ground give way beneath me; a sulphurous vapour took away my breath, and I was caught up in a whirlwind of dust and ashes!"

Several pages of the work are devoted to the description of the siege of Jerusalem,—that awful event, which the page of Josephus has narrated with fearful minuteness, and to which the fervid imagination of the Author of Salathiel has imparted a terrible grandeur.—"I saw Jerusalem," he says, "only in her expiring struggle; others have given the history of that memorable siege; my knowledge was limited to the last hideous days of an existence long declining, and finally extinguished in horrors beyond the imagination of man."

The 'expiring struggle' of the City of David is painted with all that intensity of power, truth in conception and in language, for which the whole volumes are remarkable. The temple teeming with prodigies; the skies big with portentous omens; the 'stars in their courses' fighting against the devoted city; the malison of wrath pronounced by a peasant amidst the throng of paschal worshippers, interrupting the sacrifice and overawing the priest; the internal factions; fa-

mine and discord within, and the Roman eagles without; all is described, until the prophecy is complete. The habitation of Israel is 'desolate,' and her sons, 'peeled and scattered,' commence their wanderings, without a city, a temple, or a home.

The following apostrophe, allusive to the present state of the Jews, is as eloquent as it is pathetic and beautiful:

"Fatally was the word of the great prophet of Israel accomplished; fearfully fell the sword to smite away root and branch; solemnly, and by a hand which scorned the strength of man, was the deluge of ruin let loose against the throne of David. And still, through almost two thousand years, the flood of desolation is at the full; no mountain-top is seen rising; no spot is left clear for the sole of the Jewish foot; no dove returns with the olive. Eternal King, shall this be for ever! Wilt thou utterly reject the children of him whom thy right hand brought from the land of the idolater! Wilt thou for ever hide thy might from the tribes whom thy servant Moses led through the burning wilderness! Wilt thou not bring back the broken kingdom of thy servant Israel! Still we wander in darkness, the tenants of a prison whose walls we feel at every step: the scoff of the idolater; the captive of the infidel; have we not abided without king or priest, or ephod or teraphim, many days; and when are those days to be at an end!"

There is, we will venture to predict, in Salathiel, the germ of perpetuity; it is not destined, like other works of imagination, to be read and forgotten. Every year that passes, and every step made by this peculiar people towards their restoration, will increase its interest. It is well adapted also to awaken a feeling of sympathy for the Jewish nation. It recalls vividly to our eyes the period ere 'burning for gold,' and degraded by the selfishness of wealth, they were a warlike and a glorious people, a land of warriors and of poets, whose priests were kings, and whose daughters 'had the softer graces of their sex in a degree unequalled in the ancient world.'

And yet after all we can say in recommendation of these volumes, we can convey but a feeble notion of their extraordinary power; they must be read to be appreciated. We have not produced a *foot* by which to measure the *giant*; we rather feel in the condition of the traveller who produced a brick from the pyramid as a sample of its size. It is but to suppose a being cursed with immortality on earth, and the character of Salathiel is consistent and powerfully interesting.

108. *The Cypress Wreath. By Mrs.* Cornwell Baron Wilson.

IN our 96th volume, part i. p. 534, we gave such a notice as our limits would permit of a collection of poems by the author of the work now before us, entitled "Hours at Home," and which we mentioned in terms of high but not unmerited commendation. Our critical brethren, however, on the other side of the Tweed took (as is not unusual with them) a different view from ourselves, and not content with hazarding critical opinions, which might or might not be well founded, ventured so far to forget the rules of justice, and the courtesy due to sex and respectability of station, as to throw out a charge, than which no one can be more distant from the truth, namely, that Mrs. Wilson's writings have an immoral tendency. To this charge our author adverts in a sensible and well-written Preface, solemnly protesting that, after having carefully looked over the whole of the pieces she has ever given to the public, she can boldly affirm that, as far as regards the momentous points of morality and religion, she has never published a single line which "dying she could wish to blot."

As our report of Mrs. Wilson's "Hours at Home" was necessarily brief, and as the works which preceded it had escaped our notice, we cannot do better than to atone for this ungallant neglect, by now taking a general view of the works of this accomplished lady. The first in order was a collection of poems entitled "Melancholy Hours," published in 1815; and written (as we have been informed) between the ages of 14 and 17. This first production had, we may suppose, but a limited circulation, has been long out of print, and having never seen a copy, we can offer no opinion. Several of the pieces, however, appeared again in a succeeding work of greater consequence, entitled "Astarte, a Sicilian Tale, with other Poems," 1818. Astarte was also the work of a very early age, written too (as we understand) in not many days. And assuredly, considering all circumstances,

it is an extraordinary production. It is indeed professedly but a fragment, of which the story is wild and romantic, and not very perspicuously evolved, the disposition of the tale, and the phraseology, savouring of immaturity of years, and haste in execution. Yet there is a boldness of imagination, a raciness and glow of fancy, a high wrought pathos, and an exuberant richness of imagery and diction never exceeded by any of the compositions of our author's maturer years; insomuch that we cannot but suspect that had she cultivated the muse of tragedy, success of no ordinary kind might have attended her exertions. The remainder of the volume in question (which passed through four editions) is occupied with several minor poems of considerable beauty. The ballads and songs, like all others of Mrs. W. have great naivetè, grace, and spirit, and readily adapt themselves to music, and indeed many have been set to it by eminent composers, and are deservedly favourites with the public. The Astarte, &c. was followed in 1821 and 1823, by two pamphlets containing several poems, some of great beauty, as "Ode to my Lyre," "The Farewell Stanzas to ***," "To my native Bells," "To my infant Boy," "Absence." Several of these were introduced in an elegant volume, which appeared in 1826, entitled "Hours at Home," (reviewed by us in our Number for June of that year,) which has already passed through two editions, and bids fair to be an established favourite with the public. It is, however, our present purpose to especially call the attention of our readers to "The Cypress Wreath," and which, we augur, will sustain, if not increase, the well-merited reputation of our fair authoress. As a specimen of the poems contained in this volume, we select the following:

"The Broken Gold.

I look upon this Broken Gold,—
  And memory traces o'er each scene
Of happier hours, and days of old,
  When life and love were green;
Joys that danc'd o'er my light heart then,
Such as can ne'er be mine again.

I look upon this Broken Gold:—
  'Twas sever'd in love's trusting hour;
Ere the young pulse of Hope grew cold,
  Or the world's storms had power
To make the spirit's gladsome wing
A drooping and a blighted thing!

I look upon this Broken Gold,
  When from the busy crowd I steal;
I would not scoffers should be told
  All I have felt—and all I feel;
Nor mark how throbs this burning brow
With thoughts that should be banish'd now!

I look upon this Broken Gold—
  Remembrancer of years gone by;
The hand pledg'd with it now is cold,
  The heart too, long has ceased to sigh;
And of Love's early riven chain,
  I— (sever'd link) alone remain!

I look upon this Broken Gold,
  Alas! it glads these eyes no more;—
As sinking mariners behold
  Some beacon light the distant shore
Too late to save,— it shows to me
The wreck that life must henceforth be!

I look upon this Broken Gold;—
  What lesson does it teach me now?
It says, that years have o'er me roll'd;
  That Time in shadow wraps my brow;
And whispers, 'tis as wrong as vain
To sigh for youth's bright dreams again!"

Mrs. Wilson's poetical talents, if not of the highest order, are yet of a class which perhaps may be said to be of more general utility. She is most truly a poet of nature, and will illustrate the adage "Poeta nascetur, non fit." She is, moreover, highly fitted to sustain the part of (what it is particularly her ambition to aim at) a domestic poet. Her powers are especially, though not exclusively, adapted to do justice to those subjects which are conversant with the sacred precincts of our homes and hearths. We must, however, throw ourselves on the candour of this lady, when we say that we rely on the good sense, good taste, and good feeling evinced in the prefaces to her last two volumes, to enable her to effect much improvement in various pieces scattered up and down in her six volumes; especially as she will doubtless be called upon, at no distant period, to give the public a collection of her works. For this we counsel Mrs. W. to make early and adequate preparation. Let her not spare that jealous revisal, that sedulous *limæ labor* which the greatest of our poets have not disdained to employ. And though we have little doubt but that this highly gifted lady can and does strike off poems at a heat which may highly interest the public in general, yet pieces meant to survive to posterity cannot be so written. The

very greatest endowments of nature stand in need of being heightened by the embellishments of art, just as the finest shape may be improved by tasteful drapery.

109. Britton *and* Pugin's *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of* London.

(Concluded from p. 346.)

CARLTON PALACE is delineated in five plates, which alone preserve the memory of this once celebrated mansion. The portico, the grandest, and indeed the only feature of the exterior which was deserving of attention, it is greatly to be regretted, has not been preserved entire. The Commissioners for building New Churches might have found an appropriate station for it, where it would have engaged, as the principal façade of a Church, a better aspect than it ever possessed, the beauties being obscured by the palace facing the north.

The new Church at Chelsea, of which a perspective view, accompanied with a minute description, has been given in our vol. XCVI. i. p. 201, is accompanied by a description of that edifice, and an essay on Churches in general, by Mr. Britton. The Pointed style of architecture is justly preferred by the author, as the most appropriate for ecclesiastic buildings.

"Every variety of this architecture seems to be decidedly Christian, and is thus recognized both by the literate and illiterate, by the peasant and by the prince. Religious associations are inspired and cherished by viewing the sublime cathedrals and fine monastic churches of former times. Can we hesitate, therefore, in continuing this style, and preferring it to any thing of Grecian and Roman design in all new churches? Can we be likely to satisfy the eye and judgment by any other species?" P. 207.

We believe that few who have paid any attention to the subject have come to a different conclusion. Our labours have for years been directed to lead the public taste into the proper channel, and we now entertain hopes that Pointed architecture will one day attain to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown in modern specimens. Though it is in vain to hope for a cathedral which may rival Salisbury or York, we may look with confidence for parish churches, which will not shrink from a comparison with the secondary class of such buildings of older times. It was but a few years since, that a "Gothic" church or chapel was so great a novelty, as to be deemed an object of curiosity; and what were the buildings then produced? the chapel in Tavistock-place, for instance, a design which even a mechanical builder of the present day would scarcely fail to surpass, and which no architect would ever think of designing! Yet it had its admirers, and some were found to hail its erection as a step towards the restoration of the ancient style. The rapid progress of improvement since that period is well exemplified in Chelsea Church, in which perfection is approached more nearly than in the majority of modern specimens; the architect has evidently studied from original authorities, and though his design is not without faults, some of which would no doubt be amended, were he to erect another church of the same magnitude, yet it is entitled to hold a very high rank among the specimens of Pointed architecture of the present day.

The idea of buildings in this style being more expensive than those of Grecian or Roman architecture, is shown to be without foundation, by the estimated cost of the present building, which was no more than 20,000*l.* We are aware that, if all the parts had been finished with the same degree of ornament which has been bestowed upon some portions, the amount would have been greater; but when the extent of the building, its general air of grandeur and magnificence, and the solidity of the materials, are taken into consideration, the estimate will appear to be exceedingly low; and if the present church be compared with St. Pancras, which cost more than three times the amount, and All Souls, Langham-place, and many others of equal expence, the conclusion which must necessarily follow will be in favour of English architecture.

As a matter of taste, we cannot subscribe to the following conclusion of Mr. Britton, that "to adorn the summit of the tower profusely is incompatible with the canons of good taste, for whatever is remote from the eye should be comparatively plain and simple, whilst the ornaments and details near the spectator ought to be rich, delicate, and minute." With the admission that ancient usage bears out

the architect, in this particular building he may plead his excuse by quoting authorities, and we cannot see that the practice is at all incompatible with good taste; because the same thing is found in all works of art which have been always regarded as standards of taste. The capital of a Corinthian column, for instance, is delicately and profusely ornamented, yet is always, except when it reposes in a gallery of antiquities, placed remote from the eye of the spectator. Sir Christopher Wren, in the steeples of Bow (an Italian), and St. Michael's (an English example), has followed exactly the same practice, which indeed appears in almost every example of lofty structures, the modern spire of All Souls, Langham-place, excepted, and which has been censured for the great ornament at its base, and the plainness of its superior portions. To us it appears that the fault in Chelsea tower arises not from the application of the ornaments, but their want of boldness. In all ancient works, however remote from the eye, the detail is striking, from its great projection, and in that case the ornament is advantageous to the structure, and gives it that handsome character which a lofty naked tower would never possess, but, on the contrary, would be regarded as an unsightly object, and possess no more claim to attention than a patent shot manufactory.

Finding ourselves, from the great length this review has run, to be under the necessity of coming to the conclusion of the work, we pass over the following subjects, which our space will not allow us to notice, viz. the *new College of Physicians, the Terraces in the Regent's Park, the Privy Council Office, the Bank, the Law Courts at Westminster*, and the large building in the Regent's Park, known by the name of *the Colosseum*, in which a bold dome and an hexastyle portico of the Greek Doric order are happily combined.

The *Chapel in Regent-street*, to which the Commissioners have given the conventicle-sounding name of *Hanover Chapel*, was built by C. R. Cockerell, esq. at the expence of 16,180*l.*, the number accommodated being 1500 persons. We have already given a description of this building in vol. xcvi. ii. p. 9, accompanied by a plate. The account before us appears to have been furnished by the architect; and that our description was satisfactory, we infer from the circumstance of our ideas and language, particularly as regarded the very appropriate ornaments of the interior, having been adopted, as well as our comparison of the Church with that of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, having met with approbation. We are certain that no architect of the present day would find his fame diminished by taking the works of Wren as his authorities, and we are sure that, if Mr. Cockerell does this with the advantage he has derived from inspection of original works, which, it is to be recollected, Wren never enjoyed, he will take the surest means of establishing his fame.

The authorities from whence the architecture of this Chapel is derived, is the Golden Gate of Justinian at Constantinople (not strictly classical), for the Corinthian of the interior, which is very elegant, and the Ionic of the outer façade, is taken, as to detail, from the Temple of Minerva at Priene, and, as to proportions, from the tetrastyle portico of Minerva Polias at Athens.

"The order (of the portico) is placed on a podium or plinth of granite, raising it above the injuries of common traffic, and giving grandeur to the elevation. The order and entablature extend through the whole façade, the external pilasters supporting the belfry, and uniting with them in one proportion, separated in a measure from the portico by distinctions in the capitals and bases. The doorway, in conformity with the Vitruvian precept (too rarely observed), is proportioned to the whole frontispiece, and reigns alone within the portico; and its imposing grandeur is a striking illustration of the value of classical example. A high stylobate divides the intercolumniation, regulating the lateral doors and windows; and a remarkable breadth and solidity is given to the whole front, by the paucity of these openings. A rich dentilated cornice surmounts the order; the dentils under the belfries, however, being less prominent, conformably with the Palladian practice. They are wholly omitted in the raking cornice of the pediment, the tympanum of which is advanced, to obviate the extraordinary depth which the soffite of the cornice might otherwise have; an expedient which escapes detection, and avoids effectually the necessity of the dentils over the tympanum, which is always attended with a crowded and graceless effect. The magnitude and order of the stones composing the masonry (always an interesting source of

impression on the spectator), will not fail to be remarked;—it is one that is especially recorded of the most sacred of architectural examples in the third book of Kings; and is also one on which, by the existing remains, as well as by the accounts given us by Vitruvius, the architects of Greece materially relied. The architraves of the portico are in single stones, some of them fourteen feet long; that forming the lintel of the door weighs six tons." pp. 281-2.

With this extract we conclude our notice of this elegant chapel.

Temple Bar, says Mr. Britton, "has been much praised by writers who absurdly call it 'noble,' 'handsome,' 'grand,' &c.; for our own parts we do not see any absurdity in applying these terms to any building which "fairly characterizes the style and taste of the architect Sir Christopher Wren!" as Mr. Britton admits almost in the same breath which conveys the censure. Believing, then, that it does possess this merit, we are inclined to submit to the charge, and still to praise this gateway, which, it is to be recollected, is not a triumphal arch, nor ever was intended for one, and on that account ought not to be tried by the same rules which would apply to such erections. The disgraceful state of the repairs of this, we cannot help saying fine specimen of architecture, is a public scandal and disgrace to the Corporation, the members of which would do well to abridge themselves of a dinner, to put it into a decent state of repair.

The tower of St. Dunstan's in the East, Mr. Britton thinks, "has been lauded much beyond its deserts, and praised in hyperbolical terms;" and with this is conveyed a sneer upon our once valued correspondent John Carter, which appears to be quite gratuitous, as this excellent architectural critic's comparison of this tower with an ancient one, is quoted in confirmation of Mr. Britton's view. It is far from politic to quote an author, and at the same time to despise the authority. However bad the detail of this erection may be, and the carelessness of Wren in this respect is too well known for us to deny, we do most fearlessly assert, that so far from St. Dunstan's spire suffering from a comparison with that of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, or the high Church at Edinburgh, it is, as far as proportions go, superior to these authorities; indeed, so beautiful is the construction, that it is an object amongst architects of the most profound regard, and as far as our experience goes, we should say that none of Wren's buildings have been more popularly admired than this elegant tower. We cannot sit down quietly, and hear the works of this great man run down, when we feel certain that no architect succeeding him has ever added a building to the Metropolis worthy to stand in connection with his works.

A summary view of the improvements on the Grosvenor estate, and an essay on Bridges, including the new London, complete the volume.

In concluding this review, which has been extended to its present length by the very interesting series of subjects comprised in the work, and which we found we could not do justice to without a considerable extension, we recommend the work to our readers' attention with confidence that they will be as agreeably entertained and instructed as we have been. The essays are in general well written, and do great credit to the respective authors.

The plates which illustrate the various essays consist of plans, elevations, and sections, and, in some instances, perspective views; they are all executed in outline, and the style in which they are got up is highly creditable to all parties concerned. The first volume possesses undoubtedly the finest engravings, particularly in those which illustrate the cathedral; although so much reduced, as in one or two instances to bring a plan, as well as an elevation or a section of the superstructure, into an octavo size, the draughtsman and engraver have performed their parts so well as to show distinctly every particular.

It is to be regretted that, from a want of patronage, the proprietors have been forced to conclude the work sooner than it appears it was their wish to do, and we yet hope, as the work obtains more notoriety, that the sale will proportionably increase, and that they will still be induced to come out at least with another volume, and the more so, as so many buildings are in progress, of an ornamental character, which would afford interesting illustrations.

We now take our leave of Messrs. Britton and Pugin, with the prospect, we hope, of meeting them again at no very distant period.

Cameleon Sketches. By the Author of a Picturesque Promenade round Dorking. *Post 8vo, pp. 253.*

THIS long-announced publication has at last made its appearance, but with fewer and more inferior charms and blandishments than we had hoped or expected. It is not, however, devoid of either merit or originality. Numerous are the beautiful sentiments breathed forth in some of its pages, and particularly in the Pleasures of Melancholy, with which our feelings would gladly harmonize; but we cannot divest ourselves of a feeling of shame at the unfashionable dress in which he has attired them. The author is capable of better things, and after the tedious delay from the first announcement to its production, the public had a right to expect more gratification and talent.

There are many glaring errors in composition which an attentive perusal will enable him to correct. The village character is a good portrait in the manner of our favourite Mitford, but it wants more spirit, or perhaps we should say more romance to render it *comme il faut*; and we would advise the author to avoid destroying the intensity of interest, and depth of feeling, by too prosing digressions. We shall look forward to better things.

Punch and Judy, with illustrations designed and engraved by George Cruikshank. *8vo.* Septimus Prowett.

THIS is a most curious and interesting book, independent of the valuable etchings of the modern Hogarth, and contains the origin of Punch in Italy; the origin and progress of puppet-plays, and the arrival of Punch in England; the nature and moral of his performances; the character of Punch; and the whole of the tragical comedy, or comical tragedy of Punch and Judy, which has been rendered so familiar to the sons of Cockaigne by the perambulations of that mirth-inspiring and laughter-invoking son of Italy, old Piccini. The essays preceding the dialogue used by that veteran, are written in a lively playful strain, and contain many singularly curious historical anecdotes of that inferior or petit species of dramatic composition, the puppet-shews of Italy and England. And let not our readers hazard their wisdom by ridiculing the notion of a puppet-historian, for the author has brought a whole phalanx of artillery of the greatest calibre into the field to support him; and let them not longer entertain a contemptible opinion of these automatons, when they are informed that the great and legitimate theatres of Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields formally petitioned the Sovereign of all sports, Charles II. to prohibit the exhibition of puppet-plays. The comedy or tragedy itself is illustrated by upwards of a score depictions of the laughable incidents and awkward situations introduced in the piece, sketched in some of Cruikshank's happiest moments.

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109. An Itinerant comes to our door with an apparent grinding organ. We encourage him to give us a tune. The organ turns out to be only a *sham;* and the performer pulls out a bible, and begins to preach. Such a character has the *Crusade of Fidelis.* Under the name of a romance, it consists of discussions about justification by faith, &c. as if because many delighted in reading Novels, it was only necessary to write Sermons in that form to ensure the reading of them. But will people read them? Bunyan's very ingenious Pilgrim's Progress suggested the idea, but it is forgotten that legend never had a reputable literary character till he wrote that interesting work; that such interest is owing to our sympathy with the laborious struggles of the hero, and that there are works which will not admit of successful imitation. We think that there never can be two rival Robinson Crusoes, or Pilgrim's Progresses. At the same time, in works of this kind, a literary object is not regarded. We will not deny the praise of ingenuity and invention to this book. We differ in taste.

110. We recommend to the perusal of the musical world, the tract entitled *Rhythm,* stating the advantages of denoting time by a *pendulum,* with a geometrical scale, in opposition to the time marks hitherto used in musical notation. ——

111. The *Hebrew* is a tale which shows to advantage the blessing of resignation in adversity, derived from Christianity; but we vehemently protest against the unfortunate inebriation of a young man, *once in his life,* being made a crime equivalent in moral guilt to murder (see p. 117). This is being extreme, to mark what is done amiss with a vengeance. Is the authoress ignorant that topers can carry off wine easily, and sober people not? And that volition is not the cause of *their* intoxication; only incautiousness.

112. As to Dr. Highmore's *Christian Church vindicated*, &c. it is a subject for Parliamentary, not critical consideration.

113. *The Potter's Art, a Poem*, refers to an exquisite invention which we are truly glad to see brought into public notice. It is indeed an art to be ranked amongst the noblest inventions, but we think better treated in prose; because the embellishments which give it grace and beauty, are evidently borrowed from sculpture and painting. The art itself is purely mechanical.

114. Mr. Newby's *Beta Depicta* (a well-written treatise), shows the good effects of cultivating roots, and it is a solemn truth that subterraneous crops, e. g. potatoes, may furnish more animal subsistence than those above ground. In point of fact, there exists no physical necessity whatever for growing corn of any kind, except that roots may fail, and that the cultivation generates no manure. Apple-trees may furnish drink; pastures meat and potatoes; and gardens vegetables. Hay and roots may supply winter food for cattle; and it is most certain (as recent writers have stated) that potatoes compete with wheat *already* most seriously, as to depressing the price, and diminishing the consumption of the latter.

115. The highly-respectable translator of M. Jony's "Sylla," has just published a spirited translation of Moliere's Comedy of the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, every way worthy of the translator's already acquired fame. In the songs and poetical catches, and scraps, he is particularly piquant and happy, and the musical dialogue in the second scene is beautifully and effectively rendered.

116. The Rev. J. Bull's *Devotional Hymns* have the praise of simplicity and piety.

117. The Rev. Edward Patteson's *Exposition of the Morning and Evening Services of the Liturgy*, is a laudable and meritorious endeavour to inculcate a correct understanding of the sublime architecture of the Liturgy.

118. The Speech of the Rev. John Dennis on the *Catholic Question*, and his *Examination of the Athanasian Creed*, do great credit to his zeal, penetration, and judgment.

119. The *Reply to Mr. Maitland*, concerning the prophetic period of Daniel and St. John, is ingenious; but we cannot enter into its merits, because we think that the Apocalypse is written in hieroglyphical language, the characters of which have not yet been decyphered.

120. The *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*, No. 31, states the obstructions of their views in the Colonies. *Inter alia*, it mentions flogging of women, p. 149.

121. *Notes of a Book-worm, or Selections from the Portfolio of a Literary Gentleman*, is a very amusing collection of scraps, a capital lounging book, not destitute, however, of curious and valuable information; for instance, it tells us, that *by rote* comes from *rota*, as a wheel turns; *mon sieur* from *mens senior; yeoman* from *gemen-man*, "gemein" signifying *common* in old Dutch, so that *yeoman* is a commoner, one undignified with any title of gentility. (pp. 92, 93.) The following shows how cautious people ought to be concerning *lettering* the works sent to book-binders. Bishop King "on the Origin of Evil," has been lettered on the back, "*King's Evil*," and Trusler on Synonyms, "*Trusler's Synonymous Distinctions*," and Dr. Hare's Treatise on Affections of the Stomach "*Hare on the Stomach*."

122. The knowledge of practical men is always of first-rate utility; and we recommend Mr. Mitchell's *Sketches in Agriculture, and Dendrologia, or Evelyn's Sylva revised*, to the notice of country gentlemen, as works which may augment their knowledge and profit, and guard them against error.

123. *The Plymouth and Devonport Guide*, by Henry E. Carrington, is an elegant and well-compiled work, embellished with interesting lithographic views. It must be very useful to the traveller and inhabitant. The *Harewood*, where Ethelwald, first husband of Elfrida, Queen of Edgar, was murdered, is here placed near Tavistock (p. 106); by others at a place so called, near Ross, in Herefordshire; but the most probable *Harewood* is that near Winchester or Andover, where the monastery, in expiation of the murder, was founded. Devonport, as a dock-yard, takes date from the reign of William the Third.

124. Mr. Hickie's *Latin Grammar* is elaborate and copious; and professes to correct the Eton Grammar, where it errs in wrong genders and false perfects.

125. *The Old Irish Knight, a Milesian Tale of the Fifth Century*, is a Novel, which recommends us to become lovers and preachers at the same time. We do not feel inclined to blame such a purifying result of amatory feelings. We thought that Shakspeare had been as pre-eminent in anachronisms as in genius, but O'Halloran here quoted beats him hollow. Every body has heard of the Hibernian use of *will* for *shall*: "I *will* be drowned—nobody *shall* save me." Here we have, p. 129, "*I'll* never know one moment's peace again."

126. *The Analysis of the Historical Books of the Old Testament* is elaborately written, and well digested. The notes, though we except to the doctrine of one or two, are in general very luminous.

127. The Rev. THOMAS SCARD'S *Short and Familiar Sermons for the Use of Schools*, will, we hope, find the encouragement which they well deserve.

128. The *Rudiments of the Greek Language, for the Use of the Edinburgh Academy*, are copious and well digested.

129. Mr. SIMPSON'S *Editions of Goldsmith's Histories of Rome and England*, rank among the very best of school-books. We can assure him sincerely that we shall rank ourselves among his scholars upon occasions where we have no necessity for elaborate research, and know that we shall be well and correctly informed.

130. Mr. BICKERSTETH'S *Justification by Faith* is an elaborate and well-written confutation of the errors of the Romish Church on that point.

131. Mr. PEEKSTON'S *Chronological Chart of the Patriarchs* is very ingenious and useful, because, as he observes, attention to dates tends to show that Moses might have derived his account of the creation from the direct descendants of Adam, e. g. Adam lived to the time of Lamech, father of Noah, with whom Abraham was contemporary, and of course through his descendants, the patriarchs, the information might easily have descended to Moses,—so also *de cæteris*. But there are numerous incidental advantages attached to such works.

132. The *Address to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* should be read by all humane persons, and be patronised and exemplified by every philanthropist. Cruelty to animals is a certain token of a degraded mind.

133. *The Cruelty of employing Boys to sweep Chimnies* should be abolished by law; because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, such aid is not required; and where it is, the chimnies should rather be altered than eventual murder or permanent disease be permitted.

134. The *Help to Self-Examination* inculcates a duty by which every person must become better.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The exhibition this year, though one of great interest, has by far a much smaller number of historical pictures than that of last year; but Sir Thomas Lawrence's portraits are particularly admirable for their execution, and for the brilliant display of beauty and feeling. They are *Lady Lyndhurst, Lord Eldon, Lady Gower and child, Lord Grey, Mrs. Agar Ellis and child, Sir Astley Cooper*, and the daughter of *Mr. W. Peel*. There is a portrait of that excellent veteran artist Northcote by himself; and Jackson, Clint, and others also, exhibit some well-painted portraits. Mulready, from whose picture of the Wolf and the Lamb, formerly exhibited, an engraving has been made, has one remarkable for extraordinary effect, it is the *Interior of a Cottage*. Etty's beautiful scene from Milton has been purchased by the Marquis of Stafford for 500 guineas. Mr. Hilton, whose charming productions we always take a delight in viewing, has only one picture, but it may perhaps be considered one of his most beautiful, notwithstanding some trifling defects. The subject is *Love disarmed by a Nymph*. Cooper's *Richard the First at the battle of Ascalon* is an admirable picture; and his animals in other parts of the exhibition are unrivalled. Mr. Edwin Landseer's *Duke of Gordon* and *Duchess of Bedford returning from a hunting party* is splendid and effective, true in costume and accurate in detail; and Mr. Newton, the American, has displayed great talent in the execution of his *Illustration to the Vicar of Wakefield*, the scene where the good old divine is endeavouring to reconcile his wife to Olivia. There are others, as our readers must well suppose, equally deserving of our attention, but they are not so numerous as we had anticipated. Danby's *Opening of the Sixth Seal*, Clint's *Drunkard*, Bonnington's *Henry the Third of France*, &c. &c. all deserve notice, and these we shall endeavour to observe upon in our next number, when we hope to give a detailed account of the most superb productions in regular order, with some critical remarks on their merits and defects.

In sculpture Chantrey has an excellent bust of Sir W. Curtis, bart.; and there are seven admirable works from the chisel of Mr. Bailey, besides various busts of distinguished characters by different artists. The whole number of works in the exhibition amount to 1214.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS.

This gay and attractive exhibition is no way inferior to that of the last year. There

is an excellent display of beautiful pictures painted with great force and feeling, and exhibiting some of the finest romantic, rural, and luxuriant scenes in the kingdom, together with many splendid portraits of the waters in their calms and passions. For a confirmation of our remark, and as an assurance of the rich display which awaits the visitor, we have only to point to the names of Robson, Fielding, Barret, Gastineau, Harding, Prout, &c. Amongst the productions, forty-six in number, of our admired Robson, we recognize some of his English cities, the engravings from which we have already had occasion to admire. These, however beautiful in execution and picturesque in effect, are not mentioned as among the best of his efforts; those we must seek in his delineations of mountain scenery, the massy craggs embowering the placid lake, and reflecting that delicious purple tint which the Heavens display above their summits. Such is "Snowdon from the Nantile Pools," a gorgeous bold picture, painted in his best manner; and the "View in Glen Coe" with red deer by R. Hills, who has several other happy sketches of animals. Copley Fielding's water pieces do not please us so much as those in the last exhibition; but his landscape, "the glade in New Forest, where William Rufus was killed," is a noble production. His "Southampton at sun-set," and the "Sands near Ryde, Isle of Wight," are very good pieces; but he has a powerful rival in Mr. Austin, whose "Smugglers sinking their cargo at the approach of a Revenue cutter" deserves every praise. Mr. Barret's pictures are not on so large a scale as they were last year, but they are decidedly preferable, being painted with more warmth and feeling. What a glowing picture is his "Evening;" it is a gem. The clever architectural views by Prout represent many of the public edifices of Venice with great felicity; and Mr. Wild's English specimens are also valuable. W. Hunt's sketches from nature are many of them inimitable. His old men bear their age right nobly; and his "Butcher-boy," to use the language of one of the fair visitants, is "a sweet little fellow." But to enumerate all the good and charming pictures in the collection would be to re-print nearly half of the catalogue; but we cannot pass over in silence, or with even common admiration, the truly classic composition of Harding, "Modern Greece," illustrative of several fine passages in the writings of Byron; and the clever little illustrations of Shakspeare by Richter. What a deal of admirable humour in "The two Dromeos;" and in "The Wedding of Touchstone and Audrey." Cristall too, the President of the Society, exhibits a large picture, the fairy banquet of Titania in the "Midsummer Night's dream," most happily painted.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PORTRAITS.

An unrivalled collection of splendid portraits, executed in water colours by Hilton, Jackson, Derby, &c. &c. from cotemporary paintings by the greatest masters of the art, is now exhibiting, gratuitously, by Messrs. Harding and Lepard, Pall Mall East. Such an extensive assemblage of the great and the beautiful of other times was never before brought together in any one series of historical paintings; and no exhibition was ever more calculated to excite the attention and gratify the feelings of the public than the present. It is impossible to view them only as pictures, for the mind wanders into the mazes of history, fights the battles of the warrior; accompanies the statesman and the patriot in his endeavours to raise his country's glory and promote her happiness; deprecates the acts of oppressive cruelty, and the results of cold-hearted villainy, which stain the pages of the biography of too many of our Princes and Nobles; and glows with admiration at the beauty, the heroism, and the lovely tenderness of the fairest of nature's works. Turning from one portrait to another, we contemplate history in all æras, by man and not by letters. We read in their features and their costumes the manners and the deeds of other times, and it is a pleasing task to trace, in the curve of the lip, the turn of the eye, the lines of the face, and the attitude of the figure, an external portraiture of the mind, and to imagine that we see and feel the workings of those thoughts and passions which impelled deeds of glory and renown, of affectionate attachment and virtue, or of infamy and execration. Most, if not all, of these portraits, 180 in number, have been engraved and published in a folio form, at an immense expense, and accompanied by biographical sketches from the appreciated pen of Mr. Lodge, which are equally characteristic and accurate with the engravings. The folio plates having been destroyed, and the price of the work being so heavy, the proprietors, desirous of rendering it accessible to the family of every gentleman, have since engraved them in a smaller form, yet equally accurate manner. This second edition has been so well received by the public, and the Plates are so worn out, that the Proprietors are now about to engrave a third set of Plates, and will issue them in monthly numbers at a price which will put it into the power of a much larger number of purchasers to possess themselves of a splendid Gallery of British Portraits, to use the language of Sir Walter Scott, "on a plan more extensive than any collection which exists, and at the same time the essence of a curious library of historical, bibliographical, and antiquarian works." To those which have already been engraved, will be added others of a more recent æra, increasing the number of the series to 240. To say that we wish success to the under-

taking would be only iterating the general wish of the country, as it is a work in the completion of which there cannot but be a national interest. In the splendour of its execution, in the accuracy of the characters delineated by the pencil and the pen, and the extensive nature of its contents, no other country can produce a work which may compare with it, and the art of historical engraving, already carried very high among us, will receive additional reputation.

COSMORAMA, REGENT-STREET.

A pleasing exhibition of fourteen well-painted pictures of interesting views and objects. The nature of the place is neither panoramic nor dioramic, but is a little upon the plan of both. At the Diorama it is difficult to bring the mind to consider the views as pictures only; here, with one or two exceptions, the difficulty consists in divesting oneself of that knowledge, but they are pictures of more than ordinary merit. Trinity Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral, painted by Dupeux, and Schall's City of Edinburgh by moonlight, with the effect of a conflagration, are the most deceptive; the latter with its bursts of fire and volumes of smoke is the best, and a beautiful and effective one it is —though the former, in the estimation of the proprietor, is considered to bear away the palm. There are also two very superior views in Switzerland, painted by M. Weber, the Valley of Lucerne, and the Valley of Lauterbroun, with the fall of the Stoubach. They are indeed admirable productions; and would, unaided by any other beauties, claim the patronage of the public.

PANORAMA OF GENOA.

Mr. Burford has opened, in his great circle in Leicester Square, a Panorama of Genoa. It is taken from the bay, and the exterior of no City can present a more desirable view for a panoramic picture than the beautiful amphitheatre thence exhibited. We recommend all our friends to visit this vivid resemblance of the City of Palaces.

The Wolf and the Lamb.—Moon and Co.

An astonishingly clever print from the fine picture painted by Mulready, and presented by him to the Artists' Benevolent Fund Society, for the benefit of which this engraving has been executed and published. The timidity of the boy-lamb, and the look of daring, scowling, hardened cruelty in the wolf-boy, about wreaking his ire or giving vent to his unruly passions, on the poor little innocent, cringing under his hand and shrinking from his very gaze, are beautifully expressive. These are the leading figures, but the accompaniments are all admirably distributed to produce a clever, interesting, and moral picture; which we would recommend all lovers of the arts, and admirers of sketches from the life to possess. Those who purchase this print will be amply repaid by the sterling merit of the performance; and they will have a more ample reward in knowing that they have contributed "to temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

Miranda. Moon and Co.

Shakspeare's Miranda!— —The lovely daughter of the instigator of *The Tempest*, and the tender and soothing love of Ferdinand, is one of the most perfectly innocent and artlessly amiable characters that were ever sketched. She is such as we might imagine the beauteous Eve in the garden of Eden, the purest specimen of her sex. And the scene chosen by Hilton for exhibiting his powers, is the most effective in this drama, some of the finest touches of nature bursting out in the language softly flowing to the heart, whose generous impulses it irrigates and cherishes. It is the first of the third act, and represents the rough unpolished entrance of the Magician Duke's cell, whence Miranda is issuing to meet the young prince Ferdinand toiling to ascend the steep with his burden of logs. How happily has the artist thrown into his figure all the pure and lovely charms which Shakspeare's acquaintance with the human heart decked her with. Every one must recognise the being that could feel and give expression to such exquisite sensibility as this:

———"I would the lightning had
Burnt up those logs that you are enjoin'd to pile. [burns
Pray set it down and rest you: when this
'Twill weep for having weary'd you."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

The tenth and concluding Number of Mr. Fosbroke's "Foreign Topography."

No. II. of Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages conspicuous in English History.

The Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, D. D. illustrated principally from his unpublished Manuscripts, with a preliminary View of the Papal system, and of the state of the Protestant Doctrine in Europe to the commencement of the Fourteenth Century. By ROBERT VAUGHAN.

Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of the Rev. Matthew Henry. By J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, corrected by himself, with a Memoir of his Life. By R. Therry, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

Foreign and Domestic View of the Catholic Question. By Henry Gally Knight, Esquire.

Free Trade in Corn, the real Interest of the Landlord and the true policy of the State. By a Cumberland Landholder.

Views on the Currency, its connexion with Corn, the Merits of the Corn Bill, Branch Banks, Bank Charter, Small Notes, &c. By J. Joplin.

Recollections of a service of three years during the War of Extermination in the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia. By an Officer of the Colombian Navy.

Annotations on the Apocalypse; intended as a Sequel to those of Mr. Elsley on the Gospels, and Mr. Prebendary Slade on the Epistles. By John Chappel Woodhouse, D.D. Dean of Lichfield.

The Prolegomena to the London Polyglott Bible, by Bishop Walton, accompanied by a variety of Notes illustrative of the Text. By the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Cleveland, &c. &c.

The Harp of Judah, a Selection of Poems relative to the Conversion of the Jews, and to Missionary and other Religious Societies.

A Selection of Vases, Altars, Candelabra, and Tripods, from the Museum at the Louvre at Paris, engraved in a delicate and beautiful style. By Henry Moses, with descriptive letter-press by T. L. D.

Eccelino da Romano, surnamed the Tyrant of Padua, in twelve books. By Viscount Dillon.

Poems by Eliza Rennie.

Fishes of Ceylon, after Drawings from Nature. By John Whitchurch Bennett, Esq. F.H.S. 4to.

Essays on the Nature, Causes, and Effects of National Antipathies; on Credulity and Enthusiasm; with an Historical Review of the Revolutions of Empires, from the earliest ages to the death of Alexander the Great. By R. Otley.

Subterraneous Travels of Niels Klim, from the Latin of Lewis Holberg.

The 9th Number, Vol. X. of Neale's Views of Seats. Amongst other subjects in hand for this publication, are Aldermanston, Cothelstone, and Holland Houses, Holme Park, Dalkeith Palace, &c.

Emma de Lissau: a Narrative of the striking vicissitudes of her eventful Life; with some Information respecting the religious and domestic Habits of the Jews. By the Author of Sophia de Lissau.

The Rector of Overton, a novel, in three volumes.

Beauties of Shakspeare. By Caroline Maxwell, authoress of Beauties of Ancient History, &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Buddhuism; illustrated from original manuscripts of its Doctrine, Metaphysics, and Philosophy; accompanied by 43 Engravings, lithographed from the Cingalese originals, demonstrative of their Scheme of the Universe, and the personal Attributes of the Buddhoo. By Edward Upham, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, F.S.A.

The 2d Number of the Picturesque Tour of the River Thames.

The Life and Times of Archbishop Laud. By John P. Lawson, M.A.

Memoirs of John Frederic Oberlin, Pastor of Waldbach, in the Bau de la Roche.

Wanderings in America. By Charles Waterton, Esq.

The Life and Remains of Wilmot Warwick. Edited by his friend, Henry Vernon.

Present State and Future Prospects of the Free Trade and Colonization of India.

An Historical View of the Sinking Fund. By Philip Pusey, Esq.

A Letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the Regulation of the Currency, and Prevention, Detecting, and Correcting of Crime. By an Englishman.

Mr. Britton announces, that the letter-press to the Architectural Anquities of Normandy will soon be ready for delivery, gratis, to the Subscribers; that some of the copper-plates of Robson's Cities will be destroyed after 250 large, and 800 small, are worked; and that the letter-press and last number of Peterborough Cathedral, will also soon be ready; as will, No. 1, of Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, with 12 Engravings, by and under the direction of J. Le Keux.

Capt. George Beauclerk, 10th Foot, who, with another Officer of the Garrison at Gibraltar, accompanied Dr. Brown, in July 1826, on a medical mission to the Sultan of Morocco, has in the press a volume of Travels, descriptive of the manners and usages of Turbaned Society, to be entitled "A Journey to Morocco;" to be illustrated with numerous Drawings, taken on the spot by the Author.

An Essay on the Causes and Cure of Stammering, and the Impediments of Speech. By Dr. M'Cormac, of Belfast.

The Book of Psalms, according to the authorized Version, with practical Reflections and Notes. By the Rev. Richard Warner.

The number of new works that have been published at last Easter Fair at Leipzig, as stated in the annual fair catalogue, amounts to 3,234, viz.—2852 books, including smaller works as pamphlets; 190 novels and tales; 37 dramatic pieces: whole collections, counting each for one number; 116 maps, globes, &c.; 33 musical works; 5 games. The books in foreign modern lan-

guages, exclusive of the preceding list, amount to 336. As works eminently good, Professor Beck mentions, Ehrenberg's Natural Historical Journey in Egypt; Mailath's History of the Magyari (Hungarians); Lancizolle's History of the Rise of the Prussian Monarchy; Salvandy's History of King Sobiesky.—The number of publishers is stated at 401.

Society of Antiquaries.

May 1. A paper was read, from J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. on the ancient pronunciation of English words ending in *ough*, as rough, tough, &c. which, as appeared from very numerous instances adduced from the old poets, were uttered with the sound both of *ruff* and *row*; but more frequently with the latter, which is now so little retained. Mr. Repton incidentally remarked that the diphthong *au* had frequently the French pronunciation given to it, as in the memorable instance of the metropolitan cathedral being colloquially styled *Powle's*.

May 8. A communication was received from Capt. Henry Smyth, R.N. F.S.A. consisting of three views of some architectural ruins in the Island of Gosa, near Malta, with a brief description, the admeasurements, &c. having been unfortunately lost through the death of a brother officer, to whom they had been lent. These primitive and colossal remains are locally known as the Giants' Towers, and are supposed to be of Phœnician origin.

Henry Ellis, esq. Secretary, read an extract from a manuscript "Description of Pembrokeshire, by George Owen," now in the British Museum. The extract described the game of *knappan*, a violent species of foot-ball formerly played in South Wales by very numerous assemblages both of horse and foot men, and still, though in a degenerated state, in some measure customary. This chapter of the History has been printed verbatim in vol. v. of the "Cambrian Register, 1795," whence it was copied into Roberts's "Cambrian Popular Antiquities."

May 15. A letter from A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. was read to the Society, being a description of some extensive Druidical remains on Dartmoor, on the road to Exeter from Moreton-Hampstead, which have hitherto escaped general attention.

Mr. Ellis also read a Memorial presented to Lord Burleigh in 1595 by the Bishop of St. David's and other Justices of Pembrokeshire, respecting the state of Milford Haven. The document petitions the Minister for additional naval force off the coast, and fortifications to the towns of Milford and Tenby; and will be found printed at length in Mr. Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

May 22. William Twopenny, esq. presented two drawings, one representing an interior view of the Chapel at the old mansion called the Mote, in the parish of Igtham, Kent; and the other an elegantly carved chest, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, preserved at the same place.

Mr. Ellis also communicated from Lord Burleigh's papers in the British Museum, two documents, one being "A Memorial of certain pointes meet for restoring the realm of Scotland to the ancient Weal." This was written in 1559, in opposition of the French interest, and in favour of the pretensions to power of the Hamilton family. The other was "A Record of the proceedings of the first Court held by Sir John Branch, Lord Mayor of London in 1580." The proceedings were relative to the Queen's instructions, on the several points of setting up new buildings, the cleansing of the City, the conservancy of the Thames, and the restriction of Popery.

Literary Fund Society.

The anniversary of this truly benevolent Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 18th of May. His Grace the Duke of Somerset, President, took the chair soon after six o'clock, and about 120 sat down to dinner. The cloth being removed, "The King, our munificent Patron," always the first standing toast of the Society, was drank with acclamations, and followed by the usual loyal bumpers and songs. "Prosperity to the Literary Fund," was also given with great applause; and Mr. Fitzgerald recited a poem, in which the benevolent purposes of the Fund were enforced. His exertions were thanked by a toast from the President. The Earl of Shrewsbury, in a brief speech, complimentary to the noble Chairman, and warmly approving of the Society and its objects,* gave the health of the Duke of Somerset; for which his Grace returned thanks. Lord Goderich, in an eloquent, manly, and feeling address, paid a tribute to the genius, patriotism, and virtues of Mr. Canning, who, but for his lamented loss, would have presided this day;† and proposed a tribute to his memory, which was drank in solemn silence, and with deep emotion. His Lordship's observations, indeed, produced a powerful sensation; and while he taught his hearers how to love and honour the dead, he also did what was not his intention—he taught them to admire and honour the living. His Lordship's own health was accordingly the next, and loudly cheered by every voice. Lord F. L. Gower, also, on receiv-

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* These objects are so forcibly described in the Address of the Registrars, prefixed to the Book-List of the Subscribers to the Society, that we earnestly request attention to it. Some copious extracts from the Address are given in our last Volume, part i. p. 444.

† See vol. xcvii. pt. i. p. 443.

ing a similar compliment, returned thanks in a very impressive manner, alluding with appropriate felicity to Mr. Lockhart's Life of Burns, to support his reasoning on behalf of the unfortunate, for the relief of whose wants they had met together. In the course of the evening, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Hobhouse, Dr. Lushington, Sir W. Clayton, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Blanshard, severally spoke, as toasts called them up; and by them all, the same benevolent train of ideas was pursued and enforced by various apposite illustrations. To crown the whole, Dr. Yates, the treasurer of the Fund, reported subscriptions to the amount of £700.

Royal Society of Literature.

April 14. The two royal golden medals, of the value of fifty guineas each, given annually to individuals distinguished by the production of works eminent in literature, were adjudged to Crabbe the poet, as the head of an original school of composition, and to Archdeacon Coxe, as the author of many volumes of great historical research.

April 24. The general annual meeting of the Royal Society of Literature took place at its Chambers in Parliament-srreet; the Bishop of Salisbury, President, in the chair. Between fifty and sixty members were present. Mr. Cattermole, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting; after which his Lordship, the President, delivered a very interesting discourse, pointing out the principal events connected with the Institution within the past year, and glancing at the literary labours of its members in various parts of the world. He deplored, in dignified and affecting language, the loss it had sustained in Mr. Canning; and also alluded feelingly to others whom death had taken away from its numbers. His Lordship then noticed the adjudication of the medals to Mr. Crabbe and Archdeacon Coxe; and, finally, congratulated the Society on its great progress and prosperity, under the fostering patronage of its founder, the King.

The Secretary read a report of the proceedings during the season; and stated, that the fund (by voluntary subscriptions) for building a house, on a site given by his Majesty near Charing Cross, had been largely augmented, and other measures taken, so that the immediate prosecution of that design might be anticipated. The members then balloted for the officers, &c. for the ensuing year.

Linnæan Society.

May 24. The 40th anniversary meeting of this Society took place at the Society's house in Soho-square, A. B. Lambert, esq. in the chair. The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells took his seat as a Fellow. The Secretary stated, that the executors of Sir J. Smith had offered his valuable library, botanical and other collections, to the Society, for the sum of 4,000*l.* The library embraces the original collection of Linnæus, containing 2,500 volumes. The estimated value of the whole was about 5,000*l.* After some conversation regarding the manner in which the purchase-money was to be raised, a subscription was suggested, as the best and speediest plan for realizing the purchase-money. This was immediately set on foot, and in a short time nearly 400*l.* was subscribed. Dr. Boot stated, that the Society's receipts for the past year amounted to 1,433*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; its disbursements 880*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; fund in hand 552*l.* 12*s.*—Lord Stanley has been elected President in the room of Sir J. E. Smith.—Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. his Grace the Duke of Somerset, E. T. Bennet, esq. Rev. E. Goodenough, D.D. W. H. Fitton, M.D. and J. F. South, esq. were elected members of the council. In the evening the members dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, where a very liberal subscription was also made in aid of the funds for the purchase of the library and collection of Sir J. E. Smith.

Zoological Society.

April 29. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Rooms of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street; the Marquess of Lansdowne, president, in the chair. Many of the most zealous supporters of the establishment were present, and took an active part in the proceedings of the day. Among them, the Duke of Somerset, the Earls of Darnley and Carnarvon, Viscount Gage, Lords Auckland and Stanley, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Everard Home, Mr. B. Wall, M.P. Mr. Croker, M.P. Mr. C. Barclay, M.P. the Presidents of the Royal and Geological Societies, General Thornton, Captains Yorke, R. N. and Sabine, R. A. &c.

A report from the Council was read, giving a detailed account of the finances of the Society during the preceding year, and of the works completed and in progress at the Gardens in the Regent's Park. Upwards of 200 living animals, most of them of interest and rare occurrence, were stated to be now on view in the Gardens, exclusive of a considerable number of wild fowl and gallinaceous birds, which were preserved in the lake and islands in the Park, the use of which had been lately granted to the Society by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The number of members on the books was stated to exceed 800.

Dr. Parr's Library.

May 23. The sale of the first portion of the extensive library of the late Dr. Parr, comprising only the theological and classic departments, was concluded this day, by Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall. The books, generally speaking, brought fair prices. The following lots will suffice as examples:—*Auctores Classici Latini*, Valpy's Delphin edition, 37*l.*; Henry Stephens' *Thesaurus*,

24*l.*; Gerhard's *Loci Theologici edente Cottâ*, 1767, with the Doctor's epigraph, "an excellent and most useful work," 2*l.* 4*s.*; Calvin's Works (Latin), Amsterdam, 1667, 7*l.* 10*s.*; *Critici Sacri*, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, 1765, 2*l.* 9*s.*; the chief Tracts on the Trinity, published from 1600 to 1700, 2*l.* 3*s.*; Luther's Works (Jena), 1557, 6*l.* 2*s.*; Melancthon's Works (Wittembergh), 1562, 6*l.* 13*s.*; Ugolini's Hebrew Antiquities, 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; Brunck's Aristophanes, Greek and Latin, 2*l.*; Inverzinius (edition of the same poet), 4*l.*; Æschylus, Greek and Latin (Butler's edition), a presentation copy to Dr. Parr, with this inscription, *Qui quid civem, quid amicum, quid sapientem, decent et optimè intelligit et fortissimè exsequitur*, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Euripides, Greek and Latin, *cum notis variorum*, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Ovid, with Burman's notes, 1727, 4*l.* 10*s.*; *Homeri Opera Græcè cum commentariis Eustathii*, the first edition, Rome, 1542, somewhat stained, 9*l.* 9*s.*; *Byzantinæ historiæ scriptores Græci et Latini*, Venice, 1722, 16 guineas; this was a present from Dr. Maltby, with an elegant inscription. *Terentianus Maurus de Litteris syllabis et Metris Horatii*, first edition, 1497, 6*l.*; the Works of Erasmus, Lyons, 1783, 11*l.* 16*s.* The second part of this extensive library is in preparation for sale. Among the purchasers were Prince Crinitelli, Mr. Justice Littledale, Sir George Chetwynd, Archdeacon Wrangham, the Dean of Peterborough, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Dr. Maltby, and other eminent collectors.

Lord Onslow's Collection of English Historical Portraits.

The interesting collection of English Historical Portraits belonging to Lord Onslow, which was lately disposed of by Mr. Christie, comprised a curious and ancient portrait of Thomas of Woodstock, by an unknown hand, and a noble original portrait of Sir Charles Lucas, who fell during the siege of Colchester, by Dobson. The former sold for 4*l.* 8*s.*; and the latter, which was an admirable specimen of Dobson's talent, brought 21*l.* There were also several interesting portraits of Lord Burleigh, of Spencer the poet, Milton, Pope, Dryden, Bishop Burnet, &c. The following are the prices which these and a few other of the principal lots produced, viz.—Edward the Black Prince, a very curious portrait, 9*l.* 15*s.*; Queen Elizabeth, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in circles, six guineas; Sir Thomas More, and Vicar-General Cromwell, 4*l.* 16*s.*; Sir Walter Raleigh, 3*l.* 18*s.*; Lord Chancellor Bacon, 4*l.* 18*s.*; Henrietta Maria, 15*l.* 10*s.*; Edward Spencer, four guineas; Milton, when young, 8*l.* 12*s.*; Alexander Pope, 4*l.* 12*s.*; John Dryden, by Kneller, one guinea; John Lord Somers, in his robes as Chancellor, with the date 1697, and Dr. Gilbert Burnet, 1690, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Sir Isaac Newton, in an oval, 4*l.*; William III. with a view of the siege of Nimeguen in the distance, 10 guineas; George I. small life, whole-length, in his robes, 3*l.* 5*s.*; George II. a whole-length portrait, five guineas.

SELECT POETRY.

BANWELL CAVE, co. SOMERSET.

By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

SPIRIT and shadow of the ancient world,
Awake! Thou who hast slept four thousand years,
Arise! For who can gaze upon this vault,
Strewn with the fragments of a former world,* [think
Swept to destruction,—but must pause to
Of the mutations of the Globe;—of Time,
Hurrying to onward spoil;—of his own life,
Swift-passing as a summer-cloud away;—
Of Him, who spoke and the dread storm went forth! [most cave
Since then, these bones that strew the in-
Have lain, the records of that awful doom.

When now the black abyss had ceas'd to roar, [hills,
And waters, shrinking from the rocks and
Slept in the solitary sunshine,—Here
They lay; and when four thousand years had pass'd—
And the grey smoke went up from villages—
And cities, with their tow'rs and temples shone
Where Life's great hum was murmuring,—
Here they lay!

The crow sail'd o'er the lonely spot, the bents
Wav'd to the summer-air, yet, undisturbed
They lay:—till lo!—as if but yesterday
The wave had left them,—into light again
The shadowy spectacle of ages past

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* The reader is referred to Dr. Buckland's most interesting illustrations of these remains of a former world. The Bishop of Bath and Wells has built a picturesque and appropriate cottage near the cave, on the hill commanding this fine view.

Seems to leap up, as the dim cave unfolds
Its mystery. Say! Christian, is it true?
This cavern's deep recess, strew'd with white bones,
Faint echo to thy Bible! O'er the cave
Pale Science ruminates.

Meantime I gaze,
In silence on the scene below, and mark
The morning sunshine,—on that very shore
Where once a child I wandered:—Oh! return,
(I sigh) "return a moment, days of youth,
"Of childhood,—oh, return!" How vain the thought,
Vain as unworthy! yet sad Poesy
Unblam'd may dally with imaginings.
For this wide view is like the shadowy scene,
Once travers'd o'er with carelessness and glee,
And we look back upon the vale of years,
And hear remembered voices, and behold,
In blended colours, images and shades
Long pass'd, now rising, as at Memory's call,
Again in softer light.

There is the church,*
Crowning the high hill-top, which overlooks
Brean-down, where in its lonelier amplitude
Stretches into grey mist the Severn Sea.
There, mingled with the clouds, old Cambria draws
Her line of mountains, fading far away;
There, sit the sister Holms,† in the mid-tide
Secure and smiling, though its vasty sweep,
As it rides by, might almost seem to rive
The deep foundations of the Earth again,—
Might scorn its shatter'd limits, and ascend
O'erwhelming to these heights, to bury there
Fresh welt'ring carcases, and leave their bones
A spectacle for ages yet unborn,
To teach its sternest moral to the heart.

'Tis well we hear not the fleet wings of Time.
Enough, if while the summer-day steals on,
We muse upon the wreck of ages past,
And own there is a God who rules the world.

ON THE EVENING STAR.

From the Poems of Miss Mary Anne Browne, *recently published.*‡

STAR of the West! thy dewy beam,
Looks o'er our mingled joy and woe—
Reflected in the glassy stream,
Thou deignst to light the world below;
While the waves ripple their reply
To the low breeze's evening sigh.

Star of the West! when Nature sleeps,
And the last glance of day is gone,
And when the balmy dew-drop weeps,
Thou shin'st, and sparklest there alone,
And throw'st thy ray of silver light
On the dim breast of coming night.

Star of the West! thy soft beams fall
To light alike the prince and slave
Impartially, they shine for all,
The sailor, wandering o'er the wave,
The King beneath his canopy,
And the poor serf may gaze on thee.

Star of the West, whose glories burn,
As if to guard while we are sleeping,
Ere we retire to thee we turn,
And gaze where thou thy watch art keeping.
Thy gentle influence o'er us shed,
And with sweet slumbers bless our bed.

And Thou, who mad'st the glorious star,
And guid'st it through its heavenly flight,
Who guard'st us wheresoe'er we are,
Through brilliant day or gloomy night;
Oh, shed around the willing heart
The light that never can depart!

On the elevation of Francis Freeling, Esq. *to the dignity of Baronet.*

By John Taylor, Esq.

IF long-tried service should distinction find,
A gen'rous heart, and an enlighten'd mind;
If zeal, not merely duty to fulfil,
But to augment it with sagacious skill;
To trace abuses, and the cause remove,
Heeding whate'er the system could improve;
If ardour modest merit to befriend,
And to superior pow'r to recommend;
If public good was still his constant aim,
And, self-approv'd, not pant for public fame;
If in the bounds of life's domestic sphere,
To kindred, friendship, and to genius dear;
If less to raise his offspring into place,
Than to behold them wear a moral grace,
And, while he taught the path they should pursue,
To be a fair example in their view;
And, hence, in all, just recompense to find,
A kindred nature, and a lineal mind:
If the Fine Arts to foster and requite,
And bring e'en shadow'd talents into light,
Arts that adorn and elevate mankind,
Talents that else might in despair have pin'd;
If these, and more that Truth could well relate,
Deserve the civic laurels of a state,
Then is the rank on Freeling now bestow'd,
But the first step on Honour's loftier road,
And future favour from the Royal hand
May place him with the Guardians of the Land.
Thus says the Muse, and thus with truth [she says,
Proud of this tribute of her honest lays.

* Uphill; see p. 388.
† Flat and Steep Holms.
‡ We shall shortly pay attention to this pleasing work.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 17.

Mr. *Horton* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the EMIGRATION OF PAUPERS by their parishes. He said that the objects of the proposed measure were, to raise money upon the security of the poor rates.—Mr. *Huskisson* considered the country indebted to his Right Hon. friend for the zeal he had manifested in the investigation of this subject.—Mr. *Hume*, though an advocate for voluntary emigration, thought it was impossible that the principle on which the Bill was founded could ever be carried into execution.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 21.

The order of the day being moved for their Lordships going into a Committee on the TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS REPEAL BILL, Lord *Eldon* said, it might be recollected that from 1662 to 1828, a period of pretty nearly two centuries, those Acts continued to exist without any alteration, and the Church of England continued to be preserved—the subject had been completely at rest, until a few weeks ago—when the march of intellect so speedily prevailed upon their Lordships in the manner in which it had evinced itself. In the thousands of petitions which had been presented to the House on the subject, he did not know how, but the Sacramental Tests were alluded to as degrading—yet he would acquaint the petitioners that his Majesty himself had taken the Sacramental Test, and was obliged to submit to that which they had all stated to be a degradation. The question he considered to be truly this: whether, under the effects of the Acts as they then stood, the constitution of the country had more security than it ought to have? For himself, he thought decidedly not; for in his mind the constitution was formed of Church and State, and existed only in their union and identity. Now, it was evident to all that these Acts had been framed with a view to keep up that alliance, which formed, in truth, the constitution.—Lord *Holland* said, the noble and learned Lord was incorrect as to the fact of the Test and Corporation Laws forming part of the Constitution. The Constitution consisted in the power vested in the King, Lords, and Commons, of making Statutes; but the Statutes themselves were no part of the Constitution.—Lord *Eldon* said he had considered the subject long and conscientiously, and he never would become a party to a separation between Church and State, in the alliance between which he considered existed that Constitution which the wisdom of our ancestors had made, that had lasted for ages, and produced the happiness, not only of this country, but, he firmly believed, of every other part of the world. All that he wished, or hoped, or prayed, was, that he might never see the destruction of that Constitution under which England had been great, glorious, and happy; and that when his time was over (and it could now be but brief), that he might leave posterity in possession of it, as the choicest blessing that this world could bestow.—The Duke of *Wellington* said, he had consulted with the Right Rev. the Bench of Prelates upon this subject, and he found that they were disposed to consent to the measure, and had strong objections to the Sacramental Test. He felt, also, that if the Bill were not now passed, they would lose all the advantage resulting from the desire to establish the religious peace that had been displayed.—Earl *Grey* complimented Ministers on the course they had adopted. The desire which the noble Duke had manifested to conciliate all parties, while preserving an anxious care for the security of the Church, entitled him to the gratitude of the country, and had very much increased his confidence in the noble Duke's administration.—Lord *Redesdale* complained, that their Lordships had compelled the King to belong to the Church of England, yet, by this Bill, allowed his Ministers to be of a religion adverse to his Majesty; this was to him an insurmountable objection.—Amendments moved by Lord *Eldon* and Lord *Tenterden* were negatived; and the Bill went through the Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Peel* presented a petition from the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, praying for the adoption of some means for the promotion of Anatomical Science. The Petitioners stated, that a knowledge of the construction of the human body was not to be obtained from models, but from the human subject alone, and that, whilst medical practitioners were liable in this country to severe penalties for ignorance of their profession, the adequate means of knowledge were not within their reach. The Right Hon. Gentleman also presented similar petitions from the Medical School of Portman-street, Glasgow, and from the Surgeons of Leeds.—Sir *J. Mackintosh* presented a petition from the Medical Society of Edinburgh to the same

effect. In Paris, he said, the means of acquiring anatomical knowledge were twenty times as great as in London; and the consequence was, that 500 out of 2,000 medical students repaired to France for their education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 22.

Several petitions were presented from Benefit Societies, against the Bill before the House for the regulation thereof.

Mr. *Warburton* moved that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the manner of obtaining subjects for the schools of anatomy, and the state of the law affecting persons employed in obtaining and dissecting dead bodies.—Mr. *Peel* said, that he was convinced of the necessity of furnishing every facility possible for the prosecution of medical science. The most eminent men of the medical profession had stated the great difficulties that lay in the way of prosecuting properly the study of anatomy in this country, and of the necessity students found themselves under of repairing to foreign schools. He knew that it was necessary that subjects should be had, and any man who had conversed with an intelligent surgeon must laugh at the idea of its being possible to become acquainted with the construction of the human body by means of wax figures. He implored, however, the honourable member to proceed with caution—to beware how he attacked those prejudices which, for himself, he could not but respect, or he might raise difficulties in his path instead of obviating them.—The question was then put, and carried, and a Select Committee was appointed.

On the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the CORN LAWS being read, Mr. *Portman* rose, and said, he thought the resolutions before them were worse for the landed interest than those adopted in the last Session of Parliament. The agricultural interest required a protection which should secure them 60s. per quarter; and the proposed resolutions did not give that protection so effectually as did the Bill of last year.—Mr. *Peel* was decidedly of opinion, that the proposed Bill afforded a not unreasonable protection to the agriculturists, and that it was one likely to conduce to the satisfaction of the country generally.—Mr. *Calcraft* moved, that the resolutions of last year be substitutsd instead of those on the table.—Mr. *Robinson* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Benett* preferred the Bill of last year to the present.—Mr. *Huskisson* was sure that at the point at which both sides met, an adequate protection was given up to 60s.; then the admission of foreign corn up to 65s. under regulations, and without any restrictions at all, when the price rose above 65s. was well calculated to meet both ends, of protection and admission.—The House then divided, when there appeared—For the original motion, 202; for the amendment, 58; majority, 144.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 24.

The debate on the Bill for repealing the CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS being resumed, the Earl of *Eldon* expressed his determination to offer every opposition to the success of the Bill, which could not pass without producing a mighty effect on the Catholic Question. His Lordship moved two clauses—the first declaring that the Protestant Religion, as professed in England, was established permanently and inviolably; the second, that all persons becoming members of Corporations should declare themselves Protestants; for he pledged himself as a lawyer, that if this Bill passed, there was no law to prevent Roman Catholics from becoming members of Corporations unless the charters of those Corporations expressly provided against it.—A long discussion arose, in which the Duke of *Wellington* stated, that his opinion upon the subject of the Catholic claims had undergone no change, but was precisely the same as it had ever been. He disclaimed all intention of favouring the Catholics by admitting them into Corporations under the Bill, and thought their Lordships were bound not to suffer the Bill to pass without at least requiring an assertion that the members of Corporations were Protestants.—A division took place, when the numbers appeared, for Lord Eldon's amendment, 31; against it, 71.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *M. A. Taylor* made a motion for reforming the ABUSES IN CHANCERY.—Mr. *Peel* said, that the Government had done all they could to promote the object in view; but when the House considered what had been the situation of the Government during the last six months, they must admit that it was almost impossible that the Government could have made any beneficial changes in the Court of Chancery. With repect to the intended changes, it was in contemplation to make the Court of Exchequer assist the Chancery in the disposal of Equity business. It was in contemplation to admit the attorneys of all the Courts to practise in the Exchequer upon Equity business. The right hon. gentleman was not unwilling to attend to a judicious reform, but he could not be governed by abstract propositions; he should therefore move the previous question.—A division took place; when there appeared, for the previous question, 91; for the motion, 42.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 25.

On the motion for reconsidering the Report of the Committee on the TEST ACTS, Lord *Eldon* renewed his former motion, that

the words "being a Protestant," be inserted in the second clause of the Bill.—After some discussion, in which the *Lord Chancellor*, and the Bishops of *Durham*, *Lincoln*, *Chester*, *Landaff*, *Gloucester*, and *Bath and Wells*, joined, their Lordships divided: against the Amendment, 117; for it, 55. Another Amendment, moved by the Earl of *Winchilsea*, was also lost.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Moore* presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin, against the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION in that city. The petitioners stated, that that body was dangerous to the peace of Ireland, from the extensive and illegal nature of their proceedings, and they prayed the House to suppress it with the strong arm of the law. He fully agreed with the petitioners.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the resolutions respecting the CORN LAWS, Mr. *Benett* proposed a duty of 24*s.* 4*d.* when the price was at 66*s.* When the price was above 62*s.* he would propose that the duty should be at least 2*s.* with the advance of 1*s.* His duty, therefore, would be 18*s.* 8*d.* which is 3*s.* below the price proposed by Government. The hon. member stated a graduated scale of reduction for the prices up to 72*s.* The duty proposed by him would give a protection of 2*s.* more than that proposed by Government. After considerable discussion, a division took place on the amendment, when there appeared, for the amendment, 30; against it, 232.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 28.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS REPEAL BILL being read, Lord *Holland* rose to move that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" be left out. His Lordship went on to argue that these words would operate against the Jews. He would, however, not press the omission of the words, if any one thought they gave additional security. The Bishop of *Llandaff* said, that the clause held forth the doctrine that Christianity was an essential part of the state.—Lord *Bexley* said, a proviso might be added to the Bill, allowing Jews to omit these words in the declaration.—Lord *Eldon* thought it strange, since the Church was granted to be a part of the Constitution, that proposals were made to admit not only Dissenters, but Jews, to civil offices. He should propose to insert the words, "and as I am a Protestant." If these words were omitted, all that former Parliaments had done on this point was subverted.—The Earl of *Winchilsea* said, he should move for the omission of the words "on the true faith of a Christian." It was ridiculous to describe those words as a security.—The Bishop of *Durham* supported the repeal of the Test Act, because he was utterly at a loss how to support a sacramental test. The Bench had been described as aiding in subverting the Church, yet the Acts to be repealed had been in abeyance for more than eighty years.—The Earl of *Eldon* said, the case was simply this—they were giving up the sacramental test, without getting any security in return.—The Duke of *Wellington* said, he supported the measure before their Lordships, because it had a tendency to preserve the religious peace of the country. He should oppose the proposed omission of the words "on the true faith of a Christian," because the same privileges had never been conceded to Jews which had been granted to Dissenters.—The Marquis of *Lansdowne* said, his noble friend had gained his point, in having it admitted that it was not meant to take from the Jews any privileges they at present possessed. More than this he did not seek. He nor his noble friend did not wish to legislate by a side wind.—The Earl of *Guildford* thought the existence of a Test Act to be as sure a proof of toleration as the growth of certain plants was of the mildness of the climate.—The Earl of *Eldon* moved that the words "I am a Protestant" be inserted in the declaration.—The Earl of *Harrowby* spoke at length in favour of the Bill, as did the Bishop of *Chester*, and the amendment was negatived.—After some observations from the Earl of *Caernarvon* and Lord *Kenyon*, the Bishop of *Llandaff* said he considered the oath of supremacy as amply sufficient for the purposes of security.—The Duke of *Wellington* declared himself decidedly hostile to the claims of the Catholics, but he was equally hostile to imposing any additional restriction on them through the medium of this Bill.—Their Lordships then divided; when there appeared, for the amendment, 52; against it, 154.

When all the clauses had been read over, the Duke of *Cumberland* spoke with great solemnity against the Bill, and the Earl of *Darnley* in support of it. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed, by a majority of 154 to 52.

The following is the form of Declaration to be made, in lieu of the Sacramental Test: the passages in Italics were the amendments made in the House of Lords:—"I, A. B. do solemnly, *and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and* declare, *upon the true faith of a Christian*, that I will never exercise any power, authority, or influence which I may possess by virtue of the office of , to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as it is by Law established *in England*, or to disturb *the said Church, or the Bishops and Clergy of the said Church*, of any rights or privileges to which *such Church, or the said Bishops and Clergy, are or may be* by Law entitled."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 28, 29.

The Report on the CORN LAWS AMENDMENT BILL underwent considerable discussion, in the course of which, amendments moved by Col. *Sibthorpe*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *Western*, and Mr. *Hume*, were negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 1.

The Earl of *Darnley* brought forward a motion on the population of Ireland. He considered a modified poor-rate the best means of relieving the distressed poor of that country, and concluded by moving, "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the peasantry of Ireland."—The Earl of *Limerick* opposed the motion.—Lord *Longford* contended, that nothing but mischief could result from agitating the question of introducing any thing like the system of the British Poor Laws in Ireland.—After some remarks from Lord *Lorton*, the Duke of *Wellington*, and Lord *Mountcashel*, the motion was put, and negatived.

In the COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *D. W. Harvey* brought forward a motion respecting Exchequer prosecutions for the recovery of penalties in the Customs and Excise. In the last five years, 1,851 informations had been filed; 940 in the Customs, and 911 in the Excise. The sum paid to informers was 45,897*l.* and, after all costs were paid, the Crown was a loser of 12,067*l.* Many cases were for 50*l.* yet it was impossible to bring on a case in the Exchequer for less than 170*l.*—After some opposition from the *Attorney General* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the motion was lost by 146 to 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 2.

Mr. *Huskisson* brought forward a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Canada. He entered into a long and elaborate detail of the state of the Provinces.—Sir *J. Mackintosh* was averse to interference in the affairs of the Colonies, as unconstitutional.—Mr. *Wilmot Horton* spoke at length on the subject of the motion. He was friendly to the Committee. After some further debate, the motion was agreed to.

May 5. Mr. *Peel* moved the order of the day for the consideration of the Marquis of *Lansdowne's* Bills on the LAW OF EVIDENCE and OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. He briefly stated their general scope and object. The Law of Evidence Bill contained four clauses. The first related to the admission of Quakers and Moravians as evidence in criminal cases, they being already declared competent witnesses in civil cases. The second clause would enable persons upon whom forgery had been committed to give evidence as in other cases of personal injury, the Law now being that no person who had any interest, however remote, could give evidence in the case of forgery. The third clause removed all doubts as to the civil rights of parties who had undergone the punishment inflicted upon them by Law. The object was to make such persons competent witnesses in all cases not capital. The fourth clause was in furtherance of the general principles of the measure, restoring the competence of persons convicted of misdemeanor to be witnesses, except in cases of perjury. The second Bill was of much greater importance. It comprised, as nearly as possible, the whole of the Statute Law relative to offences against the person, and partially it went to repeal no less than 57 Acts of Parliament, which were complicated and obscure. This Bill would simplify the Law, and make that intelligible which is now obscure.—The clause by which the bodies of persons found guilty of murder were to be given over for dissection, or hung in chains, was agreed to.—On the clause which related to attempts to kill, wound, or maim, being brought up, Mr. *Peel* proposed as an amendment, to the effect that where the intention of the party was manifestly to commit murder, that then, no matter whether with a sharp instrument or with a blunt one, or by poison, the attempt be deemed capital.—On the clause as to concealment of the births of children, he proposed an amendment, limiting the operation of the law to dead children.—Several clauses having been brought up, the Bill was reported to the House, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 12th instant.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May* 6.

On the report of the SALE OF GAME BILL being brought up, the Earl of *Malmesbury* opposed it.—The Marq. of *Lansdowne* said that all crimes had increased, but the crime of poaching had increased most of all, and other crimes had been unfortunately connected with it. He thought the present Bill would diminish the practice, and would therefore support it. The report was received on a division of 54 to 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 8.

Sir *F. Burdett* rose to bring forward his motion on the CATHOLIC QUESTION. He entered into a long and elaborate address, in which he chiefly rested his arguments in favour of the Irish Catholics on the Treaty of Limerick and the Act of Union. The Hon. Member said that by the Treaty of Limerick all the Catholic population of Ireland was entitled to a full participation in the privileges of the British Constitution, as they had been, indeed, before; and that the Act of Union, in which they had co-operated, was obtained through their co-operation in consequence of assurances given

and pledges made to accomplish the admission of the Catholics into the Constitution. He asserted that Ireland and the Catholic population had never forfeited any rights, and the House could not, in the year 1828, refuse to sanction that which it had conceded by its vote in the year 1813. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving for a "Committee to consider the state of the Laws affecting our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and safety of the United Kingdom, the stability of the Protestant Church Establishment, and the general satisfaction and accordance of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."—The *Solicitor General*, in an eloquent speech, opposed the arguments of the Hon. Baronet, particularly with reference to the Treaty of Limerick.—But as the subject of the Catholic Claims has been so frequently before the public, in the Parliamentary discussions of almost every Session, and amply detailed in our Volumes, it is needless to recapitulate the speeches of the Members individually, the leading speeches, and the leading arguments, being the same as heretofore. The discussion was carried on for three nights with great zeal and ability, both by the advocates and opponents of the Hon. Baronet's motion.—On Monday, the 12th inst. the House came to a division on the question, when there appeared

For going into a Committee - - 272
Against it - - - - - - - - 266

Majority in favour of the Motion 6

May 13. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to propose an amendment to the Pensions Act, for the purpose of enabling his Majesty to grant an annuity of 3,000*l.* a year to the younger branches of the late Mr. Canning's family.—After some opposition on the part of Lord *Althorpe*, Sir *M. M. Ridley*, and Mr. *Bankes*, the motion was carried by 161 to 54.

May 16. Sir *F. Burdett* proposed that the Resolution which the House had come to on the 12th inst. respecting the Catholics, be communicated to the Lords at a conference, and their concurrence requested. On this being agreed to, the Hon. Baronet, accompanied by several Members, left the House to communicate the Resolution to the House of Peers; and, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, their Lordships agreed to a conference, to be held on Monday the 19th, in the Painted Chamber. On that day it was agreed to take the Resolution into consideration on Monday the 9th of June.

The Navy Estimates for the remainder of the year were moved, and agreed to without much opposition.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A commission has been appointed to consider the project of law for regulating the liberty of the press in France; and their report has been submitted to the Chambers. The Government renounces the right of establishing a censorship, and allows any Frenchman to publish a journal without a special licence. To guard, however, against the abuses of this liberty, the framers of the law had determined that certain securities should be required from all proprietors for the payment of any fines which might be levied for seditious writings; that a general statement should also be made respecting the ostensible persons engaged; that the signatures of the proprietors should be given, and other necessary securities exacted.

An expedition is fitting out at Toulon, which is supposed to be against Algiers. It is stated that the corsairs "cover the Mediterranean," notwithstanding the efforts of the French to blockade the harbour, and every precaution is taken to repel attack, in case the Toulon expedition should be directed against the capital of the Regency.

SPAIN.

Some angry communications have lately passed between the French and Spanish Governments. The former is said to demand from Spain immediate payment of its debt, or such a guarantee as will satisfy the Chamber of Deputies; and the French Government declares its intention of retaining the fortresses of Urgel and Cadiz, until one of these demands is complied with. On the other hand, Ferdinand insists upon the immediate evacuation of his kingdom by the French troops, on his engagement to discharge all the just claims which the Government of France can establish against him. As a set off against the present demand, one of Ferdinand's Ministers has raked up an antiquated counter claim of still greater amount, founded on a treaty concluded between Napoleon and Charles IV. in 1806, for which it is contended France is still liable.

Intelligence from Catalonia states, that soon after Ferdinand left the principality, very extensive arrests commenced of persons implicated in the late conspiracy, and in whose favour an amnesty had previously been published. In Manresa upwards of four hundred had been imprisoned, in Lerida one hundred and fifty, and in proportion in several other towns. The clergy every

where seemed to be on the alert in Spain, and in active correspondence with Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

All the accounts from Portugal describe the country as being in a state of confusion and anarchy, in consequence of the measures pursued by Don Miguel. It is clearly the object of the clergy and old aristocracy to promote him from the office of Regent to the rank of absolute King.

On the 25th April, the birth-day of the Queen Mother, a municipal body, pompously called the Senate, in conjunction with the lower part of the population (according to the letters from Portugal, a vile and no large collection of rabble), got up an address to the Regent, praying him to cast off all allegiance to his brother and sovereign Don Pedro, to abandon the constitution, and at once assume the title and power of a monarch. His answer was evasive. He received the Senate in the most gracious manner, and returned thanks for their zeal; at the same time that he suggested that "matters so important as those which were the subject of the address should be treated by the legal means established by the fundamental laws of the monarchy." Shortly after, the Viscount Santarem, by the orders of Don Miguel, sent a circular note to all the Ambassadors and Ministers at his court, stating that the Prince Regent, having taken into consideration the addresses of all the municipalities of the kingdom, as well as those of the nobility, had come to a resolution to convoke the old Cortes of the nation, as the only means of establishing the quiet and tranquillity of the country.

The decree convoking the Cortes was in the shape of an official communication from the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice, dated May 7, purporting to transmit inclosed a copy of the decree dated May 3, convoking "the three Estates of the Realm according to the antient and fundamental Laws of the Monarchy," within thirty days from the date of the document, "for the end that they, in a solemn and legal manner, according to the usages and style of this monarchy, and in the form practised on similar occasions, may recognize the application of grave points of Portuguese rights, and in that way restore public concord and tranquillity, and that all the important business of the kingdom may take consistence and just direction." To this decree Don Miguel's signature was appended.

The Ambassadors and Ministers held a meeting, at which it was agreed that they should all suspend their functions until they should receive further instructions from their Governments. As the new French Minister had not presented his credentials, it was agreed to postpone their declaration until he would be authorised to join them. The 6th was appointed for his reception at Court, and the day following he, as well as each member of the Corps Diplomatique, sent in a note, declaring his functions suspended until he received further instruction.

It is somewhat remarkable, that at this critical period a Decree was received, dated at Rio de Janeiro, in March last, in which the Emperor of Brazil formally abdicated the Crown of Portugal, which he orders shall "be henceforward governed in the name of his dearly beloved daughter, Donna Maria II. already its Queen, *according to the Constitutional Charter.*"

In the mean time, Don Miguel has been proclaimed King at Coimbra, and several other towns; and in the different parts of the country the utmost confusion prevails. At Oporto, on the 4th of May, and some subsequent days, there was a regular fight between the people, aided by the 18th regiment of infantry, and the police, supported by the 11th chasseurs. At Aveiro, the 10th regiment of chasseurs proclaimed Don Pedro IV. the day after the Camara had proclaimed Don Miguel. At Mirandella, the 23d regiment of infantry, being Miguelite, endeavoured to disarm the 6th regiment of chasseurs, but the latter would not submit, and they fought against each other. In all the towns and villages of the North, where there are troops, there have been some conflicts; for the soldiers in general feel disposed to support Don Pedro IV. and the Constitution, while the clergy and the mobs join the municipalities for Don Miguel. In Alentejo there is great disturbance; bands of robbers are scattered about, plundering in the name of the King. In many parts the people refuse to pay any taxes. At St. Ubes, which is considered to be a most absolute town, the people, and, among others, the fishermen, refuse to pay the usual contributions.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia has at length declared war against Turkey. The Manifesto containing the formal declaration of war was issued on the 26th of April. In this important document the Russian Government states its final determination, and the grounds on which it proceeds to hostilities. It relies for justification (says the "Declaration,") "upon the aggressive acts of Turkey, and its own moderation and forbearance for a series of years. It complains of the violations of the Treaty of Bucharest, concluded in 1812, and the subsequent Treaty of Akermann; of the duplicity of the Porte, in agreeing to a peace and prolonging negotiations merely to mask intentions really hostile, as declared in its celebrated Manifesto. To all this were added the detention of Russian vessels; the expulsion of Russian subjects from the Turkish empire; the closing of the Bosphorus, to the injury of the commerce of

Russia and its subjects inhabiting the coasts of the Black Sea; the encouragement given to the Slave Trade in that quarter, and the predatory inroads of the tribes on the banks of the Kuban. Persia was induced to prolong hostilities on the eve of a peace, by the interference of the Porte, and its secret offers of assistance. On the other hand, the proffered mediation of Russia to quiet the troubles of Greece was rejected, its Ambassador was insulted, the Greek Clergy, with their Patriarch, and the Greek Christians, professing the religion established in Russia, were barbarously massacred. These were the acts by which Russia was peculiarly aggrieved, and for which she demands retribution on separate grounds from her Allies. Wearied with protracted and fruitless negotiations, she at length, reluctantly, has recourse to arms; not, however, with views of aggrandizement; "countries and nations enough already obey her laws; cares enough are already united with the extent of her dominions." The objects of the war are avowed to be an indemnity for the losses sustained by the subjects of the Czar, and for the expenses of the armaments; the effectual observance of the treaties with Turkey; the safe and uninterrupted commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus. With regard to the Convention of the 6th of July, it is stated that the Allies will find Russia always ready "to act in concert with them in the execution of the Treaty of London; and always inclined to make use of its situation only for the speedy fulfilment of that Treaty."

Pursuant to the above declaration of war, the Russian forces have commenced operations. On the 7th of May they crossed the river Pruth, and shortly took possession of the Principality. Colonel Coprandi, their commander, waited on Prince Stourdza, to inform him of the occupation of the principality by the Russian army, and to intimate to him that his authority had ceased. Shortly afterwards the Hulans entered Jassy, and also a regiment of infantry. General Count Pahlen, the new Governor, took possession of the city. The Divan of the Boyards assembled to receive his orders. His Excellency there read a proclamation in the Moldavian language, as well as manifestoes in Russian, addressed to the Porte. These documents were again read from the window to the assembled people.

All the accounts from the Russian capital speak of the extensive preparations of that power, whose army, it is calculated, will soon amount to 300,000 effective men. The Guards, 30,000 strong, the flower of the Russian troops, have marched to reinforce the army, and a levy of recruits is ordered throughout the empire.

ASIA.

China.—Intelligence from Pekin announces a third victory over the Mahommedan rebels. After the preceding defeat, in which, by the official accounts, between 40 and 50,000 were slain and taken prisoners, the enemy again collected the "ashes" of his former army—the embers, or the residue, to the amount of more than 100,000 men, who ranged themselves on the mountains in the form of two wings, near the village of Wapah-tih. Chang-ling, the Chinese general, attacked them. The rebels stood firm. Musketry and cannon were tried in vain. They then feigned a retreat, and the Chinese continued their attack, with the wind in their favour. The rebels, extremely annoyed at having the wind against them, dashed with their horse through the Chinese ranks, till Chang-ling had recourse to a manœuvre which the rebels, particularly the horse, neither expected nor relished. Changling brought up a corps of tigers—veteran troops disguised as tigers; and the enemy's horse instantly, and very sensibly, turned tail and fled. But, however galled and alarmed the horse were by this wild beast manœuvre, the rebel infantry hit upon an expedient which might have intimidated the tigers in their turn. They dressed a division of reserve in crimson garments, which lions and tigers are very much annoyed at, but they were met by Chang-ling's division of reserve, and routed. The victory was thus on the part of the Chinese; and the enemy lost between 20,000 and 30,000 men. It appears that this defeat was fatal to the rebels. The success of the Chinese troops, however, had been rendered incomplete by the escape of Chung Reurh, the chief of the insurrection. Eleven subordinate chiefs had been sacrificed to the manes of the Chinese officers who had fallen in the different engagements. The Imperial Chinese army, after subduing Khoten and Yark-end, and advancing as far as Cashgar, according to the latest accounts, had made a return movement, having left sufficient garrisons in the Mahommedan cities of the empire.

Java.—The insurrection in Java against the Dutch authorities is now assuming a serious aspect. The whole of the eastern part of the island may be said to be in arms. Several provinces which were previously quiet are now in open revolt, particularly the Kidisi territory, eastward of Solo, extending to Blora and Luban. Large bodies of insurgents have appeared in these districts, and have cut off the communications. The letters add, in a gloomy tone, that the only thing that secures the island is the want of unanimity among the natives. When one district evinces a general disposition to revolt, the others are generally quiet; thus the Dutch troops are able to make head against them for the time; but, if the movement becomes general, the island must ultimately pass from the feeble sway of the Dutch Authorities.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

In pulling down part of an old farm-house, the property of Mr. Beaks, at Brinzey, in the parish of *Congresbury*, Somerset, the labourers lately found a small screw box, containing 115 silver and 23 gold coins. The silver ones are groats of Henry V. two of them struck at Calais, and the others at London. One of the gold coins is the noble of Henry VI. on which the King, with his sword drawn in his right hand, and his shield on his left, is standing in the centre of a ship, to show that he was lord of the seas, with his titles round it. Upon the reverse is a cross fleury, with lioneux, inscribed JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT. (Luke iv. 30.) The other is the recoinage of the noble, by Edward IV. called the rial: it has the King in the ship, as usual, with a full blown rose, the badge of the house of York, on the side, and a square flag at the stern, with the letter E (Edward), in commemoration of his victory at Mortimer's Cross. The reverse is distinguished by the sun, the impress of Edward, and by him first introduced upon the coins. The coins are in a state of high preservation.

Some workmen employed at *Kingsholm*, near Gloucester, in opening a pit of gravel, recently discovered, at about five feet below the surface of the earth, the tooth of an elephant, partly fossilized, but still retaining a considerable portion of the enamel. It measures 19 inches in circumference, weighs 5lb. and is in a perfect state of preservation. This curious relic of an antediluvian world is in the possession of Benjamin Bonner, Esq. of Gloucester. About thirty years ago a fossil crocodile was discovered in an adjoining gravel-pit, which was in the possession of Mr. Hawker, of Woodchester.

As the workmen were lately trenching the ground for planting at Villa Real, near Newcastle, they found a curious rude stone coffin, composed of six flag stones, containing the skeleton of a tall man, in complete preservation, with an urn standing by the side of the head. It appears to be one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient British sepulchral vases that has been yet found. Mr. Blackbird has presented it to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle.

April 21. As Major Forbes Mackenzie, of Fodderty, in Strathpeffer, co. Ross, was traversing a field on his farm, he was surprised to find a considerable portion of the ground covered with herring fry, of from three to four inches each in length. The fish were fresh and entire, and had no appearance of being dropped by birds—a medium by which they must have been bruised and mutilated. The only rational conjecture that can be formed of the circumstance is, that the fish were transported thither by a water-spout—a phenomenon that has before occurred in this county, and which is by no means uncommon in tropical climates. The Frith of Dingwell lies at a distance of three miles from the place in question; but no obstruction occurs between the field and the sea—the whole is a level strath or plain—and water-spouts have been known to carry even farther than this. Major Mackenzie has forwarded a small quantity of the fish to the secretary of the Northern Institution.

May 15. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Clydesdale steam-packet took fire, when crossing the Channel for Belfast, after about an hour and a half's sailing from Corsewall Point. On discovering the fire, the master determined to run the vessel for the light-house, where they providentially arrived between one and two o'clock tn the morning, and succeeded in landing the whole of the passengers in safety, to the number of about 60 or 70. A considerable time before the packet reached the shore, the engineer and firemen were driven from the engine-house by the violence of the fire; the engine was left by them plying, and fortunately it continued to ply till the vessel reached the shore.

May 17. The extensive and valuable foundry belonging to Messrs. Peel and Williams, situate at Ancoats, *Manchester*, called the Soho Foundry, was totally destroyed by fire. It was discovered between 10 and 11 o'clock, and although the premises are almost surrounded by water, the flames defied every effort to arrest them; and, in the space of three hours, reduced the whole pile of buildings, consisting of the foundry, model-rooms, joiners' shops, &c. together with the expensive machinery and models, to one common ruin. The damage is upwards of 20,000*l.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

At the last anniversary general meeting of the Society for promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels, No. 2, Parliament-street, (the Archbishop of York in the chair), it appeared that during the last year one hundred applications for assistance were received, and in seventy cases grants have been voted to the amount of 9,672*l.* By the aid of this sum 15,946 additional sittings will be procured, of which number 13,092 are to be free and unappropriated. During each year of its existence, the Society has been instrumental in providing church room for more than 16,000 persons.

The Bishop of Chester said that, instead of the system of briefs which had hitherto been practised, it was proposed that the King's letter should go round every two or three years; and if that letter was supported from the pulpit by the parochial clergy, he had no doubt that the funds raised in this manner would be sufficient to enable the Society to pursue a course even more successful than the most sanguine would anticipate. Sir T. Acland confessed that he was glad to hear that the system of briefs was to be done away with, and that the King's letter was to be substituted in its place. There were present the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Chester, Lichfield and Coventry, Carlisle, Ely, Bristol, St. David's, Bath and Wells, and Gloucester, Lord Kenyon, &c.

From a Parliamentary paper, giving accounts of the quantities of wines of all descriptions imported into Great Britain, we find, that in the year 1823 Duty was paid for Home consumption on 4,594,211 imperial gallons; in 1824, on 4,714,949 gallons; in 1825, on 7,375,433 gallons; in 1826, on 5,510,677 gallons; and, in 1827, on 6,254,310 gallons; in the whole, 28,449,600 imperial gallons; of which 14,374,898 gallons were of Portugal wine, 6,898,095 of Spanish wine, 2,578,189 of Cape wine, 1,574,300 of Madeira, and 1,544,565 of French wine. The greatest proportional increase has been in the Spanish, German, and Sicilian wines. Of Spanish wine, 989,943 gallons were imported in 1823, and 1,703,400 in 1827. Of German and Rhenish wines, in 1823, only 23,061 gallons, and in 1827 76,391; and of Sicilian wine 65,820 gallons were imported in 1823, and 151,185 in 1827. There has been a diminution of the quantity of Madeira wine imported, namely, from 324,508 gallons in 1823, to 303,758 in 1827. This has probably arisen from the increased consumption of Sherry.

April 30. We are happy to announce that the armour at *Windsor*, previous to its new arrangement in the King and Queen's guard-chambers, is to undergo a revision. His Majesty was pleased to command Dr. Meyrick's attendance on this day, for the purpose of inspecting it; and, after honouring him with a long private audience, directed him to undertake its superintendence. —From the Hereford Gazette we learn that Dr. Meyrick and his son have determined that their own collection shall form an object on the tour of the Wye, and that the first stone of *Goodrich Court*, destined to contain it, was laid by the latter on St. George's day.

May 3. A new dock, lately formed East of Old Gravel-lane, by which the *London Dock* Company have completed their plans, was opened with great festivity. The boundary wall of the London Docks incloses ten and a quarter acres, and the basin now occupies seven. The vaults are capable of holding 8000 pipes of wine. The same day was the anniversary of laying the first stone of the St. Katherine Docks, which have made great progress.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

April 17. Major-Gen. Nath. Blackwell, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tobago.

April 18. Henry Stephen Fox, esq. (late Sec. to his Majesty's Legation at Naples), to be Minister Plenip. to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

April 24. 16th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hen. Bird, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major Thos. Derenzy Turner, to be Major.—26th Foot, Major Chas. Stuart Campbell, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. W. James, to be Major. —49th Foot, Major Robert Bartley, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Dennis, to be Major.

April 29. William Blamire, of Thackwood-Nook, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, *vice* Thos. Parker, of Warwick-hall, esq. deceased.

May 2. John Goodwin, esq. to be Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, to reside at St. Jago.

May 16. John Fonblanque, of the Middle Temple, esq. to take the surname of de Grenier before that of Fonblanque.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ennis.—William Smith O'Brien, esq. *vice* the Right Hon. Frankland Lewis, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sudbury.—John Norman Macleod, of Dunvegan-castle, co. Inverness, esq. *vice* John Wilks, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. A. Morgan, to be Dean of Killaloe.
Rev. W. Fitzhugh, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. C. Bardin, Newton Hamilton R. Ireland.
Rev. C. Bazeley, South Church R. Essex.
Rev. R. M. Boultbee, Eltham V. Kent.
Rev. F. Custance, Steeple-cum-Standgate V. Essex.
Rev. R. Dixon, Niton R. with Godshill, V. annexed, Isle of Wight.
Rev. T. Dyer, Abbess Roding R. Essex.
Rev. R. Garvey, Senior V. in Lincoln Cath.
Rev. J. Greg, Killsallaghan Parish, Dublin.
Rev. H. S. Hamilton, Grahavy V. co. Down.
Rev. W. Higgin, Roscrea R. co. Tipperary.
Rev. H. Hobart, Wantage R. Berks.
Rev. J. Hopkinson, Etton R. co. Northamp.

Rev. W. Jackson, Lowther R. Westm.
Rev. H. T. Jones, Tackley R. co. Oxford.
Rev. J. Lillistone, Barsham R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Mereweather, New Radnor R. Hereford.
Rev. M. H. Miller, Scarborough V. Yorksh.
Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bp. of Rochester, Bromsgrove V. co. Worcester.
Rev. C. Paul, Knowle St. Giles P.C. Somerset.
Rev. W. Polwhele, St. Anthony Meneage V. Cornwall.
Rev. C. Pugh, Barton V. Camb.
Rev. T. Seabrook, Wickhambrook V. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Steel, Cowbit P. C. co. Lincoln.
Rev. S. M. Walker, St. Enoder V. Cornwall.
Rev. — Worsley, Winster P. C. Derbyshire.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Edwards, to be Head Master of Bury Free Grammar School.
Rev. J. O. Hill, to be Head Master of Monmouth Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Lyncombe, near Bath, Lady Sarah Murray, a dau.——22. At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Butler, a son.——23. At Addiscombe Lodge, near Croydon, the wife of Capt. Talbot Ritherdon, E. I. C. Military College, a dau.——28. The wife of Dr. Roget, of Bernard-street, Russell-sq. a son.——At Armitage-park, Stafford, the Right Hon. Lady Ribblesdale, a son and heir.——29. At Ely Lodge, the Marchioness of Ely, a dau.——The wife of the Rev. Dr. Rees, of Kennington, a dau.——30. At Brockenhurst-house, Hants. Lady Caroline Morant, a son.

May 1. At the Lodgings, at Christ Church, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford, a dau.——11. At Amsterdam, the wife of Wm. Haigh, esq. late of Grainsby House, Lincolnshire, a son and heir.——13. The wife of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, a dau.——21. Lady Charlotte Sturt, a dau.——In Cavendish-sq. the wife of R. Franklin, esq. M.P. a dau.——At Shrowton, Dorset, the lady of Captain Ryves, Royal Navy, and C. B. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

1827.—*Sept.* 15. At Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Major Turton, 40th Reg. to Cath. eldest dau. of Josiah Thomas, esq. Colonial Treasurer of Van Dieman's Land.

1828.—*April* 3. Lord Sussex Lennox, to Mary, dau. of Lord Cloncurry.——16. At Owermoigne, Dorset, the Rev. Joseph Goodenough, Rector of Godmanstone, to Margaret Jane, widow of the late Charles Seymer Birch, esq——17. At Egham, Chas. Brown, esq. of Park side (late 50th Reg.), to Char. Eliz. only dau. of the late Mr. Frost, of Windsor Great Park.——21. At Hastings, the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D. President of St. John's College, Oxford, to Harriette Anne, second dau. of H. B. Deane, esq. late of Hurst Grove, Berks.——22. At Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, Lewis Pugh, esq. of Dolgelley, banker, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Maurice Lewis, esq. of Machynlleth.——At Colchester, Jas. Auston, esq. to Emily Mingay, only dau. of the Rev. Thos. Fenton, Rector of Beighton, Suffolk.——At Canford, Dorset, Lieut. Sampson Edwards, R. N. youngest son of Rear-Adm. Edwards, to Harriett Anne, only dau. of the Rev. P. W. Jolliffe, of Poole.——At Northampton, the Rev. S. B. Ward, of Quinton, to Eliz. only surviving dau. of the late Francis Litchfield, esq.——23. At Lakenham, near Norwich, John Brathwait Taylor, esq. M. D. of Tewkesbury, Gloucestersh. fourth son of the late Major-Gen. Aldwell Taylor, to Martha Anne, second dau. of the late Capt. John Durgate Parsons.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Thomas Binney, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Isabella, dau. of the late J. Nixon, esq. of Bill Mill Lodge, co. Hereford.——At All Souls, Langham-place, John J. Coney, esq. barrister at law, eldest son of the Rev. T. Coney, of Batcombe, co. Somerset, to Eliza Munro, eldest dau. of the late J. J. Labalmondière, esq. of Demerara.——24. At St. Martin's in the Fields, Geo. Rennie, esq. of Whitehall-place, to Margaret Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Sir John Jackson, bart.——At Chelsea, the Marquis of Carmarthen to Lady Hervey——At Kilverstone, Norfolk, Chas. Porcher, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eleanor, only dau. of Thos. Redhead, esq. of Snare-hill, co. Norfolk.——At St. Marylebone New Church, John Dorrien Mayens, only son of M. D. M. esq. of Hammerwood Lodge, Sussex, to Mary Stephana, of Lympsfield Bower, Surrey, dau. and heiress of the late Lt.-Col. Rudsdell, 61st Reg. and Governor of Sheerness.——25. At Bolton Abbey, Yorksh. Francis John Lace, esq. to Eliz. second dau. of the late Rev. W. Crofts, B. D. Vicar of North Grimstone, Yorkshire.——29. At Edinburgh, Arch. Douglas, esq. to Harriett, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hay, Lieut.-Governor of Edin-

burgh Castle.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis George Hare, esq. to Anne Frances, eldest dau. of Sir John Dean Paul, bart.——At St. Marylebone Church, John Aspinall, esq. of Standen, co. Lancaster, to Harriett, relict of the late R. Blegborough, esq. M.D.——30. At Edinburgh, W. J. Fraser, esq. son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Fraser, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Robert Cumming, esq. of Logie.——At Hampton Court Palace, Capt. Geo. Pitt Rose, M.P. 15th King's Hussars, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H. to Phœbe Susanna, fifth dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Agmondisham Vesey. ——At All Saints, Southampton, Capt. H. G. Boldero, late Royal Eng. to Mary Eliz. dau. of Joseph Neeld, esq. of Rockstone House, Hants.——At Dublin, Edw. Houston Caulfield, esq. eldest son of Col. James Caulfield, of Loy House, co. Tyrone, to Charlotte, second dau. of Piers Geale, esq. of Mountjoy-sq.——At Salcombe Regis, the Rev. H. Dudley Ryder, eldest son of the Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, and nephew to the Earl of Harrowby, to Cornelia Sarah, youngest dau. of Geo. Cornish, esq. of Salcombe-hill, Devon.——At Bath, Capt. Jackson, Royal Staff Corps, to Fanny, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Mutterbury, C. B. and niece of Lieut.-Col. Watts, late of Croydon, Surrey.——At Stroud, Gloucestershire, the Rev. W. Astley Cave, second son of Sir W. B. Cave, bart. of Stretton Hall, Derbyshire, to Eliza Martha, second dau. of the late S. Wathen, esq. of Newhouse.

May 1. At Pangbourn, John, youngest son of Robert Hopkins, esq. of Tidmarsh, Berks, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. I. S. Breedon, D.D. of Bere Court.——3. At St. James's, Thos. Hartshorn, esq. of Bradley Pastures, co. Derby, to Mary, widow of the late Thos. Mottershaw, esq. of Silkmore House, Stafford.——5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, P. F. Robinson, esq. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Julia Ponsonby, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wall.——6. At Blair Vadock, co. Dumbarton, W. Wootton Abney, of Measham Hall, co. Derby, esq. to Helen J. Sinclair Buchanan, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan, and niece of the Earl of Caithness.——At Bath, Edw. Cludde, esq. to Cath. Harriett, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Cockburn, bart. ——At Long Compton, co. Warwick, Tho. Bright Ikin, esq. to Anne Mary Crosse, dau. of the late Rich. Legh, esq. of Adlington-park, co. Chester.——7. At All Souls, Marylebone, Capt. Sir Bentinck C. Doyle, R.N. to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late John Vivian, esq. of Claverton, Somersetshire. ——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. John C. Warren, of Little Hockley, in Essex, to Harriett Eliza, second dau. of Col. Watson, of Westwood House.——8. Wm. John, only son of the late Hon. Wm. Col. Monson, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Edmund Larken, esq. of Bedford-square.——At St. Marylebone Church, the Hon Nath. H. C. Massey, second son of the late Lord Clarina, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late David Lyon, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis, son of the Hon. Robert Walpole, to Eliz. dau. of Thos. Andrew Knight, esq. of Downton Castle, co. Hereford.——At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. Crosbie Morgell, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Warren, Rector of Greensted, Essex.——12. At St. Marylebone New Church, Thos. Chas. Hornyold, esq. of Blackmore-park, Worcestershire, to Lucy Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Saunders, esq. of Worcester, and grand-niece of the late Earl of Mountmorris.——13. At South Stoneham, Wilts, Edw. Gilbert, esq. of Bartley Lodge, to Jane, only dau. of Dr. Ludlow, of Swathling——At Great Marylebone Church, Owen Morton, esq. to Isabella Stuart, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Andrew, and niece to the late Gen. Gowdie. ——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Edward P. Buckley, Gren. Guards, eldest son of Edw. P. Buckley, esq. and Lady Georgiana Buckley, of Minesteed, Hants, to Lady Cath. Bouverie, eldest dau. of the Earl of Radnor.——At Clifton, the Rev. W. C. Brant, of Swacliffe House, Oxfordshire, to Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Benj. Barter, of Anaghmore, co. Cork, esq.—— ——14. The Rev. Wm. Pearse, to Martha Raikes, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Kinleside, of Angmering, Sussex.——At Taunton, John Baron Beard, esq. architect, of Bath, to Marian, only dau. of Major Goldsworthy, of Ackworth-house, Yorkshire.—— 15. At Garnons, William Leigh, esq. of Roby Hall, co. Lancaster, to Caroline, fifth dau. of Sir John Geers Cotterel, bart. M.P. ——At Rocester, James Molony, esq. of Killanon, co. Clare, Ireland, to Lucy, second dau. of Sir Trevor Wheler, bart. of Woodseat, Staffordshire.——At Hull, Anth. son of Thos. Wilkinson, esq. of Oswald-house, co. Durham, to Ann, youngest dau. of Anthony Wilkinson, esq.——17. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. Powys, Coldstream Guards, to Sarah Margaretta, second dau. of the late Daniel Birkett, esq. of Isleworth.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Wm. Russell, eldest son of Lord Wm. Russell, and nephew to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, to Miss Campbell, dau. of Lady Charlotte Bury, and niece of the Duke of Argyle.——At St. Marylebone Church, H. C. Moreton Dyer, to Cath. Eliz. fourth dau. of the Dowager Lady Knatchbull, of Welbeck-st.——20. At Sandown-place, Esher, Arch. Hamilton, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Montgomerie, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Eglinton.——21. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Lipscombe, Lord Bishop of Jamaica, to Mary, dau. of the late Dr. Page, formerly Master of Westminster School.

OBITUARY.

THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

Jan. 13. At her house in Naples, from decay of nature, aged 77, her Serene Highness Elizabeth, Margravine of Brandenburgh, Anspach, and Bayreith, Princess Berkeley of the Holy Roman Empire, and Dowager Baroness Craven, of Hempsted, in Berkshire.

This accomplished and celebrated lady published, in 1826, an auto-biographical memoir, in two octavo volumes. That somewhat conceited production will afford, from her own pen, the chief of the following particulars; although we shall not hesitate to make an impartial use of other authenticated facts. She was born at Berkeley House, in Spring-gardens, in the month of December, 1750, the youngest surviving daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, K.T. by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, of Charborough in Dorsetshire, esq. Her father died when she was only five years old; and her mother, who was Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and who was re-married to Earl Nugent, she describes as having no love for children; she was accordingly entirely confided to a Swiss governess, who became her kindest and best friend. No small portion of vanity will be detected in the following description of the formation of her character: "My natural disposition was one of the most difficult to manage —extremely meek, yet very lively; extremely humble, yet, when crossed, it produced a sensation of pride which for ever sealed my lips and ears to those who offended me. Generous feelings constantly were awakened on every occasion, and a liberal way of thinking accompanied all the actions of my life. As I began to attain my tenth year I grew tall, and though opportunities might have presented themselves of shewing me that my appearance was by no means of an ordinary kind, yet, from my mother's admiration of my sister's beauty, and her indifference to the younger one, not to say dislike, I was persuaded to think myself by no means of a prepossessing form or countenance, but, on the contrary, was induced to imagine myself rather disagreeable. There was not the slightest similarity between my sister and myself; and the former had light hair, while I had auburn. The impressions which I received from my mother's conduct produced that look of modesty and timidity, which, contrasted with my natural vivacity and love for all that was gay and cheerful, fascinated every one in so powerful a degree."

Again:—"My docile temper made learning easy to me; and the best methods of instruction were always sought and practised. With a natural inclination and taste for all fine works, I danced, sung, and embroidered; and being obliged to read aloud, I acquired the habit of speaking clearly and articulately. My disinclination to plain work, and all subjects that required plodding, prevented me from acquiring arithmetic; and those things which did not engage the imagination or delight the eye were abandoned and neglected."—"Thus, although I was complimented with phrases of being quite superior, and otherwise gifted by nature to the generality of my sex, I always attributed some accomplishments or gifts to the effects of my education. Instead of skipping over a rope, I was taught to pay and receive visits with children, and to suppose myself a lady who received company; and my sister and myself had a set of young ladies who visited us in London. I was never permitted to see a play till twelve years old, when I took a most decided passion for acting, which afterwards proved one of the Margrave's greatest pleasures."

At the age of thirteen our heroine accompanied her mother and sister to Paris, when the latter soon after eloped with Lord Forbes. Lady Elizabeth was introduced at Court soon after her return; and at the early age of sixteen she was married, May 30, 1767, to William Craven, esq. who succeeded his uncle in the family peerage in 1769. She had by him seven children; but after they had been married thirteen years, each had cause of dissatisfaction with the other's conduct. They separated; and Lady Craven left England for France. From thence she took an extensive tour, to Italy, Austria, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and Greece; and was presented to the Emperor at Vienna, the King of Poland at Warsaw, and the Empress Catherine at St. Petersburgh. After a gratifying journey, she says, during which, "at each place I stopped I was protected by sovereigns and ministers, and treated with respect, and care, and generosity, I found myself again in England for the purpose of seeing my children, and from hence went

to Paris to take measures for my stay at Anspach with the Margrave and Margravine." The then Margravine had ill health, and Lady Craven, according to her own account, became the principal lady in the Court of Anspach. She established a theatre there, of which she was "chief manager." She composed two *petites pieces;* one called 'La Folie du Jour,' the other 'Abdoul et Nourjad;' which I had previously written to please M. Choiseul Gouffier, was acted by my company with such success that many people took drawings of the first scene, and the sentinels and boys in the street sung the favourite airs. I also translated from the English into French, the comedy of 'She would and she would not;' and as I always gave the Margravine the choice of what was to be acted, she generally chose that; and as I was obliged to curtail the dialogue, it was much animated in the French. Yet, notwithstanding all my endeavours to please, I could not satisfy the suspicious tempers of the Germans; and all the good I wished to do was frequently opposed."

"During my residence at Anspach for five years, the Margrave took two journeys into Italy. In the winter following my arrival at Anspach, the Margrave wished me to go to Naples with him, in order to pass a few months there. I of course acceded to his proposition, and we set off with my youngest son Keppel. We were received at Court with the greatest delight;" and after a long residence there, and three months stay at Berlin, they returned to Anspach. They afterwards paid Berlin another visit, and in 1791 went to Lisbon, passing through England on their way.

It was there they received tidings of the death of Lord Craven, which took place at Lausanne, Sept. 26, 1791 (see a biographical notice of him in vol. LXI. p. 970). As by this occurrence the widow considered herself "released from all ties, and at liberty to act as she thought proper, she accepted the hand of the Margrave without fear or remorse." She was married on the 30th of the month following that of her first husband's death, at the Prussian minister's hotel, where the Margrave had taken up his residence. It was announced, at the time, that the ceremony was performed before the ambassadors of Russia, Naples, Holland, Vienna, and all the English gentry that could be collected together; and the Margravine herself says: "We were married in the presence of one hundred persons, and attended by all the English naval officers, who were quite delighted to assist as witnesses."

From Lisbon the Margrave and Margravine went to Madrid, thence through France to Berlin, and thence came to England. "Upon my return to England (she says) I received a letter, signed by my three daughters, beginning with these words: 'With due deference to the Margravine of Anspach, the Miss Cravens inform her that, out of respect to their father, they cannot wait upon her.' The letter dropped from my hand, while Keppel endeavoured to sooth me, as I could neither speak nor stir. Such conduct seemed to me to be perfectly unaccountable. I, however, recovered my spirits in order to support more ill treatment, which I expected would follow from this prelude. My suspicions were not unfounded: my eldest son, Lord Craven, totally neglected me; and Lord Berkeley, who was guardian to my children, wrote me an absurd letter, filled with reproaches on account of my marriage with the Margrave so soon after the death of my late husband. I deigned to reply; and observed that it was six weeks after Lord Craven's decease that I gave my hand to the Margrave, which I should have done six hours after had I known it at the time. I represented that I had been eight years under all the disadvantages of widowhood, without the only consolation which a widow could desire at my time of life —which was that of bestowing my hand, when I might forget, by the virtues of one man, the folly and neglect of another, to whom it had been my unfortunate lot to be sacrificed.

"The next affront that I met with was a message sent by the Queen to the Margrave, by the Prussian Minister, to say that it was not her intention to receive me as Margravine of Anspach. The Margrave was much hurt by this conduct of her Majesty, and inquired if I could conjecture the cause. I answered him that I was ignorant of it; but that, as such was the Queen's intention, she should not see me at all. The Margrave, upon this, demanded an audience of his Majesty, but refused to pay his respects to the Queen; nor did he ever after see her."

Having disposed of his principality to the King of Prussia, in 1791, for an annuity to himself and the Margravine of 400,000 rix dollars, the Margrave settled in England, and purchased Brandenburgh House, near Hammersmith, and Benham, in Berkshire, an old seat of the Craven family, but which Lord Craven had sold. "The theatre, concerts, and dinners at Brandenburgh House, were sources of great enjoyment to the Margrave. My taste for music and poetry,

and my style of imagination in writing, chastened by experience, were great sources of delight to me. I wrote 'The Princess of Georgia,' and 'The Twins of Smyrna,' for the Margrave's theatre, besides 'Nourjad,' and several other pieces; and for these I composed various airs in music. I invented fetes to amuse the Margrave, which afforded me a charming contrast to accounts, bills, and the changes of domestics and chamberlains, and many other things quite odious to me. We had, at Brandenburgh House, thirty servants in livery, with grooms, and a set of sixty horses. Our expences were enormous, although I curtailed them with all possible economy."

In 1802 the Emperor Francis sent the Margravine a diploma for the title of Princess Berkeley, and she went to Vienna to have an audience on that occasion. She then again applied to the Queen of England for the same compliment, but could obtain no answer.

The Margrave died at Benham, Jan. 5, 1806, having then nearly completed his seventieth year. He had no family by either of his wives, and left a property of near 150,000*l.* to his widow. A memoir of him will be found in our vol. LXXVI. p. 91.

The Margravine continued to reside at Benham, till she "thought it proper to go to Anspach to make inquiries respecting a sum of money of the Margrave's, which was mine by right." After this journey, which was unsuccessful, she continued in England till the Peace. She then went to Marseilles, thence to Genoa, where she met with the Princess of Wales, to whom her son Keppel had been chamberlain; from thence to Ghent, where she saw Louis the Eighteenth; and thence to Naples, where she finally settled. She built there, on a beautiful spot of two acres given her by the King, a house similar to her pavilion, which stood in the gardens of Brandenburgh House, a large circular room in the centre, with smaller apartments surrounding it.

The Margravine's remains were interred, according to the desire she had expressed, in the English Protestant burial ground at Naples, and were attended to the grave by her son, the Hon. R. Keppel Craven, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham (her nephew), the members of his Britannic Majesty's Mission and Consulate, the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and a long train of distinguished personages, both English and Neapolitan, who were anxious to pay this last tribute of respect to her memory. The unostentatious munificence of her mode of living, and the employment she had so long afforded to numerous poor, have caused her loss to be deeply felt by many. The disposition of her property is understood to be as follows:—With the exception of provision for her servants, and some trifling bequests, the whole of her property in England is left to her third son, the Hon. R. K. Craven, with a reversion in the landed interest in Berkshire to her nephew, Sir George Berkeley, bart. K.C.B. Her house and property at Naples, together with her villa situated on the Strada Nuova, the ground of which was given to her by the late King of Naples, and the Villa Strozzo, at Rome, are likewise secured to her third son.

A delightful portrait of Lady Craven, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now in Lord Egremont's Gallery at Petworth, is engraved as a frontispiece to the first volume of her Memoirs; to the second of which is prefixed an engraving of a bust of the Margrave, by the hand of her Serene Highness herself. There are several other portraits of this celebrated lady; a second by Sir Joshua Reynolds was published in the European Magazine. Madame le Brun painted a three-quarters length of her; and Romney a whole-length.

EARL OF CARYSFORT, K.P.

April 7. At his house in Grosvenor-street, aged 77, the Right Hon. John Joshua Proby, first Earl of Carysfort, and second Lord Carysfort, of Carysfort, co. Wicklow, in the Peerage of Ireland; first Lord Carysfort of Norman's Cross in Huntingdonshire; K.P., a Privy-Councillor, and Joint Guardian of the Rolls in Ireland, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. M.R.I.A. &c.

His Lordship was born Aug. 12, 1751, the only son of Sir John Proby, K.B. afterwards Lord Carysfort (so created in 1752), by the Hon. Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Joshua, second Viscount Allen, and sister and coheiress of John, third Viscount Allen.

Lord Carysfort received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1770, and proceeded LL.D. in 1811.

Succeeding to the Irish Peerage by the death of his father in 1772, he, for several years, took an active and distinguished part in the debates of that Parliament.

On the 19th of March, 1774, his Lordship was married to his first lady, Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William Osborn, of Newtown, co. Tipperary, bart. by whom he was father

of the present Earl, and other children hereafter mentioned.

In 1779 Lord Carysfort was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1780 he appeared as an Author and a Reformer, in a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the Huntingdonshire Committee, to shew the legality as well as necessity of extending the Right of Election to the whole body of the People, and of abridging the duration of Parliament." His Lordship did not himself become a member of the British legislature until ten years after, although he had been nominated a candidate for the University of Cambridge in 1779. He pursued his enquiries in "Thoughts on the Constitution, with a view to the proposed Reform in the representation of the people, and the duration of Parliaments," 1783, 8vo.

His Lordship was invested a Knight of the order of St. Patrick, March 5, 1784; and he was installed in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, on the 17th of March in the following year.

Having lost his first wife in 1783, Lord Carysfort, by a second alliance, became connected with some powerful members of the administration. On the 12th of April, 1787, he was married to Elizabeth second daughter of the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, sister to Lord Grenville, then Secretary for the foreign department, and aunt to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In 1789 he was appointed Guardian and Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland; and on the 18th of August in the same year, he was created Earl of Carysfort.

He was first elected to the English House of Commons in January 1790, on a vacancy in the Borough of East Looe. At the General Election in that year, he was returned for Stamford, of which place he continued one of the representatives in that and the following Parliament, until called to the British House of Lords by the title of Baron Carysfort, of the Hundred of Norman's Cross, in the county of Huntingdon, Jan. 13, 1801. On the 24th of May, 1800, he was appointed his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, and in 1801 he filled the same high situation at the Russian metropolis. In 1806 he was appointed Joint Postmaster-general in England, which office he retained until the change of ministry in the following year.

At Cambridge, Lord C. acquired that love of poetry and classical learning which he continued, with unabated ardour, to cultivate to the end of his life. His reading, however, was not confined to these objects, but comprehended a large extent of science, of ancient and modern literature.

He was the author of two volumes of "Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poems," 1810, of considerable merit, and of "An Essay on the Improvement of the Mind," addressed to his children, and printed privately.

His taste in painting was generally acknowledged to be eminently correct, and he was a munificent Patron of British Artists, of whose works he had collected several valuable specimens.

Of the duties of religion he was a zealous observer, both in family prayer and public worship. His conduct in public life was manly, consistent, and honourable, and the attachment of his friends bore the strongest testimony to his uprightness and integrity.

His death was sudden, though preceded by many years of complicated malady, and occurred, almost unconsciously to himself, when he had scarcely finished reading the Morning Service of the day in his private devotions.

The Earl had children by both his marriages. By the first he was father of three sons and two daughters: 1. William-Allen, Lord Proby, Capt. R.N. and M.P. for Buckingham, who died at Surinam, Aug. 6, 1804; 2. John, now Earl of Carysfort, a Major-General in the army (and M.P. for the county of Huntingdon in the Parliaments of 1806 and 1812); 3. the Hon. Granville-Leveson, a Captain R.N., and M.P. for the county of Wicklow; he married, in 1818, Miss Isabella Howard, first cousin to the present Earl of Wicklow; 4. Lady Emma-Elizabeth, who died in 1791; and 5. Lady Gertrude. By his second marriage the Earl of Carysfort was father of, 6. Lady Charlotte; 7. Lady Frances; 8. the Hon. George, who died an infant; and 9. Lady Elizabeth, who is now the widow of Capt. William Wells, R.N. of Holme-house, co. Huntingdon.

Two pleasing portraits of the Earl and Countess (who survives him), drawn on stone by Engleheart, were published in quarto during the last year.

SIR JOHN TREVELYAN, BART.

April 18. At his residence in Great Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 93, Sir John Trevelyan, fourth Baronet of Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, and formerly M.P. for that county,—a gentleman beloved and revered in every domestic and social relation.

He was the only son of Sir George the third Baronet, by Julia, only daughter of Sir Walter Calverley, of Calverley in Yorkshire, Bart. and sister and heiress to Sir Walter Calverley, afterwards Blackett, which name he assumed in memory of Sir William Blackett, who died in

1723. Sir John was born at Esholt, in the parish of Guiseley, Yorkshire, Feb. 6, 1734-5. He was a member of New College, Oxford, where he was created M.A. July 6, 1757. On the 28th of December, 1768, he succeeded his father in the title and estates, which he had consequently enjoyed for nearly sixty years. He first entered Parliament in 1777, on the death of his uncle Sir Walter Blackett, as member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This was after a severe contest with the notorious spendthrift, and profligate adventurer, Andrew R. Bowes; the votes in favour of that candidate were 1068; those for Sir John 1163. At the next general election in 1780, he was chosen Knight of the Shire for the county of Somerset; and he was returned in the same capacity at the two following elections in 1784 and 1790. Since the dissolution in 1796 he has never sat in Parliament. He served Sheriff for Somersetshire in 1777.

Sir John Trevelyan married Louisa-Mariana, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Symond, Esq. merchant in London; and sister to Lady St. John (grandmother of the present Lord St. John). By that lady, who left him a widower as long since as the year 1772, he had six sons and two daughters: 1. John (who has succeeded to the title). He married, in 1791, Maria, daughter of Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilson, sixth Bart. of Charlton in Kent, sister to Lady Arden, and to Lady Carr (formerly wife of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval), and aunt to the present Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson; and has several children; 2. the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, now Vicar of Henbury in Gloucestershire, who married Charlotte, daughter of John Hudson, of Bessingby in Yorkshire, esq. and has a large family; 3. the Ven. George Trevelyan, the late Archdeacon of Bath, who died in October last, and has a short memoir in our Magazine for that month, and a character in that for December; 4. William Pitt; 5. Willoughby, who died in 1784, at the age of eighteen; 6. Edward, who died in 18..; 7. Julia; and 8. Louisa, who died in 1811.

LT.-GEN. BURR.

Feb. 19. In Portland-place, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Burr, of the Madras establishment.

This officer was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1767. He arrived at Fort St. George, July 6, 1768; and joined the army then lying at Oescottah, in the Mysore country, on the 23d of August. On the 3d Nov. following, he received an Ensign's commission. He shortly after accompanied a detachment to the relief of Oossoor, and was present at the cannonade of Arlier; he was also employed in active and continual service with the army in the field, and engaged in almost every action till the peace in 1769, when the 1st European regiment, to which he was attached, was stationed at Trichinopoly.

In 1770 this officer was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and in 1771 detached with a company of sepoys, to garrison Aylore, a small fortress 45 miles west of Trichinopoly, on the frontier of Hyder Ally's country. In the command of this station, where he effectually exerted his vigilance and activity, he remained until the troops had assembled on the plain of Trichinopoly, for the siege of Tanjore. He was then recalled to join his battalion, which greatly distinguished itself in a hard-fought contest with the enemy's cavalry, who with undaunted courage, rode up to the muzzles of our artillery. The troops obtained a well-earned share of praise from the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Joseph Smith, for their exertions on this occasion; and Lieut. Burr received the personal thanks of Lt.-Col. Vaughan for the steadiness and gallantry displayed by that part of the Carnatic battalion which was under his command. After several weeks of extreme fatigue and privation, during which the rainy season had commenced, and the troops were much reduced by sickness, a practicable breach was effected, when the Rajah of Tanjore offered terms of peace, which being accepted, the army went into cantonments.

In May 1772, an expedition was formed, under the command of Gen. Joseph Smith, for the reduction of the Ramanadporum and Shevagunga Pollams. On the march to the former, Lieut. Burr became afflicted with a liver complaint, accompanied with such serious appearances, that he was recommended to quit the field; this he declined: but he was compelled, from the prevalency of the disease, to submit to a temporary resignation of his company of grenadiers. He obtained permission, however, to volunteer with the storming party against Ramanad, and, joining the first division of European Grenadiers, commanded by Capt. Robert Godfrey, was the fourth man who effected a footing on the breach of the fort. The army then marched into the Little Marawa country, and encamped before the barrier, which was defended by 5000 Poligars, and led to the Rajah's strong-hold of Callacoil. The army having made itself master of this place, and subjugated the whole of these countries to the

Nabob's authority, which was the object of the campaign, returned to Trichinopoly, and separated. The grenadier corps being disbanded, Lieut. Burr was appointed to the 5th battalion of Native Infantry, which was at this time in the field; but ordered to Amboor. In April 1773, an army, under the command of Gen. Smith, was assembled on the plains of Trichinopoly, for the final reduction of the Tanjore country. Lieut. Burr's battalion was ordered to march to Carangooly, to escort the battering train and stores from that depôt, for the siege of Tanjore; and the whole of those immense stores were conducted in perfect safety, and joined the army in June before that place. He also rendered eminent service during the siege.

Shortly after the reduction of the Tanjore country, Lieut. Burr accompanied the army to Negapatam, which place, however, surrendered soon after the arrival of the British troops before it. The 5th battalion was afterwards stationed at Madura, and owing to the absence of senior officers, Lieut. Burr assumed and continued in command of it until Oct. 1774, when he was appointed to the Adjutancy of the 4th Sircar battalion, stationed at Aska.

In Jan. 1778 a detachment was formed at Aska, to take possession of the Gumsoor country, on which service Adj. Burr received a wound through both his legs, by a musket ball. In Dec. following, whilst in the command of the garrison of Ganjam, he was directed to escort 400 bullocks, laden with provisions and stores, for the relief of the garrison of Gumsoor, at that time surrounded by the Peons of the Rajah Vicherum Bunjee; and to take upon him the command of the troops in that zemindary. This service he accomplished, although under the greatest disadvantages; for, from the dawn of the morning of the 25th Dec. when he entered the Gumsoor country, he was attacked by upwards of 3000 of the enemy, to oppose whom his detachment consisted of no more than 84 Sepoys and 3 European sergeants. He lost in this march 12 veterans in killed and wounded, and his small force would have suffered a still greater diminution, had he not received a reinforcement when within two miles of the garrison. The following evening, Adj. Burr, with a detachment of 200 men, made a night attack upon the enemy encamped about five miles from the garrison; took 137 prisoners, destroyed many, and dispersed the rest. This service was honoured with the thanks of the commanding officer, and the full approbation of the Chief and Council in the Ganjam district.

On the 18th of July, 1779, Adj. Burr was promoted to a Captaincy; and in March 1780, was appointed to the command of the Sibbendies, in the Ganjam district, from whence he was removed, in April 1782, and joined the army in the Carnatic. In May of that year, the troops moved forward for the siege of Cudalore; and on the 13th June, Capt. Burr was engaged with Colonel, now Lord Cathcart (who commanded the whole of the grenadier corps of the army) in storming the French outworks, on which service one half of his company was killed or wounded. The total loss of that day amounted to 1030 men. During the night of the 25th of the same month, Capt. Burr was on duty with his grenadiers when the enemy made the memorable sortie, with their whole force, on our trenches; and on which occasion we made nearly 150 prisoners, including an individual at that time a serjeant in the French army, and who now so ably sways the sceptre of Sweden.

On Capt. Burr's return to Madras, he was appointed Sept. 10, 1783, to the command of Ganjam. In 1787 he was removed to the European regiment doing duty at Velore; in 1789 he received the rank of Major, and for a short period he commanded the garrison and troops at Velore. In 1791 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the Guntoor Sircar, which he retained to Feb. 1794. On the 1st of March that year, he obtained the rank of Lt.-Colonel; in Jan. 1797 he was appointed to the command of Condapilly; in July he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and being soon after appointed to the 10th Native Infantry, he resigned the command of Condapilly.

Col. Burr embarked for England on furlough, in Jan. 1798, but again arrived at Madras in Aug. 1799. In April 1800 he was appointed to the command of the troops in Molucca islands, on which service he sailed the 12th of Aug. following, and arrived with the relief at Amboyna on the 21st of November. In December 1800, Col. Burr, in concert with the resident Mr. Farquhar (now so universally esteemed as Sir Robert), projected the enterprize of subjugating Ternate, the principal of the Molucca islands, to the British dominion.

The first expedition in February 1801, was unsuccessful; but at the beginning of April the second sailed from Amboyna, and on the 23d reached Fidore; here Col. Burr had an interview with the Sultaun and his Chieftains, who engaged to assist him with a considerable force, which accordingly joined him in a

few days. On the 3d May, Col. Burr landed at Ternate to reconnoitre: a detachment of troops under the command of Capt. Walker, disembarked on the 4th; and on the 8th, the whole were landed. On the following morning Kiameera was given up; and on the 21st June, the island, with its dependencies, surrendered to the British arms.

In July, Col. Burr returned to Amboyna; and in Jan. 1802, he resigned the command to Col. Oliver. On the 18th of April, he embarked for India, in command of the relieved troops from Amboyna; and on the 11th June, arrived at Madras. The state of his health now compelled him to return to England, after 35 years' service; and on the 20th Feb. 1803, he accordingly sailed from Madras roads.

Col. Burr was promoted to the rank of Major-General, Jan. 1, 1805, and to that of Lieut.-General, April 22, 1815.

COL. BUTLER.

April .. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 95, Col. James Butler, Lieut.-Governor of that establishment.

This officer was appointed a Cadet 1772; Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery 1776; First Lieutenant 1779; Captain 1785. He served at Gibraltar from Sept. 1785 to the same month in 1787; and from 1791 to 1793, was employed by the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, in teaching the improved system of tactics, and during part of the latter year in forming and training the Sussex militia. He attained the brevet rank of Major in 1795; that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1800; in 1801 a Majority in the Royal Artillery; in 1802 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Invalid Battalion of that corps; and in 1810 the brevet of Colonel. He succeeded Major-Gen. le Marchant as Lieut.-Governor of the junior department of the Royal Military College, Aug. 20, 1811.

COLONEL LLOYD.

April 7. At Kingthorpe House, near Pickering, Yorkshire, in his 78th year, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding, and many years Colonel Commandant of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.

He was the youngest son of George Lloyd, Esq. formerly of Hulme Hall near Manchester, and afterwards of Barrowby Hall near Leeds, by Susannah, daughter of Thomas Horton, Esq. of Chadderton in Lancashire. In the early part of his life he was engaged in business as a merchant at Leeds, but soon after the death of his father, he gave it up, and retired into the neighbourhood—not indeed to a life of inactivity, for ever active and patriotic as he was, he sought to make himself useful to his country as a volunteer officer. He had previously served as Lieutenant in a corps of Leeds Volunteer Infantry, under the command of the late Colonel Dixon of Gledhow, during the American War.

In 1794, the year after the breaking out of the war with France, a new corps of Volunteer Infantry, about 300 strong, was embodied at Leeds, of which he was selected to take the command, and few persons were better qualified, either by nature or circumstances, for such an office. At the termination of that war, the corps was disbanded, but on the renewal of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, another corps was raised, consisting of two battalions of 700 each, at the head of which he was unanimously placed, and which he continued to command till 1807, when he retired from public life.

He was particularly happy in combining the strict discipline of the soldier with the urbanity and hospitality of the country gentleman; and perhaps no one was ever more generally beloved, or more promptly and cheerfully obeyed. His disposition was kind, generous, and friendly, and his manners were peculiarly adapted to win the affections, being open, frank, manly, and decisive. From the highest to the lowest ranks in his corps, he was regarded with the feeling of a brother, and this feeling spread among all classes with a spirit approaching to enthusiasm.

Of the value in which his public services and private worth were held, some estimation may be formed from the following testimonies borne to them. On the 4th June, 1795, the Corporation of Leeds (John Blayds, Esq. Mayor) presented him with a handsome sword, "as a token of their approbation of his military services, and of his conduct in the patriotic cause in which he was engaged."

On the 4th June, 1796, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry, presented him with a large and handsome cup, silver-gilt, "as a grateful acknowledgement for his unremitted and affectionate attention to them as brethren in arms, enrolled for the defence of the King, the Constitution, and the Laws."

In 1799 an offer was made him by Government to raise a regiment to serve in any part of Europe, all the Commissions of which should be at his disposal, and on his declining it, he was desired to name any friend to whom the offer might be acceptable.

In 1802 a full-length portrait of him by Russell, was presented to Mrs. Lloyd his wife, by the corps of Leeds Volunteers.

In 1807 the non-commissioned officers and privates of the two battalions of Leeds Volunteer Infantry, presented him with a gold snuff-box, "as a token of their respect for him their late Colonel."

In 1828, on his death, a public meeting was held at Leeds, Thomas Blayds, Esq. Mayor, in the chair, when it was resolved, "That as a due mark of respect for the invaluable services of the late Colonel Lloyd to this town and neighbourhood, a monument be erected to his memory by subscription in the parish Church," and a subscription was immediately entered into for that purpose.

Colonel Lloyd married Anne, daughter of Walter Wade, Esq. of New Grange near Leeds, by whom he had one son and one daughter.

JOSEPH POOLEY, ESQ.

April 17. In Tacket-street, Ipswich, aged 67, most highly and deservedly lamented, Joseph Pooley, esq. one of the bailiffs or chief magistrates of that ancient borough. Esteemed through life for his unshaken integrity, and, during the period of his magistracy, for an active and impartial discharge of his public duties, a more than usual degree of sympathy and regret was evinced at his decease. His remains were interred in the family vault at St. Margaret's. The hearse was preceded by members of the corporation in their robes, the maces, &c. being covered with crape, and reversed; and the procession was closed by the immediate friends of the deceased, and by an assemblage of persons, whose numbers defied any attempt at estimation. At the close of that portion of the burial service which immediately preceded the removal of the body from the church, the Rev. J. Ford, who officiated on the occasion, delivered an Address most appropriate to the solemnity. After having judiciously noticed the private and public virtues of the deceased, he enforced on his numerous auditory the importance of those virtues as a means of obtaining the good-will and respect of this world, and (as of much higher consideration) of strengthening the hope, through faith in a blessed Redeemer, of everlasting happiness in the world which is to come. The respect shown by the town at large to the memory of the deceased could not have been greater. During the funeral the shops were closed; and at the interment a solemnity reigned which strongly evinced that the hearts and feelings of the assemblage were bound by common consent to a most respectful observance of the occasion.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that no instance occurs of a chief magistrate having died during his bailiwick since the year 1749, a period of seventy-nine years, when John Marjorum, esq. was succeeded by Samuel Kent, esq. a burgess in parliament for the borough.

REV. JOSHUA GILPIN.

April 21. At Wrockwardine, co. Salop, aged 73, the Rev. Joshua Gilpin, M.A. who for forty-five years exercised the ministerial functions in that parish with credit to himself and profit to his parishioners, revered alike for his polished manners and high attainments as a Scholar and a Divine, and for his benevolence, humility, and zeal.

Mr. Gilpin, in early life, was an intimate friend of the celebrated John Fletcher, who presided over the adjacent parish of Madely, and was presented to the Pastoral charge, from which the hand of death has now separated him, by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, in consequence of a Petition sent to that nobleman by the Society of Friends, so greatly was the excellence of his character estimated by that discerning body of Christians, who form no mean portion of the population of his vicinity.

As a preacher, he was admired for the soundness of his doctrine, which was imparted with much fidelity and animation.

To the character of an author he has established his claim in "A Monument of Parental Affection to a dear and only Son;" two volumes of Sermons; a translation from the French of "Fletcher's Portrait of St. Paul, or Model for Christian Pastors;" an edition of "Alleine's Alarm;" and a re-print of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," in more correct language than the original.

JOSEPH WATTS, ESQ.

May 1. Joseph Watts, sen. esq. Proprietor of Peerless Pool Baths.

Mr. Watts was a native of Daventry, Northamptonshire, where he was born Dec. 13, 1767. He came early in life to the metropolis, where he carried on the business of a builder, and subsequently became the Proprietor of Peerless Pool Baths. He had been afflicted with a severe rheumatic affection for above two years, but appeared to be recovering, in some degree, from its effects, when it pleased the Almighty to call him from this world, after an illness of only half an hour's duration.

In the various relations of life Mr. Watts had so conciliated the love and esteem of those with whom he was connected (and they were not few in number,) that his death has caused a general and extensive feeling of deep sorrow to prevail; a feeling which was manifested on the day of his interment by the closing of the shutters of almost every house in the neighbourhood, and by the immense number of persons who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory by witnessing the committal of his body to the dust in St. Luke's Church-yard.

ADMIRAL BAZELEY.

March 20. At a friend's house, near Maidstone, Rear-Adm. John Bazeley. He was the son of Admiral Bazeley, who commanded the Alfred, of 74 guns, in the battle of June 1, 1794, in the glories of which memorable day the subject of this sketch also participated, he being at that time third Lieutenant of the Royal George, a first rate, bearing the flag of the late Lord Bridport, under whom he likewise served as Captain of the Prince of Wales, a 98-gun ship, carrying the flag of Rear-Adm. Harvey, in the action off L'Orient, June 23, 1795; soon after which event he was appointed to the Hind, of 28 guns, stationed in the Channel. Towards the latter end of 1797, he joined the Overyssel, of 64 guns, as Flag-Captain to Adm. Peyton, and in that ship he assisted at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, in the month of August, 1799.

Capt. Bazeley continued in the Overysel until the Peace of Amiens. He subsequently commanded the Sea Fencibles from the mouth of the Humber to the river Ouze. His post commission bears date November 11, 1794; and his superannuation took place July 9, 1814.

The Admiral's son, the Rev. Mr. Bazeley, had brought an action, to be tried at the Kent Assizes, against a Mr. Thompson, for a libel. The Admiral and his lady were subpœnaed as witnesses against their son, which naturally distressed them greatly; and an anonymous letter received by the Admiral excited his feelings so much, that he resolved upon ending his existence. The Coroner's verdict was "Temporary derangement."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 22. At Over-worton, Oxfordsh. the Rev. *Walter Mayers*, M. A. Curate of that place. He was son of the late Mr. W. Mayers, of Gloucester, and was a scholar of Pemb. Coll. Oxford.

April 15. At Washington, Sussex, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Hatch*, Vicar of that parish and Old Shoreham. He was chosen at an early age a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1769; but, as his prospect of succeeding to a fellowship was very remote, he accepted a commission in the East India Company's service, and served for some time as Captain in a regiment of Sepoys. Returning to England in 1782, he was ordained, proceeded B.D. 1783, and in 1784 was presented by his College to the two livings above mentioned. He was, in his youth, distinguished for his skill in horsemanship; so much so, that in company with two of his fellow collegians (who were afterwards Doctors of Divinity) he exhibited, during a long vacation, at some provincial towns, several equestrian feats which are now confined to Astley's. During the last war he served as a Lieut. in the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Sir Cecil Bisshop. For the 44 years of his incumbency, he was strictly resident on his living.

April 20. At the Fron, the Rev. *Henry Hughes*, aged 85, for 50 years the highly-esteemed rector of the parishes of Llangefni and Llanfaethlu, in Anglesea.

April 29. At his residence in Bladud's buildings, Bath, aged 81, the Rev. *Alex. Akehurst*, Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucester. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1772; and was presented by that College to Iron Acton in 1788.

May 1. At Bishop's Lavington, Wilts, *William Mairis*, D.D. Vicar of that place, Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, and for many years a chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. He was of Exeter Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1808, B. and D.D. 1814; was presented to his living at Wallingford in 1805, by H. Blackstone, esq. and to Bishop's Lavington in 1813, by the late Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury.

May 2. At Dublin, the Rev. *Richard Purdon*, Fellow of Trinity College, a person not more distinguished by the talents and attainments to which he was indebted for the high station in which he was placed, than respected and beloved for straight-forward integrity and eminent private worth. He was buried in Mark's Church-yard.

May 3. At Buckland Vicarage, Berks, the Rev. *Charles Bertie Rawbone*, Vicar of that place and of Coughton, Warwick. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1818; was presented to Coughton in 1814, by Francis Holyoak, esq. and was instituted to Buckland on the death of J. Rawbone, D.D. in 1825.

May 5. At Stratton, near Cockermouth, the Rev. *Lancaster Dodgson*, Vicar of Brough, Westmoreland, and Minister of Loweswater, Cumberland. He was formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1790; he was

presented to Loweswater in 1811, by the Earl of Lonsdale; and to Brough in 1817 by his College.

May 8. In London, aged 53, the Rev. *George Berkeley Mitchell*, Vicar of St. Mary and All Saints, Leicester, to which churches he was presented in 1820 by the King.

May 10. At Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. the Rev. *Henry Holyoake*, Rector of Preston Capes near Fawsley, and Vicar of Bidford and Salford in Warwickshire. He was of University College, Oxford, M.A. 1787, was presented in the same year to Preston Capes by the trustees of Lucy Knightley; to Salford in 1788, and to Bidford in 1796, both by Sir G. Skipwith.

Lately. Aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Bell*; Vicar of Newport, Essex. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1784, and was presented to Newport in 1786 by the King.

In the 68th year of his age, the Rev. *John Darwall*, M.A. one of the Masters of King Edward's Grammar School in Birmingham, and Minister of St. John's Chapel, Deritend. He was of Magd. Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1800; and was elected to the ministry of Deritend Chapel by the inhabitants of that township and Bordesley in 1791.

Rev. *Edw. Edward*, Vicar of Leysdown, in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, to which he was presented a few years since by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. *Robert Gordon*, of Scampton, near Lincoln, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.

At his house in Killarney, upwards of 100 years of age, the Rev. Abbé *Griffin*.

At Burnham Market, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Herring*, for half a century Vicar of North Elmham. He was formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1774, M.A. 1777, and was presented to his living in 1778 by R. Mills, esq.

Very suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 77, the Rev. *John Hill* Rector of Hennock, Devon, to which living he was presented by Humphrey Hill, esq. in 1775.

Rev. *George Hooton Hyde*, Rector of the United Rectories of St Martin's, St. Mary's, and the Holy Trinity, Poole, and an Alderman of the Corporation. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M.A. 1800.

DEATHS.

London and its Environs.

March 28. In Grosvenor-sq. aged 65, Geo. Manners, esq., of Bloxholm, in Lincolnshire, second son of the late Lord Robert Manners, half brother of John third Duke of Rutland, K.G. and only brother of Gen. Robert Manners, M.P. for Cambridge, of whom see a memoir in Gent. Mag. for June 1823.

April 12. In Brompton-square, aged 52, Capt. Adam Brown.

April 14. At Islington, aged 83, Mrs. Louisa Dougal.

April 17. At Stoke Newington, Eliz. wife of John Robbins, esq. late of King-st. Cheapside.

April 18. At Kensington, aged 35, Thos. Herringham, esq.

In Russell-sq. Wm. Agnew, esq.

April 21. Samuel S. Boddington, son of S. Boddington, esq. of Upper Brook-st.

In Bedford-row, aged 28, Allan Sandys, esq. of the Inner Temple, 2d son of Col. Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall.

Aged 34, Lady Harriet Finch, sister to the Earl of Aylesford.

April 22. In Grosvenor-sq. aged 81, Mrs. Benyon.

In Parliament-pl. Westminster, Harriet Mary, wife of James Pulman, esq. F. S. A. Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.

April 25. In Grafton-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 73, Brinsly Silvester Oliver, esq.

In Dean's-yard, in her 7th year, after a very short illness, Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Head Master of Westminster-school.

At Stockwell, aged 79, J. Chatfeild, esq.

April 26. In his 70th year, John Abbott, esq., elder and only brother of Lord Tenterden. He was a merchant in London, and married in 1785 his first cousin Susan, dau. of James Abbott, esq., of Canterbury, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

April 27. At York Gate, Regent's Park, Eliz. eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, K.C.B. Commander-in-chief in South America.

April 29. At Hackney, aged 57, Elizabeth, relict of Herbert Jeffreys, of Ilford.

April 30. At his brother's house, Hampstead, aged 28, John Lea, esq. jun. of Blakebrook-common, near Kidderminster.

In Stratford-place, aged 52, the wife of Sir Giffin Wilson, knt. Master in Chancery. She was the only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Hotham, formerly Sub-Governor to his Majesty (when Prince of Wales) and the other Princes, under the late Duke of Montagu. Lady W. died without issue; her dau. and only child having died on the 11th of June 1827. See Obituary for that month.

In Fitzroy-street, Lucinda, wife of Paul Shewcraft, esq.

Lately. At Turnham-green, aged 85, Mr. John Cuthell, for very many years a respectable bookseller in Middle-row, Holborn. His priced Catalogues of old Books have long been well known to Collectors. His extensive collection of Books has been recently sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby.

At the Post Office, in her 3d year, Barbara-Dyneley, dau. of Sir Francis Freeling, bart.

May 1. In Park-st. Park-lane, the relict of J. P. Auriol, esq.

At Islington, aged 69, Mr. Henry White, well known to the literary world as the proprietor of the Sunday paper called the "Independent Whig." He was tried but acquitted for a seditious libel Nov. 1, 1811, having been previously confined for three years in Dorchester Gaol, on account of his political writings. See vol. LXXXI. ii. 651.

May 3. In Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 25, Stephana-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Dampier.

May 4. Aged 72, Edward Jackson, esq. late Registrar of the Excise.

May 5. Eleanor, wife of Mr. Wm. Henry Hodding, of Upper Gloucester-st. Dorset-square, surgeon, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Chris. Spurgeon, Rector of Harpley, Norf.

May 6. Aged 95, W. Clarke, esq. for a long series of years a respectable stationer in Gracechurch-street. Of his younger brother, and partner in trade, Henry Clarke, esq. who died Dec. 31, 1820, a memoir and character appeared in vol. XCI. i. p. 85.

Aged 61. W. Langdon, esq. of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, and Cadogan-place, Chelsea.

May 7. In Milbank-row, aged 77, Thos. Crout Green, esq. senior member of the Select Vestry of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. He was a truly amiable man, and his death is sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends.

May 7. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 69, John William Caley, esq.

May 8. Aged 59, W. Leonard, esq. surveyor, Parson's-green.

May 9. At Hackney, Joseph Calrow, esq. wine-merchant, St. Mary at Hill.

May 11. In Southampton-row, Matty Wolff, wife of Geo. Chilton, jun. esq. and sister of Sir Edw. Poore, bart. She was dau. of Edw. Poore, esq. by Matty-Anne, 2d dau. of Geo. Woolf, esq. Consul-gen. from Denmark; and was married June 19, 1823.

The infant dau. of Lord and Lady Loughborough.

Aged 66, the Countess Maria-Justina, lady of the Rev. Count Reuss, and grand-dau. of the late Count Zinzindorf.

May 12. In Euston-square, in his 42d year, Chas. Grant, esq. of Wester Elchies, co. Moray, and Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

May 16. At Notting-hill, aged 44, Jane-Anna, wife of Rev. Robert Boyer, last surviving dau. of Gen. Robert Donkin, and sister to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin.

BERKS.—*April* 24. Aged 67, John Secker, esq. many years Town Clerk of Windsor.

April 28. Aged 77, Daniel Agace, esq. of Ascot-place.

BUCKS.—*April* 30. At Oak End Lodge, aged 77, Robert Sewell, esq.

At Little Missenden, at an advanced age, Benjamin Bates, esq. M. D.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May* 5. At Histon, Caroline-Patience, wife of Rev. T. P. Michell, and dau. of Rev. Geo. Wyld, of Speen, Berks.

DEVON.—John-Methuen Rogers, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Edgell, of West Alvington.

At Sidmouth, the wife of J. R. Swindell, esq. of the Hermitage, Powick, and late of Burrowash House, Derb.

At South Brent, Catherine-Grace, widow of Rear-Adm. Cuming, C. B.

DORSET.—At Lyme Regis, Jane, wife of Major Bayly, late 51st foot, and dau. of J. Purlewent, esq. of Shepton Mallett.

May 14. At Child Okeford, Marcia, wife of Henry Beckford, esq. and third dau. of the late Henry Seyer, esq. of Hanford.

The widow of Rev. J. Clayton, Rector of Evershot.

At Darlington, near Totness, R. H. 2d son of Archd. Froude. He was a member of Oriel College, Oxford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*April* 10. At West Park House, near Bristol, after a lingering illness, aged 41, Mary, wife of the Rev. C. H. Howells, and mother of Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, of Hessle.

April 26. In Duke-street, Bristol, aged 78, John Shute, esq.

Anne Charlotte Stillingfleet, 3d dau. of E. B. Fripp, esq. Burfield House, Westbury.

April 28. At Oldland Common, Bitton, aged 108, Samuel Haynes. He has left a widow two years older than himself; also four daughters, all widows; and 22 grandchildren, 29 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

May 11. Aged 82, Eliz. wife of Mr. James Burleigh, of Alfred House, Kingsdown, Bristol.

May 14. At Clifton, in her 13th year, Mary-Regina, dau. of Bernard-Henry, esq. of Gibraltar.

May 17. At Frampton Cottrell, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Walcam, son of the late Rev. J. Walcam, Bristol.

HANTS.—*April* 24. At Portsmouth, aged 67, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Russell Scott, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Hawes, one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society.

At Portsmouth, Capt. G. Mitchener, R.N. late commander of the Melville.

Aged 81, Eliz. widow of Henry Walton, esq. of Burgate. She was an excellent miniature artist.

May 12. At Tidworth House, in his 78th year, Thos. Assheton Smith, esq. Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, and formerly M. P. for that county. He was distinguished by unbounded kindness of heart, spotless integrity, the firmest friendship, and the most unaffected sincerity.

At Upton Gray, aged 84, Eliz. widow of the late W. G. Alleyne, esq. of Barbadoes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—At Hereford, aged 92, Mary, widow of Rich. Woodhouse, esq. of Elsdon.

KENT.—*March* 22. At Gravesend, aged 85, Adam Cunningham, esq.

At Ightham, aged 74, Capt. H. Hollingbury, R.N.

At Greenwich, aged 68, T. Lister, esq.

May 6. At Herne Bay, aged 61, James Gilmour, esq. M.D. of E. I. C.'s service.

May 12. At Boxley House, aged 77, the Hon. Mrs. Eliz. Marsham, aunt to the Earl of Romney. She was the 2d dau. of Robert 2d Lord Romney, by Priscilla, dau. and heiress of Chas. Pymm, esq. of St. Kitts.

LANCASHIRE.—*March* 29. Aged 72, Jas. de la Prime, esq. of Naxe House, near Kirkham.

April 8. At Kensington House, near Liverpool, in her 80th year, Mary, widow of Joshua Sampson, M. D. of Beverley.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*May* 7. At Whetstone, aged 62, Henry Wm. Lauzun, esq. late Capt. Royal Staff Corps.

May 10. At Leicester, Paul Francis Benfield, esq. only son of late Paul Benfield, esq. of Woodhall, Herts.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*April* 17. At Stamford, in her 78th year, Mary, wife of Mr. Ald. Newcomb. On the Tuesday following her remains were deposited in a vault at Paston, near Peterborough, upon the ashes of her father, Job Johnson, gent. of Dogsthorpe, who died April 14, 1769, aged 60; and of her grandfather Job, who departed this life March 11, 1725, aged 63 years. Her great uncle was also buried at Paston; he died Jan. 16, 1680.

In St. Paul's Stamford, aged 83, Mr. William Pearson, who served his late Majesty for 36 years as Serjeant Major in the South Lincoln Militia, and was prevously in the Oxford Blues. He had been a soldier upwards of half a century, and for the last twelve years was totally blind. During the war with France, having caught a pike of unusual size, he gave it to his commander Col. Sibthorpe, who presented it to Mr. Pitt, and upon his table it was produced at a parliamentary dinner, when the Prime Minister of England gave, "the health of Serjeant-Major Pearson, of the South Lincoln Militia, and thanks to him for his pike,"—a compliment it has been the lot of but few or no Serjeant-Majors to receive.

April 25. At Sleaford, aged 74, Benjamin Handley, esq.

April 28. At Swinhop House, Frances, second daughter of the Rev. M. Alington.

Lately. At Louth, in her 82d year, the widow of Rev. Stephen Fytche, niece of Dr. Green, Bp. of Lincoln.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Lamport Hall, Mary-Deborah, only dau. of Sir Justinian Isham, bart.

May 1. At Northampton, aged 74, Anna, relict of Francis Litchfield, esq.

OXON.—*April* 22. In his 73d year, Jos. Andrews, esq. an eminent medical practitioner at Bampton.

April 25. Aged 25, Charles, third son of Richard Wootton, esq. of Rose Hill, near Oxford.

May 7. The infant dau. of J. H. Langston, esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

SALOP. Aged 88, Francis Davies, esq. of Newnham, senior Alderman, and for nearly 60 years a member of the Corporation of Ludlow.

SOMERSET.—*April* 21. At Nether Stowey, aged 78, Edward Sealey, esq.

Lately. At Bath, Harriet, wife of Rev. Mr. Cumming, of Maheracloome, co. Monaghan, neice to the late Lieut.-Gen. Lewis Thomas.

At Bath, Frances, wife of Edw. Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Studly, Wilts.

May 9. At Shepton Mallet, Louisa-Frances, youngest dau. of Edward-Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall, Oxon.

May 12. At Cossington, Chas.-Henry Gresley, eldest son of Chas. Fowler, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE. — At Cannock Wood, Mary Brindley, aged 105 years.

SURREY.—*April* 16. At Ewell, aged 69, Charles Blagrave, esq.

April 28. Aged 51, John French, esq. of Guildford.

May 9. At Richmond, aged 80, Mrs. Mary-Bradford Wyatt.

May 10. At Chertsey, the wife of Rich. Clark, esq. Chamberlain of London.

May 17. At Richmond, Charles Woodforde, esq. of his Majesty's Exchequer.

SUSSEX.—*April* 22. At Whiligh, aged 91, Geo. Courthope, esq.

April 23. At Brighton, aged 45, John Stephenson, esq. of the Equitable Assurance Office, eldest son of the late Wm. Stephenson, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

May 3. At Highfield Park, aged 18, Albemarle, eldest son of the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, grandson of Lady Willoughby, and nephew to Lord Gwydir and the Countess of Clare.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Orton Hall, near Atherstone, aged 86, Mrs. Boultbee.

WILTS.—At Steeple Aston, aged 78, Martha, wife of Rich. Hay, esq. at Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, and dau. of late Thos. Browne, esq. Garter King at Arms, of Camfield Place, Essex.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*April* 27. At Barbourne House, Eliz. wife of Sir Edw. Denny, bart. of Tralee, co. Kerry, Ireland, and only dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Day, late of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin.

YORK.—*April* 14. At Richmond, aged 34, Jane, second dau. of the Rev. T. Bradley.

April 17. Aged 11 months, Cecil Reginald, son of the Rev. James Simpson, M.A. Brantingham Hall.

April 20. Aged 48, Samuel Haslam, esq. of Willow House, near Halifax.

April 21. At the Grange, near Bedale, the relict of Rev. Christ. Wyvill, of Constable Burton.

April 28. In York, Sarah Eliz. wife of Edw. Cha. Whinyates, esq. R.A. only dau. of late Sam. Crompton, esq. of Wood End, and sister to Sam. Crompton, esq. M.P.

April 30. Aged 18, Sarah Jane, only dau. of Benj. Hornor, esq. Fulford Grange.

Lately, in her 100th year, Mrs. Anne Clark, late of Mount Grace, near the Cleveland Tontine Inn.

In Patrington, aged 69, John Sawyer, esq. who was many years Marshall to the late Sir George Wood, Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer.

At South Cave, Mr. Thomas Hornsby, formerly for many years an eminent stock-broker in the City of London.

May 4. At Beverley, aged 65, George M'Donald, esq. late of Jermyn-st. London.

May 9. At Cherry Burton, Eliz. eldest dau. of Daniel Burton, esq.

May 12. Aged 63, Wm. Haigh, esq. of Westfield House, near Doncaster, a magistrate for the county of Wicklow, and an alderman of Doncaster. He had been steward to Lord Fitzwilliam's Irish estates.

WALES.—*April* 21. At Crickhowel, Mary, wife of the Rev. H. Tho. Payne, Rector of Llanbeder, co. Brecon.

Lately. At the Membles, near Swansea, in her 103d year, Mrs. Anne Stephens, who retained her faculties up to a short period of her death.

Jane, wife of Rev. R. Lewis, Vicar of Llanbryumair, and niece to Rev. John Hughes, Rector of Penygoes, co. Montgomery.

May 10. At Tanylwich, near Aberystwith, Major-Gen. Lewis Davies, C. B. He was appointed Lieutenant 31st foot in 1794, Captain 1796, Major 1800, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1808, in 36th foot 1812, brevet Colonel 1814, and Major-Gen. 1825. He served in the Peninsular war, and wore a medal for the battle of Salamanca.

IRELAND.—At Northlands, co. Tipperary, Capt. Hammersley, late of 19th Lancers.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* 31. At Chittagong, of jungle fever, aged 23, Lieut. Wm. Dickson, Bengal Engineers, eldest son of Col. Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B. Royal Art.

At Cape de Verd, Sarah, widow of Joseph Pitman Clarke, esq. British Consul.-gen., surviving her husband only seven weeks.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 20, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	775	1579	Males -	768	1520
Females -	804		Females -	752	

Whereof have died under two years old 435

Between					
2 and 5	141	50 and 60	147		
5 and 10	62	60 and 70	120		
10 and 20	56	70 and 80	114		
20 and 30	106	80 and 90	48		
30 and 40	136	90 and 100	6		
40 and 50	149				

Salt 5*s*. per bushel; 1½*d*. per pound.

Aggregate Average Prices of Grain per Quarter, May 23.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
57	2	31	9	20	10	32	1	37	7	39	9

PRICE OF HOPS, May 23.

Kent Bags	4*l.* 15*s.*	to 5*l.* 16*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	7*l.* 0*s.*	to 8*l.* 0*s*
Sussex Ditto	4*l.* 6*s.*	to 5*l.* 5*s.*	Kent Pockets	5*l.* 8*s.*	to 6*l.* 10*s*
Essex	4*l.* 10*s.*	to 5*l.* 10*s.*	Sussex	5*l.* 0*s.*	to 6*l.* 0*s*
Farnham (fine)	8*l.* 0*s.*	to 9*l.* 9*s.*	Essex	5*l.* 5*s.*	to 6*l.* 6*s*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 19*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 5*s.* 8*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market May 23:		
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.*	to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts	636	Calves 319
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.*	to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep	11,150	Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, May 21, 32*s.* 3*d.* to 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 82*s.* 0*d.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, May 19, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	284 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	112½	6 0
Coventry	1100 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2¼	—
Derby	170	6 0
Dudley	65 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	105 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	315 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	24½ 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29 0	1 5
Lancaster	26 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	404 0	16 0
Leicester	320 0	16 0
Leic. and North'n	89	4 0
Loughborough	4000 0	—
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	230 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	350 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0
Regent's	29 0	—
Rochdale	102 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	270 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	41½	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	280 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	29 0	1 2
Thames and Medway	11 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	820 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	265 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	—	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	57 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	5 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	87 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	217 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	83 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	34 0	1 10
Vauxhall	20 10	1 0
Waterloo	3 15	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	25 0	1 1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	22 0	0 18 8
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	25 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	120 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	—	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	66 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9¼ 0	4 p.ct.
Albion	59 0	2 10
Atlas	9¾ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4⅝ 0	5½ p.ct.
County Fire	42 0	2 10
Eagle	4¼ 0	0 5
Globe	153 0	7 0
Guardian	20¼ 0	—
Hope Life	5 5	0 6
Imperial Fire	98 0	5 0
Ditto Life	8¼ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 5	0 1 4
Provident Life	18¼ 0	0 20
Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	63½ dis.	—
Bolanos	80	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	62 pm.	—
British Iron	35½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	6 dis.	—
General	10 pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	8s.	—
Real Del Monte	380	—
Tlalpuxahua	267½ dis.	—
United Mexican	22 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart^{d}.	55 0	3 0
Ditto, New	¾ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	14½ dis.	—
Phœnix	1¼ pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	18½ dis.	—
British	8 dis.	—
Bath	13¾ 0	0 16
Birmingham	68 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	½ dis.	—
Brighton	7½ dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	292	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult^{l})	9½ pm.	—
Auction Mart	15½ 0	—
Annuity, British	25 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	80¼ 0	3 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From April 26, to May 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°		
26	55	60	46	29, 94	fair
27	59	65	46	30, 15	fine
28	61	71	55	, 20	fine
29	69	71	57	, 20	fair
30	60	63	49	, 24	cloudy
M. 1	53	68	49	, 24	fair
2	52	60	49	, 12	fair
3	55	61	55	29, 94	cloudy
4	58	61	52	, 70	showery
5	55	56	46	, 68	showery
6	56	55	48	, 70	do. thunder.
7	51	59	48	, 80	fair
8	51	59	45	, 84	fair
9	53	57	49	30, 04	cloudy
10	59	64	53	, 10	fair
11	58	65	53	30, 04	cloudy
12	58	64	49	, 19	fair
13	57	63	54	, 24	fair
14	59	70	50	, 10	fair
15	60	68	58	, 00	cloudy
16	61	70	58	29, 85	fair
17	65	74	59	, 80	cloudy
18	62	64	49	, 80	fair
19	61	65	48	, 80	fair
20	60	65	50	, 77	cloudy
21	57	63	55	, 54	cloudy
22	54	57	53	, 53	misty
23	55	62	56	, 58	cloudy, sh.
24	61	66	56	, 48	cloudy
25	61	66	54	, 75	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 28, to May 27, 1828, both inclusive.

Apr.&May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind.Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	——	85¼ ⅛	86 5⅞	93	93	102⅝ ¾	102⅞	19⅜	——	99 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
29	208	85⅝ ⅛	86⅜ 5⅞	93½	93	102⅞ 3	103	19¼	——	100 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
30	208¼	85¼ 5	86 5¼	93	92⅝	103 2¾	103	19⅜	249¾	99 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
1	Hol.											
2	——	84¾ ⅞	85½ ⅝	92⅜	92⅝	102⅝ ⅞	102⅞	19¼	——	98 97 pm.	65 63 pm.	65 63 pm.
3	208	84¾ ½	85¼ ⅜	——	92½	102⅝ ¾	102¾	19¼	——	——	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
5	——	84½ ⅝	85¼ ⅜	——	92¼	102¾ ½	——	19¼	249	98 pm.	64 66 pm.	64 66 pm.
6	——	84⅝ ¾	85¼ ½	92¼	92¼	102½ ¾	102½	19¼	248½	97 pm.	66 67 pm.	65 67 pm.
7	——	84⅝ ¾	85⅜ ½	92⅜	92¼	102⅝ ½	102⅝	19¼	248¾	98 pm.	65 66 pm.	65 66 pm.
8	207	84⅜ ⅝	85⅛ ⅜	92⅛	92⅜	102⅜ ⅝	102⅝	19¼	——	96 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
9	207½	84½ ⅝	85 ⅜	92¼	92⅜	102⅜ ⅝	102⅝	19¼	——	98 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
10	——	84⅜ ½	85⅛ ¼	——	92½	102½ ⅝	102⅝	19¼	——	97 98 pm.	65 63 pm.	65 63 pm.
12	206¾	84⅜ ½	85⅜ ⅛	——	92⅜	102½ ⅝	102⅝	19¼	248	98 99 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
13	——	84⅝ ¾	85⅜ ½	92½	92⅝	102⅝ ¾	102¾	19¼	——	97 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
14	208	85 ¼	85¾ 6	92¾	93	102¾ 3	102⅞	19¼	——	97 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
15	Hol.											
16	206¾	84½ ⅝	85½ ¼	92⅜	92¼	102¾ ½	102½	19⅛	248	98 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
17	——	85⅛ 5	85¾ ⅞	92¾	92¾	102¾ ⅞	102⅝	19¼	——	97 99 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
19	——	85¼ 5	85⅞ 6	93	93	102⅞ ⅝	——	——	249½	98 99 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
20	207	85 4¾	85¾ ½	92½	92½	102¾ ½	102⅝	19¼	——	98 99 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
21	207	84¾ ⅞	85⅝ ½	92⅝	92½	102½ ¾	102⅜	19¼	——	99 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
22	206¼	84⅝ ¾	85⅜ ⅝	92¾	92⅝	102½ ⅝	102½	19¼	——	99 pm.	63 65 pm.	63 65 pm.
23	206¾	84⅞ ⅝	85⅝ ⅜	92¾	92¾	102⅝ ⅜	102⅜	19⅛	——	——	64 62 pm.	63 64 pm.
24	——	84⅝ ¾	85⅜ ½	92½	92½	102⅜ ¼	102⅜	19¼	248	99 98 pm.	63 61 pm.	63 61 pm.
26	Hol.											
27	Hol.											

South Sea Stock, April 30, 94⅝. May 5, 94.

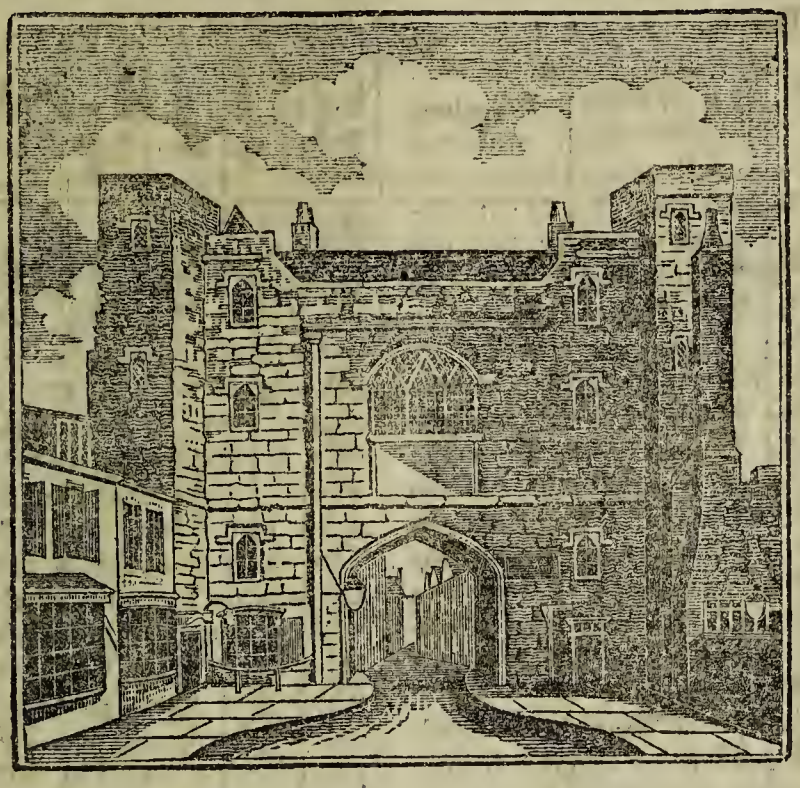
New South Sea Anns. May 5, 85.—6, 85¾.—13, 85⅛.—Old South Sea Anns. May 7, 84⅜.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.-Chelms. 2
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset.--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2 Hull 3
Hunts 2.. Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales.Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading..Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne..Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suffolk..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man 2...Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

JUNE, 1828.

[PUBLISHED JULY 1, 1828.]

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And of BENHAM, the Seat of the MARGRAVINE of ANSPACH.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In March 1821, p. 227, A Lombard published a Letter "on Money as opposed to Commodity," to which was the following postscript: "There has lately appeared amongst us a new metal, called platina. Its specific weight exceeds that of gold; its colour is almost the same as silver, but not quite so white. It is creeping into use in our manufactories, but at present makes no promise of being adopted as money."—The Emperor of Russia, however, is now about to make the experiment of its introduction; and we have received from the above Correspondent a specimen of the *tokens* that are to be issued. Their weight is 6 dwts. 12 grs. to be current at three rubles, which, the Emperor says, is about five times that of silver. We may take an opportunity of presenting our readers with an engraving of this new coin.

Scrutator says, "I have been much struck by the adaptation of ancient Gothic structures to modern ecclesiastical purposes. The idea is exceedingly ingenious, and might, I think, be still further enlarged by appropriating the chapter-house and cloisters to a school, the transepts to vestries and auditories, the anti-chapel to a Sunday examination of the children, the muniment room to a library, the lady chapel to the occasional services of the week, and so forth. But still more easily, in the construction of country churches, where the parts are fewer in number, and of smaller scale, a perfect adherence to ancient models might be satisfactorily maintained, with only the trifling alterations required by a different form of worship, or such as the calls of modern convenience could engraft without injury upon the simple original."

Investigator remarks, "As so much intercourse has recently taken place between the Christian Missionaries and the Jewish people, I should be greatly obliged if some one of your intelligent Correspondents will have the goodness to explain the *fundamental principles* upon which the latter found their objections to the doctrines of Christianity. Do they object to the doctrine of the Trinity in particular, as subversive of pure Theism? Or to those of Christianity in general, as inconsistent with *their* views of the prophecies contained in the Old Testament concerning the promised Messiah?"

Devonensia asks, "How the ancient patrimony of Bickley Vale, co. Devon, departed from that family, which is now extinct in the male branch, and has been a long time merged into the mass of the 'lower orders.' The last who bore the name was by the female side, and it has been marked in the Navy Officer List, published by Mr. Murray, as 'William Bickley Smith, M.D.' a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and who died either surgeon or assistant, or second surgeon of Haslar Royal Hospital, without issue. He was a grandson of Barnaby Smith, a painter of some celebrity in his day, and contemporary with Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose rising fame and greater merits (so say the Magazines between 1750 and 1760) threw Barnaby Smith into the back ground, yet I have seen a painting by Barnaby Smith, which would shame many modern artists who never saw Rome, as (it is said) he did.—The surgeon Smith, I have heard, claimed the heraldic bearings of the Bickley family, with what right I know not, nor am I aware just now, what they were. The estate which gave name to this once ancient and extinct family, in co. Devon, is now, by purchase, possessed by Sir Manasseh Lopez.—A search in a London Directory of some 35 years back, notes a Thomas Bickley, woollen-draper, Cloth Fair. I have ascertained that he was maternal uncle of W. Bickley Smith, and died upwards of 30 years back, and was buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great: and a Mr. Gadbury was within the last ten years buried in the same grave, by a claim to the right, as having married a niece of the said Thomas Bickley. I see not the name in any of my researches, in official lists, as I have collected some materials, for some account of the extinct families of Devon, a sort of peninsular district, remarkable for property remaining, even from before the conquest, in some families,—Lord Rolles, for instance."

F. A. S. observes, "Whilst in Kent, some time since, curiosity prompted me to visit the British tomb, called Kit's Cotty House. I climbed to the top, and the flat stone that rests on the others appeared to me to have been of a sexagonal shape. My conjecture may be accurate or not; but it may serve to elucidate some of the questions now agitating, with respect to British remains."

A Correspondent says, "In page 216, for 'the Hon. Townsend *Ventry*,' read the Hon. Townsend Mullins, though query whether he was living, when his father Sir Thomas Mullins, Bart. was created Baron Ventry? if not, of course it is improper to style him 'the Hon.'"

W. B. would be glad to be informed how Mrs. Burke (the wife of the celebrated Edmund Burke, esq.) was related to, or connected with, a family of the name of Barnard, in Devonshire?"

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Catholics, Whigs, and Tories.

IT is curious to observe how the primitive signification of particular words or phrases frequently changes with the passing events of the day. When the times and circumstances from which they originated are lost sight of, or forgotten, meanings very different from, and sometimes diametrically opposed to, their original intention, are frequently attached to them. It is thus with the common appellation of Whig and Tory. At this day, a Whig is considered as a political party man, who is friendly to the Catholics, and generally opposed to Protestant and Monarchical influence. The Tory, on the contrary, is a zealous opponent of what is called Catholic Emancipation, and usually a staunch supporter of Protestant ascendancy in Church and State, as established under the house of Brunswick. For instance, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, and Mr. Peel, are considered as high Tories, on account of their uncompromising adherence to these principles; while Mr. Canning, during his late administration, was looked upon as a moderate Whig, because he was a supporter of the Catholic interests, and politically opposed to the high Tory party.

Now, on investigating the origin of these names in English history, we find that the Whigs were always the opponents of the Papists; and the Tories, on the contrary, their warmest supporters. Lord Bolingbroke, in his "Dissertation on the State of Parties in the Reign of Charles II." observes, that "the Tories had no disposition to become slaves or Papists, though they abetted the exercise of an exorbitant power by the Crown, and though *they supported the pretensions of a Popish successor.*"

The grand object of the Whigs was to prevent, by every means, the possibility of a Catholic dynasty in these realms; while the Tories were always caballing with the Romanists to resist the Protestant ascendancy; but certainly it would be unjust to attribute this conduct to Lord Eldon or Mr. Peel; though each ranks high in the scale of *modern* Toryism.

On referring to Rapin's "History of the Whig and Tory," written in 1716, we learn that these two parties were formed in the reign of Charles I. The King's friends were called *Cavaliers*, which name was afterwards changed into that of *Tories*. Those of the Parliament, who were then called *Roundheads*, afterwards received the appellation of *Whigs*.* Rapin proceeds to explain their origin in a manner not very complimentary to either party.

"At that time the denomination of *Tory* was applied to certain robbers, or banditti in Ireland, who lurked upon the mountains, or in the islands which form the vast bogs of that country. As the King's enemies accused him of favouring the Irish rebellion, which broke out at the same time, they gave his friends the name of *Tories*. On the

* Hume, under the date of 1679, states, "This year is remarkable for being the epoch of the well-known epithets of Whig and Tory, by which, and sometimes without any material difference, this island has been so long divided. The court party reproached their antagonists with their affinity to the fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, who were known by the name of Whigs; the country party found a resemblance between the courtiers and the Popish banditti in Ireland, to whom the appellation of Tory was affixed—and after this manner, these foolish terms of reproach came into public and general use; and even at present seem not nearer their end than when they were first invented."

other hand, the latter, to be even with their adversaries, who were strictly united with the Scots, nicknamed them *Whigs*,* who were, in Scotland, the same sort of banditti as the Tories in Ireland. It appears by this, that these two names are as ancient as the beginning of the troubles, though they did not come into fashion till many years afterwards. I cannot tell precisely about what time; but the names of Cavalier and Roundhead seem to have remained till the Restoration of Charles II. and those of Tory and Whig, to have afterwards obtained by little and little. These are the two parties that began to divide England in the time of Charles the First, and which divide it still. *The Papists immediately ranged themselves on the side of the King, who was not so much their enemy as the Parliament was; and they have ever since remained united with the Tory party.*"

In speaking of Parliament Rapin means exclusively the House of Commons, who as Whigs were unanimously opposed to the Papists; while the King and Lords, in the spirit of Toryism, secretly supported them; and this same feeling, as Rapin observes, existed to his time.† For instance, the Jacobites, or high Tories, were always supported by Catholic influence, while they were violently opposed by the Whigs, or supporters of the Protestant ascendancy. According to Rapin's explanation of the terms, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, as opponents of Popery, and favourers, moreover, of the Presbyterian and Dissenting interests, are radically and religiously Whigs; while Mr. Canning, as a zealous advocate for the Papists, and an uncomprising opponent of the Dissenters, was a high Tory, in every sense of the word, as originally applied.

The reigning family of Brunswick may be justly considered as the head and coryphæus of Whiggism in these realms; for they have been constantly opposed to Jacobitism, Toryism, and Popery‡; and during the reign of George I. and his immediate successor, the Tories levelled their complaints against the corruption of the Parliament and the influence of the Crown. George I. on opening the Parliament of 1722, thus adverts to the Catholic claims, which were then powerfully supported by the Tories and Jacobites of the day:

"It seems an infatuation, not to be accounted for, to hope to persuade a free people, in the full enjoyment of all that is valuable and dear to them, to exchange freedom for slavery; or, in other words, the Protestant religion for Popery; and to sacrifice at once the price of so much blood and treasure as have been spent in defence of our present Establishment. Let it be known, that the spirit of Popery, which breathes nothing but confusion to the civil and religious rights of a Protestant Church and kingdom, has not so far possessed my people, as to make them ripe for such a fatal change."

George II. in the Parliament of 1745, says,

"I have, throughout the whole course of my reign, made the laws of the land my rule and government, and the preservation of the constitution, in church and state, and the rights of my people, the main end and aim of all my actions. It is, therefore, the more astonishing, that any of my Protestant subjects, who have known and enjoyed the benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent dangers these kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from by the happy revolution, should, by any arts and management, be deluded into measures that must, at once, destroy their religion and liberties, introduce Popery and arbitrary power, and subject them to a foreign yoke."

His late Majesty George III. made the following solemn declaration on the subject of the Catholic claims, which at the time produced a most powerful sensation:

"I have resolution to descend from my

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* Burnet tells us the name is derived from the word *whiggam*, used by the western Scots in driving their horses, whence the drivers were called *whiggamors*, and by contraction *whigs*.

† In another place, he says, "The Papists are also reckoned a branch of the Tories, because they are attached to the party. As they can never hope to make their religion national but by the means of an absolute King, it is not surprising that they should herd with the *arbitrary* Tories."—What would a certain venerable learned Lord, one of the staunchest Tories of the present day, say to this?

‡ Dr. Johnson, the ardent supporter of the Brunswick family and the Protestant ascendancy (consequently an Anti-Catholic), defines *Whig* as "the name of a faction!" and Tory as "one who adheres to the *ancient* constitution of the State;" that is, Popery of course!

shrone to a cottage; and I have resolution, if need be, to lay my head on the block; but I have not resolution to deny my Coronation oath before my God."

His present Majesty George IV. in answer to an address from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, replied: "It must be recollected, that I am a Protestant King;"—and consequently opposed to Popery and the ancient spirit of Toryism.

By a strange contrast to the original acceptation of these terms, we find the House of Commons at this day, on the principles of Whiggism, passing a Resolution *in favour of Popery*, which, had it been carried into effect, would have struck a blow at the Protestant ascendancy; while the Lords, under the influence of Toryism, are now the chief bulwark of the Protestant church, and on whom every Tory relies for its conservation in the grand struggle against a united Popish and Whiggish faction. According to the recent decision against the Catholic question in the House of Lords, we should say, generally speaking, that *Toryism* there preponderated by a majority of 44; but, according to the primitive acceptation of the word, as defined by Rapin and other respectable writers, we must attribute the defeat, not to Toryism, but to the Anti-Catholic spirit of *Whiggism*, which so powerfully preponderated in the House of Lords!!

Rapin's remarks on the two parties, as to professions and motives, are perhaps as applicable at this time, as in his own day; at least if we are to judge from the declarations of each during the late ministerial changes.

"If we will believe what each of them says of himself, nothing can be more just, more equitable, more reasonable, than the principles they act upon: they are guided wholly by the glory of God, the honour of the King, the good of the public, the benefit of the nation. For my part, if I am allowed to give my opinion, private interest is the first mover of their actions. Ever since the two parties have been formed, every man has laboured assiduously to get the better of his antagonists, because from that superiority flow places, honours, and dignities, which the reigning party distribute to their own members, exclusive of the contrary faction. This induced King William to say, that, if he had good places enough to bestow, he should soon unite the two parties."

Dr. Parr, who was always averse to what is now called Toryism, in his remarks on "Rapin's Dissertation," observes: "The [moderate] Tory is an advocate for prerogative; but without retaining the silly and exploded doctrines of arbitrary and irresistible power. The Whig is an admirer of liberty, but with a fixed and manly aversion to all the outrages of boisterous and wanton licentiousness."—Query, what is the difference? Is not the Tory also "an admirer of liberty?" and the Whig "an advocate for prerogative?" The Tories (says Hume) "have frequently acted as republicans, where either policy or revenge has engaged them to that conduct. The Whigs have also taken steps dangerous to liberty under colour of securing the settlement and succession to the Crown according to their views."—In another place he observes; "The Tories have been so long obliged to talk in the republican style, that they seem to have made converts of themselves by their hypocrisy, and to have embraced the sentiments as well as the language of their adversaries!"

I have offered these desultory observations to show the folly of continuing to use terms which have entirely lost their original signification; and which by foreigners conversant with our history must be frequently misunderstood. The sooner, therefore, they are exploded from our vocabulary the better.

I cannot close these remarks without quoting a passage from Rapin's Essay, which mentions an abuse existing even at this day.

"There is another kind of abuse in the House of Commons, in the Members being suffered to go, to come, to absent themselves, just as they please, except upon certain great occasions; so that of five hundred and thirteen members, which if I am not deceived there ought to be in that House, sometimes there are not a hundred and fifty. This makes the designs of either party much more easily brought about than if the House were complete. Besides, there are several Members, who, though at London, do not constantly attend the business of the House, but stay away upon any inconsiderable affair of their own. This puts me in mind of a story with which I shall conclude this digression. A Whig Member one day upbraided one of the same party, that, if he had been at the House that morning, they had carried a point of consequence; this latter asked him coldly, how many they had lost it by? The other answered, but by *one*. He replied, that if he had been there

they had lost it by four, because then there had been four Tory Members more in the House, whom he had detained on purpose all that morning at a tavern!"

P. A. Nuttall.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy.

(Continued from p. 413.)

1809. On the 25th Oct. Rear-Admiral Geo. Martin, with part of the Mediterranean fleet, chased three French ships of the line and a frigate ashore, near the mouth of the Rhone, and the entrance of the port of Cette: those at the former place, being an 80 and a 74, were burnt the next day by their own crews; but those at the latter place, being a 74 and a frigate, got away. These ships, together with three other frigates or storeships, were convoying about 20 sail of vessels from Toulon to Barcelona, with supplies for the French army in Spain, the whole of which, including the convoy, except a frigate and storeship, and the two ships at Cette, were taken or destroyed, notwithstanding ten of the vessels, and a store-ship, took shelter under the guns of the forts and batteries in the bay of Rosas.

The Bonne-Citoyenne, ship-sloop, mounting 18 carronades, 32-pounders, and 2 long nines, commanded by Capt. Mounsey, took the Furieuse, a French ship armée en flûte, mounting 8 guns and 12 carronades, after an engagement of almost seven hours, within pistol shot, on the 6th July. She was fitted out as a 36-gun frigate on her arrival in England, and Capt. Mounsey, who had been promoted to post-rank, was appointed to the command of her in further reward for his bravery.

In the before-mentioned month, the Solebay, of 32 guns, was wrecked on the coast of Africa. Fortunately no lives were lost, and a great proportion of the stores was saved.

The islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, &c. surrendered without opposition, in October, to a combined naval and military force; their inhabitants were liberated from the oppression of the French, and the Septinsular republic was declared to be restored.

The following French ships and vessels were captured or destroyed in the harbour of St. Paul, isle of Bourbon, in September, by the British troops under Colonel Keating, and the squadron commanded by Captain Josias Rowley (the senior Captain), namely, La Caroline * 44 guns, Grappler brig 16, two East Indiamen, three small merchant vessels captured; three vessels destroyed, and one ship burnt on the stocks.

The Junon frigate, of 38 guns, was taken by four French frigates in December, after a close action of 45 minutes, and was then boarded before she struck. Captain Shortland soon after died of his wounds.

1810.—The Nereide frigate, of 36 guns, was taken near the isle of France in August, after a very long and close action with the Bellone French frigate, of 48 guns, having, before she struck, almost every officer and man either killed or wounded, including, among the latter, Captain Willoughby, her brave commander, whose wounds were very severe. The Iphigenia frigate was also taken at the same time by the French squadron of large frigates, of which the Bellone was one; and the English frigates Magicienne and Sirius, having got aground during the engagement, were burnt by their own crews.

Two French frigates, armée en flûte, were taken under a fort at Guadaloupe, in December, by the squadron under the command of Captain (or Commodore) S. J. Ballard, though the Blonde and Thetis frigates were the only ships which attacked the enemy. These frigates were commanded by Captains V. V. Ballard and G. Miller. Another French frigate blew up, and set a fourth on fire.

The Victor, ship-sloop, was captured in November by a French frigate.

In the course of the years 1808 and 1809, the following vessels were taken from the enemy, in addition to those which have been particularly noticed, namely, twelve French and Italian brig-corvettes of 16 guns, and two ditto, ship-corvettes, of 24 and 20 guns, and one large French storeship. And it deserves to be mentioned, that 111 vessels belonging to the nest of pirates in the Persian gulf, were destroyed in Dec. 1809, by two of our frigates, several Indiamen, and a body of British troops; and that their sea-defences and towns were also destroyed, as well as large quantities of naval stores.

* Formerly an English 36-gun frigate. The whole island of Bourbon was conquered by the above-mentioned forces in July 1810.

1810.—On the 13th Sept. the Africaine frigate, of 42 guns, was taken by two large French frigates, near the isle of Bourbon, after a close engagement of near two hours and three quarters, in the early part of which, Captain Corbett was mortally wounded; two of her Lieutenants were severely wounded; her three lower masts reduced to a tottering state: and a great many of her officers and men were killed and wounded before she struck. She was retaken, however, the same day, the enemy abandoning her on the approach of the Boadicea.

The Ceylon frigate, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Charles Gordon, was taken four days after the Africaine, and near the same spot, by a large frigate and a corvette of 22 guns, after a close action of near three hours, in which she received so much damage as rendered her unmanageable. But the corvette having abandoned her in the afternoon of the day she was taken, on the approach of the Boadicea, Captain Gordon presently returned on board from the Venus French frigate of 44 guns, and hoisted the English colours.

On the 18th Sept. the Boadicea, of 38 guns, Commodore Josias Rowley, captured La Venus, French frigate, of 44 guns, off the isle of Bourbon, after a short but close action, by which Captain Gordon was liberated, as mentioned above.

The Minotaur, of 74 guns, Captain John Barrett, was lost at the mouth of the Texel in December, and a great proportion of her crew perished.

The following French ships and vessels were captured in the harbour of Port Louis, isle of France, when the island was taken on the 3d Dec. namely,

Guns.		Tons.
Of 52	Minerve	1200
44	Manche	1050
48	Bellone	1050
44	Astrée	1100
Sloop 22	Victor	400
Brig 14	Entrepenant	300
New brig 14		300

And the English frigates, Iphigenia and Nereide, of 36 guns, which had been taken by the French a few months before, as already mentioned, shared the fate of their abovenamed companions: by all which captures and recaptures the enemy's force in the Indian ocean was now entirely extirpated. Many private ships were also captured in India about this period, some of the largest of which were English East Indiamen, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Isle of France and its dependencies were the last remaining colonial territory of France, from which, and the isle of Bourbon, the enemy had been enabled to greatly annoy the British commerce to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope*. This expedition was commanded by Major-General Abercromby, and Vice-Admiral Albemarle Bertie.

The Eliza, French frigate of 40 guns, which had got aground near Cape La Hogue, in November, was destroyed a few days after, by the boats of an English frigate.

The following vessels of war were taken from the enemy in the course of the year 1810, in addition to those already specified, and to others of less consequence; *viz.*

French brig-corvette, of 16 guns	1
Storeship	1
Frigates, 26 and 22 guns	2
Dutch ship-corvette, 18 guns	1
Brigs, 14 and 12 guns	2

(To be continued.) C. D.

Mr. Urban, *The Close, Norwich, June 21.*

I FEEL it is but justice to the memory of my late friend, Sir James Edward Smith, President of the Linnean Society, to request that you will insert the following correction of a mis-statement respecting his religious and political opinions, which appeared in your Magazine for April last.

I consider myself authorized to make this request as his executor, and as having been for many years in the habit of confidential intercourse with him, an intercourse which I am happy to say was never interrupted by our avowed difference in political sentiments, nor from the circumstance of his being a Dissenter and myself a Clergyman of the Establishment.

Instead of any *change* having taken place in Sir J. E. Smith's opinions of late years, as the latter part of your memoir of him asserts, I beg to state that, however temperate in all his views, he was through life a zealous advocate for popular rights, and a con-

* See Extra. Gazette of 13 Feb. 1811.

sistent admirer of what are usually understood by Whig principles; and, although he neither entertained nor expressed harsh feelings towards members of the Establishment, or Christians of any denomination, yet he ceased not to the last to attend the public worship of that congregation of Protestant Dissenters to which he had been attached from his earliest youth.

Mixed with the mis-statements to which I have alluded, and which are grafted upon a slight memorial drawn up by myself, announcing the decease of Sir J. E. Smith in the Norwich newspapers, I perceive much collateral matter in the way of general observations, upon which it is foreign from my present purpose to offer any remarks. I can only say, that I never heard from his mouth such sentiments as are there attributed to him. Yours, &c. W. F. Drake.

Mr. Urban, *June* 19.

As your Magazine is much read by members of the legal profession of all ranks, I desire to gain, through your assistance, information on points of some importance to the public. My father was a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; in the year 1793 he gave up the profession and retired into the country; he never visited London, or practised as a barrister, but continued to reside on a small estate until his death in 1825.

To my unspeakable surprise, I received lately a letter, demanding the sum of nearly 120*l.* for absent commons, dues, &c. on account of my late father; and soon afterwards a letter from some attorney in the city, more plain than polite, threatening to commence proceedings at law against me forthwith, unless the money was immediately paid.

I communicated the matter to my friends, who were as much astonished as myself; they advised me for my own sake, and for the sake of others, to resist the demand, and I am inclined to take their advice, because it especially behoves a Clergyman of the Church of England to set an example of strict justice, against which, in my opinion, a man who complies with an unrighteous demand, offends nearly as deeply as in resisting a just claim.

I am anxious to acquire information from some of your Correspondents, on the following points:

1st. The claim is made, as I am instructed, under colour of a bond, which it is supposed my father had given when he was called to the bar, and although I am told that the statutes of limitations do not apply to bonds, I desire much to know whether a jury would be directed to presume that the bond had been satisfied, no act having been done, or any money paid under it by my father during thirty-five years; although the bill that was sent in by the Hon. Society is so artfully drawn up, that at first I was deceived by it.

2dly. I have been informed that the late Lord Kenyon used to laugh at such bonds, and to speak of them as being void, or at least not available. I am exceedingly anxious to learn whether there is any report of such an opinion of that profound lawyer, and also on what reasons it was founded: whether it was, as has been suggested to me, because there is no certain designation of the obligee; for the penalty is payable to two or three persons named in the bond, or to some one of them, or the executors or administrators of some one of them, without saying who is to have the option or choice, and without particularly ascertaining any one who is authorized to receive the penalty, and to give a discharge, and that this uncertainty on a most material point would be fatal on demurrer? Or whether it was for some other legal reason?

3dly. I am desirous to learn whether there be any other person upon whom the like demand has been made, or who may have cause to apprehend it, that by uniting our opposition we may the more successfully resist a claim which appears to be unlimited in extent; for, if a son is to be called upon under such a stale security, why may not a grandson, and if 35 years are of no avail, why should 135? And finally, if there be no redress at law, or in equity, that we may consult together as to the probability of obtaining relief by a humble and dutiful petition to the Legislature?

I am moreover informed, that of the four Inns of Court, it is only by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn that such claims have been made.

Yours, &c. Naboth.

LEIGH, SURREY.
W. Daniell, del.t
Gent. Mag. Feb. 1822, p. 489.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

THE parish of Leigh is situated in the Weald of Surrey, about three miles S. W. of Reigate, near the border of the celebrated vale of Holmsdale, a division of the county so renowned in history for the unyielding bravery of its inhabitants. The greatest portion of the parish is in the manor of Shellwood, where is the Manor House. For a district in the parish called Dunshott, a headborough is appointed at the Court held at Banstead.

At Swains, in this parish, tradition informs us that Ben Jonson resided, and one of the rooms is denominated his study. Here we may suppose some of his dramatic works were written, although his most brilliant effusions were produced under the excitement of potations at the Devil tavern. At what time he resided here is uncertain, though probably it was when he was released from imprisonment.

The Church *(see Plate I.)* is dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Great, and is in the deanery of Ewell. In the Valor of 20th of Edward the First, it is returned at 10 marcs. It is built of chisselled stone and rubbles. The tower contains four bells. Both the tower and the body are flanked by massive buttresses. Two large Saxon windows are placed at the eastern and western extremities in the chancel and the tower; smaller windows of the same style being situated in the northern and southern walls, in which are some fragments of painted glass. In the north window there is the letter P in a chaplet, and some red roses, and a mutilated ducal coronet, which may possibly have surmounted the shield of Dudley Duke of Northumberland, the quondam possessor of Leigh-place.

Within the tower is a receptacle for holy water, an important utensil in the reign of Henry the Eighth (previous to his assumption of ecclesiastical supremacy, and the publishing of his manual of devotion, called the "King's Primer"), in Mary's reign, and in that of James the Second, when the Pope sent to him the four Catholic Bishops under the title of Vicars Apostolic, to exercise the episcopal function in their separate dioceses.

Two obtuse-pointed arches divide the tower from the body, and the body from the chancel. The ceiling of the nave is boarded, and decorated by roses and shields at the intersection of the spandrils. The roof is chiefly covered with slate dug in the quarries of Horsham. There is a niche on each side of the east window; and on the floor of one of these are two mutilated feet, perhaps those of a figure of Aaron. Over the communion-table is a large painting of the Madonna and Child in a deep ebony frame, the gift of R. C. Dendy, esq. The font is a large stone, surmounted by a leaden reservoir.

On the floor of the chancel are several slabs bearing figures, scrolls, and shields in brass—principally memorials of the Arderne family, in times of old residents in Leigh-place. From these we may select the following:

1. Over a small whole-length figure of a female*, flat head-dress, hands lifted up and joined, is a scroll, with

"Mercy, Jh'u, and graunt m'cy."

Under it, on the pedestal,

"Hic jacet Susanna, filia Joh'is Arderne, armig'i, et Elizabeth' ux'is sue, cuj's a'ie p'picietur Deus. Amen."

2. On the north side, partly under the communion rails, are large whole-length figures of a man and woman*, their hands lifted up and joined. He is in a long robe like a surplice, and his feet rest on a dog. She has a small dog sitting on her flowing robe. Below his figure were those of three boys (the brass of one of them is now gone), and under them:

"Thomas, Joh'nes, et Henricus, filii Joh'is Arderne, armig'i, et Elizabeth ux'is sue."

And under the woman the figures of three girls, with

"Anna, Brigitta, et Susanna, filie Joh'is Arderne, armig'i, et Elizabeth' ux'is sue."

On a shield of arms in the left corner: A fess chequé between three crescents—*Arderne.*

3. On the south side of the chancel, under a figure of the Trinity*:

"Orate pro animabus Ricardi Arderne, gentilman, et Johanne uxoris ejus, quidem Ricardus obiit xxv° die mensis Novembris, anno D'ni.... m'o cccc°lxxxix, quoru' animabus propicietr Deus. Amen."

* These three brasses are engraved in Bray's "Surrey," vol. ii. p. 186.

Arms, on a shield in left-hand corner, *Arderne* as before, impaling a chevron between three flags trippant.

Hamelin* Earl of Warren, and Isabel his wife, in the reign of Richard the First, gave this Church to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary Overee (now St. Saviour's), Southwark, who paid to the Bishop for their tenths one mark. After being vested in a variety of possessors in succession, the living was purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk, and some few years ago it became the property of Richard Caffyn Dendy, esq. of Leigh-place.

The vicinity of Leigh is calculated to excite much interest in the antiquary, and might perhaps prove fertile by his researches. Records of antiquity, and evidences of deeds of arms, have been discovered on the estate of Leigh-place, some in the moat surrounding the mansion, and others turned up by the plough. Among these remains are coins of Edward the First, and subsequent monarchs; a 4 lb. cannon ball, and other military relics. It is probable that this might have been the scene of one of the Parliamentskirmishes, when Fairfax routed the Kentish rebels at Maidstone, hanging on their rear in their retreat. To these records may be added a silver cup of a curious and antique form, discovered in one of the wings of Leigh-place, when it was repaired some years since. WALTER C. DENDY.

Mr. URBAN, *Bremhill Parsonage, June 6.*

I MUST now beg you to admit, with the sincerest respect for Mr. Duke, a more explicit answer to the chief of those objections, which he has made to my views of the Celtic Antiquities in our County.

And, first, of the mighty Wansdyke. —Mr. Duke has given his reasons for supposing it was one of the great ancient roads which intersected the kingdom—I have given my reasons for believing it to have been *not* a road, but a rampart line of defence between the Belgæ and the natives, as far as it extends over the Downs. No argument can induce me to think it was ever intended for a road, for these reasons: 1st. It comes from no distinguished station or city, and leads to none; for, from Bath to the Downs, the line is that of a Roman road, as straight as an arrow, but the Wansdyke winds like a snake over the Downs. 2d. In many parts, *two wheel-barrows* could not pass!! 3d. It has a vallum very like a rampart; in some places nearly forty feet high. This my friend thinks might be commodiously raised to shelter the passenger from the Jupiter Pluvius of Tan Hill!!

Heaven forfend that I should presume to interdict discussion and inquiry; I said, in my pamphlet,

"Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti!"

But I cannot think that Mr. Duke's hypothesis on Wansdyke or Tan Hill, is "rectius," or I assure him I would most readily reject my hypothesis, and embrace his.

I must profess it never entered into my thoughts, that Tan Hill derived its name "*from the Romans.*" No; but it seemed to me highly probable, as the greatest temple to the greatest Celtic deity was near, that the adjoining hill might be dedicated (I said nothing of a *temple* there) to the other great Celtic deity, who, I repeat, was worshipped on the highest hills, and who was the Jupiter of the Celts.

I follow Cæsar in believing that "Mercury was the chief object of worship among the Celts." "I do not believe a word of it," says Mr. Duke. Well, I can only say that I think the Author of the Commentaries must know something about the ancient Britons, as well as my friend Duke, who lives eighteen hundred years after them!

The public, however, may decide; I for one think the testimony of Cæsar regarding the gods of Britain somewhat better than Mr. Duke's, and therefore shall not admit that his opinions are "rectius," at present.

Putting together these circumstances, and the Celtic temple, and stones in the vicinity, I conceived that St. Anne's Hill might have been originally TAN Hill, the Hill of Tanaris, the Celtic place of assembly, afterwards the Feriæ of the Romans, and subsequently the Fair of St. Ann.

But granting, *argumenti causâ*, that Tan Hill derived its name not from the Celts, but the Romans, and was called TAN from DIANA! What says

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* Earl Warren was one of the noblemen who deserted John on the appearance of the young Prince Lewis in England.

our Antiquary of Diana? "Jupiter, in the hymn of Callimachus, gives to Diana *all* HILLS;" therefore Tan Hill! True; but she was "*peculiarly*" the goddess of woods: I never said the goddess of woods "*alone.*"

"Montium custos, *nemorumque* virgo."
"Diva potens *nemorum.*"—HOR.

The beautiful description of Virgil is taken from Homer, who speaks of her appearance on mountains, but what mountains? Erymanthus, of whose dark woods every tyro has heard.

Horace says, in his Ode to her and Apollo,

"Phœbe, *sylvarumque* potens Diana."

And again in the same Ode,

"Quæque Aventinum tenet, Algidumque."

Mountains of the darkest woods. But let Horace explain Homer, as to Erymanthus. In an Ode to the same Diana, Horace says,

"Vos, lætam *fluviis*, et *nemorum comâ*,
Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Silvis."—

Now Tan Hill has a *tree*, just as much as a *river!*

But there is certainly nothing said of any wood in the passage Mr. Duke has quoted from Virgil, in which Diana is described with the mountain nymphs, dancing on the top of Cynthus, in the island where she was born! What do I say to this? I say this mountain was no more like Tan Hill, than Tan Hill is like Cranborne Chase; I say, moreover, the very spot on this very island where Diana was born, was not without trees, desolate as the little isle is now. How do I know that? Because a curious passage in Ovid informs me so. Latona, in the pains of child-birth, supported herself by the palms and olive-trees,—

"Illic incumbens cum *Palladis arbore palmæ*,
Edidit geminos."

Apollo and Diana.

And as for room to dance, as Virgil so beautifully describes it, I should imagine, a *glade* which *some* woods have, might give quite room enough for the *pirouettes* of these nymphs, even if Delos had as much wood as Erymanthus.

In fact, if Tan Hill is named after Diana, there is no semblance connected with the whole scene of Celtic antiquity, as there is by supposing the ancient Celtic temple at Abury, the mound, and the highest elevation, connected together.

There might be reasons for the Romans, in a later age, giving the name of Diana to Savernake, or the vast range of Pewsham Forest; but none whatever for calling such a hill as Tan Hill the hill of Diana: nor can I conceive any thing which could possibly, in the relations of the locality, have suggested such a name, but the mere resemblance in sound. Tanarus has the advantage even in this; for the hill to be made semblable in sound must be pronounced Dan Hill, instead of Tan Hill!

If the Romans, in after-ages, and without any connection with the Celtic scene, had, without any *possible reason that we can guess*, have called any hill from Diana, we should imagine they would have been guided by what they had known of the hills dedicated to her in Greece, and on any comparison, no spot, it should seem to me, could have been so *unfortunate* for the conjecturer.

Besides, there is no animal to hunt, except *hares*; and Jupiter, *unfortunately* for Mr. Duke, commanded his daughter not to hunt *hares!* See the very hymn of Callimachus, which Mr. Duke quotes!! Delos has no woods, it is true; but I affirm that, throughout all Greece or Italy, where so many hills were sacred to Diana, not one in the most distant manner resembles our Wiltshire Downs, and I therefore think Mr. Duke's Diana as *unfortunate* as his other derivations! But it may be said, "granting the first Christians adapted heathen names to the names of their saints, is it likely they would change the name of a great rough Celtic god to a meek and holy lady?" Neither was Diana always described as *meek*, as my friend will find, by refreshing his memory with the glorious play of Iphigenia in Tauris, *every stranger* being sacrificed at her altar! I refer him also to Iphigenia in Aulis, and the "Sæva" Diana of Ovid. I cannot recollect a *man* turned into a lady, among the early Roman Catholic saints; but I recollect a wooden fortification turned into a lady! Cad-a-Ryne is the strong hold above the water; in the Roman Calendar it comes out the gentle St. Catherine! There is a Catherine-street, Salisbury, and the "Dilectus Iapis," Dr. Fowler, lives on the CAD!

Mr. Duke seems to me, if he wants to prove or disprove any thing, to believe as heartily on *one side*, as he *disbelieves* on the other! For instance, he does not believe Cæsar, who was on the spot, speaking of the particular fact of Mercury; but he believes Squire Higgins of Yorkshire! And what does he believe from Higgins? That Mercury was *not* the greatest god of the Celts, because, according to Higgins, the fourth day was named after Mercury *among the Saxons!* Were the Saxons Celts? As we are Oxford scholars, let us SYLLOGISE a little! Mercury was the *first* god of the Celts. (Cæsar.) He was the *fourth* god of the *Saxons*. (Higgins.) Therefore he was the *fourth* god of the CELTS!! (Duke.)

I have now stated the reasons why I retain my belief that Tan Hill was so called from Tanaris, not Diana; that Wansdyke was a rampart, not a road.

My good friend, after skirmishing with me upon the downs and plains of Abury, waxes valiant and somewhat blithe.

"He will take his station on a hill, from whence he will hurl defiance, and smile at a future attack." First, —attack he has had none. He attacked me along my *whole* line, nor have I now come forward but with reluctance, after repeated velitations on his part. As to "bidding me defiance," from this hill, my brain or his must be a little out of order, for I agree with him in every particular respecting the great antiquity of our barrows, and of these majestic monuments; I agree with him in every word, except when he says they "preceded probably the existence of Druidism." I have spoken of their high antiquity, from the times of the Britons' earliest commerce with the Phenicians. I can only conceive the error arising from my having spoken of the Caduceus of Mercury, which Caduceus is not a Roman ensign, but Grecian, as old as the Phœnicians. This Mr. Duke will see by looking at Homer's Hymn; and the Phœnicians might surely have brought the knowledge of the Grecian attributes of Mercury to Britain. My idea was, that the first representation of Teut (Cæsar's Mercury) was the symbolical stone, or a rude image of wood; and I supposed that, after the Romans possessed this part of the island, they might have placed a more airy Mercury with its Grecian characteristics where the stone stood.

I hope, after this candid explanation, my friend will descend in peace from the hill, where he "bids me defiance," and that we may shake hands at the bottom; still he will never persuade me, with all his arguments, to believe that a foss where two wheel-barrows cannot pass, was a great road! that Tan Hill was called so from Diana! that Silbury Hill, somewhat like a sugar-loaf, was the round world! that Abury represented the Sun and Moon, inclosed in one circle, when the Sun and Moon never by *accident* travel together! No arguments, however ingenious, can make me believe these things, and I equally despair of making him believe the contrary.

I thank him for his kind notice of my topographical volume, and must be content to bear as well as I can his resolution "to discard altogether Druidism and its Priests, Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and his Caduceus." The resolution of Mr. Duke I shall not interrupt; and can assure him, I have the greatest respect for him publicly and privately, though I cannot be persuaded, by his arguments, to discard one of these gods.

I here must decline any further contest, having included in this explanation an answer to Mr. Duke's chief arguments on the subject, wherever I have met with them.

W. L. BOWLES.

P. S. Mercury was not the messenger of Apollo or the Sun, but of Jupiter.

Neither Stonehenge or Abury surely can be considered as belonging to the *inland* parts of Britain; one is not more than twenty or twenty-five miles from the sea; the other not more, in a straight line, than forty or fifty.

Stonehenge and Abury are *on the Downs*, but both within an hour or an hour and half's walk of the most extensive forests in England. Abury is between Severnake and Pewsham Forests; Stonehenge has to the south Clarendon Forest, Cranborne Chase to the west, &c. and Grovely Woods, a great Ridge, in its neighbourhood.—From all these places the Druids, at certain seasons, assembled for public rites at the great temples on the Downs adjoining their forests and woods. This is my idea.

Mr. URBAN,

IN reply to MERLINUS (p. 408), I beg to observe, that the question at issue is not between him and me, but between him and Cæsar. Your Correspondent advanced that the Briton was a monotheist, and his censures were liberally dealt upon the unfortunate blindness of sundry antiquaries. Cæsar expressly states the Briton to have worshipped many gods, and as my eyes are not open to the *new light*, who am I to believe? I have been old fashioned enough to believe in Cæsar—and it is Cæsar that MERLINUS must refute (if he wishes for a controversy), not me. I cannot read or quote any sentence more explicitly stating Polytheism than the following: "Deum *maxime* Mercurium colunt. *Post hunc*, Apollinem, et Martem, et Jovem, et Minervam." When the testimony of Cæsar is invalidated, I may agree with MERLINUS.

It is asked, since an early commerce existed with the Phœnicians, how came this knowledge obliterated in Cæsar's time? Had I time or inclination for a controversy (and fortunately I have neither), I might state my doubts whether the knowledge was ever obliterated. Cæsar complains that he could obtain no information concerning Britain, and hence MERLINUS infers that the knowledge required did not exist. Does MERLINUS forget that British subsidiaries were among the Veneti? and how will he reconcile the sending of Gaulish youths to these shores for instruction? The silence of the merchant was owing to design, not ignorance; and my reasons for such a conjecture may appear before the public at a future time in another shape. But, even allowing that the knowledge was obliterated, will that disprove my assertion? Does MERLINUS imagine that a fact once known must be always known? If so, who formed the Pyramids? if so, how came fragments of Egyptian worship among the Suevi? It would appear that knowledge ebbs and flows. Civilization is frequently as violent and sudden in her death, as her growth is gradual and tedious. Look at Babylon—at Nineveh—the Caves of Elora, or the City of Bamiyan—turn to Thebes, and even in the midst of mummied millions, who can tell of the former men!—who can account for the chasm between our present century and the pyramids of Mexico? There are links wanting in every chain of history; nor is it surprising that the same discrepancy should exist in the early knowledge of this land, at a period when the meridian of knowledge was in far distant climes.

MERLINUS observes, that navigation was interdicted on account of the sacred estimation in which water was held. If his statement be true, how strange that Cæsar speaks of the British subsidiaries in Gaul, especially among the Veneti!—and if, according to his opinion, religious prejudices forbad nautical excursions among the islanders, the sin was equally great whether they cruised about in vessels which their friends were kind enough to lend them, or in their own.

Although MERLINUS is merry with the commercial picture I drew of early Britain, and calls it "the creature of my poetical imagination," I cannot alter it, until I learn that the Phœnicians did *not* trade to these shores—and if they *did* trade here, Phœnician names may exist, as well as Roman or Saxon appellations. Indeed, I am indebted to MERLINUS for his etymology of Albion, because *(if correct)* it confirms my opinions. I had modestly confined my etymologies to small districts, but MERLINUS goes further, and shews me that the very island received its name from those traders.

I am most willing to allow that the commercial splendour of this country during those early periods, might not have been extremely brilliant, and that the export duties could not have coped with the revenues of the London Docks in the nineteenth century; but still I maintain that a commerce did exist which speaks of the refinement of former races, and as civilization is the attendant as well as the mother of commerce, we were not the barbarians:

"Penitùs divisos orbe Britannos."

Having thus generally responded to MERLINUS (as far as consistent, without entering into controversy with my anonymous friend), I leave the future discussion of the question, if he continue it, relative to Monotheism and Polytheism, between him and Cæsar—"Deum maximè Mercurium colunt," &c. &c.

Yours, &c. W. A. MILES.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

I HAVE never been unmindful of the great depth of your researches, and of the obligation due to you for your long and steady course of communication of them; and I beg you therefore to accept my apology, if what I am proceeding to recommend should excite the least pain in a mind so truly venerable. But, having just regard to public welfare, in wishing to render learning more general, I venture to anticipate some advice from your just and grave state of mind.

I am very sensible that every art and science necessarily has its appropriate terms; and that some could not with effect be carried on, and others with due decorum, without disguising the real names of things under the veil of compounds, in the decomposition of which the present generation might be greatly confused. But for the rising race just springing into notice, and stretching forward into the "March of Intellect," a beneficial result might be effected from the alteration I mean to propose for their sakes—and probably your candour will suggest to me a principal mean of meeting my first difficulty in saving my bantling from being strangled in its birth. This is to recommend me to some learned society, which would be most likely to receive my application, neither S.A. nor R.S. nor L.S.—nor either of our Universities, past, present, or to come, because these are all so jealous of their established forms, that there can be little hope of acceptance amongst them.

As it is designed that the present æra is to be made the vehicle of ushering into light, to which none could hitherto aspire, a mode of both imparting and receiving instruction, that diffusive knowledge is to outstrip time, and stretch beyond the common drudgeries of rudiments; and that principles, problems, and corollaries, are to be very soon in the possession of the meanest capacities; what reading-societies for newspapers and pamphlets are to be conducted in coblers' stalls [I fear, dear Urban, that the Gentleman's Magazine will scarcely find its way thither], what butter-trays and porter's benches will be the daily receptacles of philosophical lectures, and every stage coach will afford space in its dickey for philologists and the necromancers of chemistry and lithotomy! I think that some mode must be discovered of curing the consequent pain in the aching heads of houses, and of the learned practitioners, all hitherto honourable men, in law, physic, and divinity, enabling them to maintain and ever hold fast their erudite terms of art; by which young tyros in debate are sometimes awed into silence—and even those of more mature labours have been sent back to their first principles, which the heat of argument had sometimes led them to desert.

I have been for many years a great friend to inquiry, moral and philosophical, but as I have grown older, and discovered the truth of that great philosopher who teaches me to know myself, and in that science to see how very little I know, a sort of humbled shame seems now to whisper me that I have not made all the use which I might have done, if this wonderful new light, the great march of intellect, had been formerly as much the fashionable cultivation, as it is at this period of my nomenclature. And as things are evidently drawing to a period in the annals of mankind, some measure is, I hear, almost ready for adoption to render learning more easily attainable: for this purpose I would precede the march, and recommend, if I well knew that it would be regarded, for every new University, every extensive Society for science and literature, every library, where lectures are the leading features of the institution for diffusing knowledge, to constitute an indispensable rule or regulation, that the introductory lecture should in the most forcible manner, and in plain broad English, so that those who run in for a moment, and back again to their offices, desks, stalls, and shop boards, might be able to hear and carry forth with them the joyful sounds of denunciation against all languages, except English and French—against all compounds of Greek and Latin—all terms known only to the professors, and by which they have hitherto kept the world in bondage, and by this happy means would now break away the barriers to general knowledge, and enable every man, and every scarcely man, to grow wiser than his teachers, and to govern the hitherto governor. The result of this super-eminent plan would be, that grammar would be reduced to half its tenses and moods, the preterimperfects, and the plusque per-

fects would be erased—the amiable Linnæus would, if he were alive, suffer a vote of censure for his having rendered botany a sealed book to the ladies, to whom no accomplishment would otherwise have been more ornamental and attractive. Medical students would proceed without their nosology, pathology, and physiology; philosophers of nature would be content to study the ways of the numerous tribes of insects without the title of entomologists; and lawyers would honestly avow that instead of "toujours pret," they were literally always ready; and would fairly shew that they had never promised, instead of lurking behind their non-assumpsits, their dilemma, their rebutter, and surrebutter. I believe the medical science, and surgical art, have the claim of delicacy and decorum in the adoption of Latin and Greek phrases for diseases, and parts of the human structure, which could not be fairly cured in plain English. And as the pedantry of the ancient school-men has been exploded since the Reformation, theologists now conduct their arguments and exhort the brethren, in terms which are readily understood by all willing and pious members of their Church, but by few others.

If I have failed in making this design clear to your mind, it must arise from the great fear with which every inventor of a new patent is impressed when he prepares his specification—more especially too, when I have given the alarm, and anticipated that so many learned bodies and cautious practitioners will rise up and condemn me. I can scarcely venture to ask for your concurrence, whom I have for so many long years remembered, with thy venerable ancestors, poring over the black letter laboratory, and almost singeing their fingers in preserving from utter destruction some relic of past ages, which the revolution of times and seasons may have cast forth from the cataracts of antediluvian spoliation.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, June* 4.

IN your Obituary of last month, under the head of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. (p. 469,) occurs the following sentence: "This was after a severe contest (speaking of the election for Newcastle upon Tyne) with the notorious spendthrift and adventurer Andrew R. Bowes."

Granting that it is in some cases allowable to speak *truth of the dead*, I cannot help thinking that this was not one of such cases; and I further contend that the reflection is not only uncharitable, but unjust. Bowes was not a spendthrift in the common sense of the word, nor was he more of an adventurer than many other younger sons of gentlemen, placing out of view his alleged conduct in the marriage with Lady Strathmore, which I will not undertake to vindicate. To justify my opinion, I send you a short account of the family, and some particulars of the life of Mr. Bowes, which may not be known to you or your general readers.

Mr. Bowes, whose paternal name was Stoney, was of a good family, originally English, settled in the county of Tipperary, and was one of eleven or twelve children. He had received the education, and possessed the manners of a gentleman. At an early age he entered the army; and his regiment being stationed at Newcastle in the year 1768, he there became acquainted with Miss Newton, a young lady of respectable connections, who shortly after became his first wife. She did not long survive; and upon her death, his evil genius prompted him to pay his addresses to the late Countess of Strathmore, whom he succeeded in obtaining in marriage, though she was previously engaged, and on the point of being married, to Colonel Grey. Mr. Stoney then took the name of Bowes (which was that of the Countess), and dropped the patronymic of Stoney. He was afterwards elected a Member of Parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne, after a violent and expensive contest; and he served the office of Sheriff for Northumberland. By Lady S. he had a son, who was placed in the Navy, and died in his father's lifetime.

It is needless to say that his union with Lady Strathmore proved to be most unfortunate and ruinous to both parties. Faults there certainly were on each side, the discussion of which would now be useless.

Mr. Bowes was a man of determined and undaunted spirit, of a comely person, of ready and lively wit; he excelled in repartée, and there were few who could write a better letter. He

was hospitable, convivial, and a most pleasant table companion. He did many friendly and charitable acts, even after his means were greatly reduced. But he was, unhappily, too much under the dominion of his passions; he was irritable, he became suspicious, and he always had too great a reliance on himself; in short, he would have his own way. Still it may be questioned whether Andrew Robinson Bowes, with all his failings, was not "more sinned against than sinning."

He was much respected, to the last, by some of the first characters in this country, of whom the late Duke of Norfolk was one. Mr. Lee, the eminent barrister, and for some time Attorney-general, had a great friendship for him. His having been enabled to obtain security to the amount of 14,000*l.* for the privilege of the rules of the King's Bench prison, is no small proof of friendship, and confidence in his honour. Mr. Bowes was at one period on terms of great intimacy with two gentlemen (relations), in their early years, who have since held the highest judicial situations in this country. They were his constant visitors in Grosvenor-square.

This ill-fated gentleman ended his days in the King's Bench prison, in January 1810, aged about 63, after a confinement of more than 22 years. It might be supposed that such an imprisonment ought to have satisfied any debt, however large; yet Lady Strathmore's representatives have received from his estate no less a sum than 23,000*l.* for principal, interest, and costs; and her Ladyship's daughter has received, or claims the residue of his property, as his nearest of kin, though the deceased denied all relationship.

With respect to the sham duel asserted to have taken place between Mr. Stoney and the Rev. Henry Bate, afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley, the latter declared publicly in the Court of Common Pleas, that the story was *utterly untrue;* and Sir Henry has often been heard to say, that he "never saw a man bleed as Bowes did: he bled like a pig," was his expression.

A sister of Mr. Bowes married the Honourable Arthur Moore, now one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, who, if I mistake not, has a son in Parliament.

A Friend to Truth.

Mr. Urban, *Gray's Inn, June* 3.

ON the subject of Nancy Dawson, inquired after by J. D. (p. 386), I can give no information as to the lady's parentage or early history; but a gentleman of whom I once had some knowledge, namely, the late James Bradshaw Peirson, esq. formerly of Stokesley in Yorkshire, was in early life an admirer of Nancy, who was for some time under his *protection*, to use a modern mode of speaking. Mr. Peirson moved in fashionable life in the early part of the late reign, and expended a large sum on his dear Nancy. He was also an admirer of dead as well as living objects, and speculated extensively in paintings, by which he was a great loser. His connexion with Miss Dawson having ceased (from what cause I know not), he married a lady of the name (I believe) of Trehawke, in whose right he possessed a considerable property in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall, on part of which stood the house occupied by the late Mr. Tyers. Mr. Peirson having become greatly involved in debt, he went abroad, and his first lady, by whom he had a son, dying, he married an Italian actress. He resided for several years, and until the French revolution, at Boulogne-sur-mer, and then returned to England. His fine estate at Stokesley, and also the property at Vauxhall, were sold to discharge his incumbrances, and he died about ten years ago in poverty and obscurity; his eldest son of the same name having previously died.

Mr. Peirson was the last representative of an ancient Roman Catholic family, which is thus miserably extinguished; and his history will probably be soon as little remembered as that of Nancy Dawson.

Yours, &c. P. I.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

YOUR account of Mr. Milhouse's Poems induced me to become a purchaser, and I have been highly pleased with the perusal, as I think every one will be who reads them. I have hopes that others, as well as myself, have shared the pleasure I felt, with the addition of having in some degree assisted humble merit.

Yours, &c. A.



Engraved by J. Walker & J. Grieg from an Original Drawing by J. Nixon Esq.r

BENHAM BERKSHIRE

Mr. URBAN,

AFTER the memoir of the Margravine of Anspach in your last Number, the accompanying view *(Plate II.)* of her seat at Benham, which is situated about a mile west of Speen, will probably be interesting.

The house is a regular building of the Ionic order, composed of freestone, with an elegant portico on the south front. It stands on a sloping bank, embosomed in a deep and solemn grove, where uniformity of tone has been judiciously prevented by the intermixture of trees of various coloured foliage. A handsome sheet of water, supplied by the silver Kennet, and bounded with agreeable lines, flows before the mansion, in the vicinity of which is a small wooden bridge of three arches, built after a Chinese design. The north side of the grounds is ornamented by woods, which extend to the western gate, and conceal the termination of the park, which is confined by a sweep of the Bath road. The general character of the place is simplicity and beauty. The scenery is too regular to be picturesque, and too tame to be romantic.

On the south, beyond the vale, which is intersected by the Kennet, there is a fine prospect of Hampstead-Marshal park, and its woody accompaniments. The grounds on this side are agreeably varied in appearance, and decorated with clumps of stately trees, whose deep shadows, playing on the water, give animation and contrast to the contiguous scenery. The high grounds on the west are crowned with extensive woods, behind which are bold projecting tracts of the Wiltshire Downs. Towards the east, the eye ranges over a large district of well-cultivated country, interspersed with wood, and diversified with a tract of prolific meadow land.

Such is the description of Benham given in the "Beauties of England and Wales:" but the presiding genius of the scene shall speak of it herself. The Margravine has dilated on the place with evident satisfaction, in her autobiography; having introduced the subject in the following manner:

"My eldest son, who had all the military fervour of the times upon him, left all his comforts and enjoyments to follow the campaign in Holland, and in other places. The only property over which his father had given him the controul, was Benham; and this he sold. This was a favourite spot with me and Lord Craven, and it gave me infinite pain to see it parted with. I had built it myself, with my husband's permission, and laid out the grounds according to my own taste; nor would I suffer any of the modern landscape gardeners to interfere, though strongly pressed to allow them. The famous man named Capability Brown was desirous of being employed; but, as he had already laid out twelve thousand pounds for Lord Craven, at Coombe Abbey, I thought it unnecessary to be more plundered, and trusted to myself for adding to Nature. I had always a satisfaction, when very young, in observing natural beauties, the graces of which I particularly studied.

"Benham was most likely originally a Seigneurie, centuries before the Craven Peerage was created; and it is probable that Hoe Benham was part of the domain with Benham Row, and almost all the lands which surround it; that it was thus in William the Conqueror's time, or Edward the Third's; and that what is now called Hoe, was the French word *haut*, as the land is higher there than that which immediately touches the site on which Benham House stands, and parted from that by turnpike roads, and a great many enclosed lands belonging to a variety of persons.

"I leave to youthful and romantic minds to imagine how tyranny or hospitality was exercised in the Lordship of Benham; how many knights in armour defended or offended ladies mounted on white palfreys: I confine my account of Benham to what I have been able to transcribe from the records of England, and my own knowledge of it,—from the days in which our forefathers first travelled in their own coach and six, down to this modern epoch, when Peers mount their own coach-boxes, and Ladies take rambles on donkeys.

"The first Earl of Craven, after having signalized his personal courage in the unfortunate wars of Germany (to preserve Bohemia and the Palatinate to King James the First's daughter), bought Benham of a Sir Francis Castillon, whose father, John Baptiste Castillon, for his faithful military services in Queen Elizabeth's reign, received as a reward from that munificent Queen, Benham, Valence, and Woodspeare. Castillon, I believe, was originally spelt Castiglione, as the family was originally Piedmontese. Thus Hoe for haut, curfew for couvre-few, bell and savage for belle sauvage,—have, by lapse of time, been turned into a sort of English, which is now not exactly understood.

"From the time of that purchase by the first Earl of Craven, to this day, Benham had been preserved in the Craven family till the present Earl sold it to the Margrave of Anspach. Mr. Lysons, in his 'Berkshire,'

quotes Fuller's quaint language, who says that the lands in Berkshire are very skittish, and apt to cast their owners; and expresses a hearty wish that the Berkshire gentry may be better seated in their saddles, so that the sweet places in this county might not be subject to so many mutations. I must observe that his language is not the language of truth: it is the gentry who have voluntarily quitted their saddles,—and not the lands that cast their owners. For some, many excuses may be found: accumulated taxes, and the exorbitant price of all the first necessaries of life, together with the many ingenious ways tradespeople have of cheating, make it impossible for a gentleman to live at his seat,—or indeed hardly any where; so that one half of our nobility and gentry are poorer than the poor; or owe a wretched existence to places or pensions unworthy their birth or sentiments; and we see some of the finest and prettiest places in England possessed by nabobs, bankers, or merchants.

"It was reserved for my bright star,—that noble star which presided at my birth, to save Benham from this humiliation. It was reserved to the best of men to be the guardian angel over a mother's fears, and snatch from degradation the work of her taste, to replace it irrecoverably in her hands, that it might end in being an eternal monument of his excellence; and the only wish I form is to preserve both his name and Benham from being injured or debased by ignorance and stupidity in future. In the History of England, the reign of King James the First will furnish my reader with the melancholy fate of his daughter Elizabeth, who, in her nephew King Charles the Second's reign, retired finally to England, where, after living in the Earl of Craven's fine mansion in Drury Lane not much more than one twelvemonth, she died, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

"But what that warlike and magnificent Earl did for her, I fear is scarcely on record. When my natural as well as acquired taste for every thing good and noble, made me curious to find some books or manuscript that could gratify my curiosity as to that period of the Craven family, it was with difficulty I could obtain any satisfaction, as there were neither libraries nor books in any house of any Craven. An old steward of the family at last took some pity on my disappointment, and perhaps felt some regard for a girl of seventeen who could feel any delight in poring over such relics; so he brought me the plans of the palaces the Earl of Craven built at Hampsted; he shewed me a bond of the Queen of Bohemia's, for forty thousand pounds, which the gallant Earl had lent her; in short, he instructed and amused me very much. It was supposed the Earl of Craven was privately married to the Queen.

"This place, and many other things, Lord Craven had left me by will; but this will he subsequently altered, when in a state of health wherein he was unfit to do so. By this alteration he deprived me of the place, and gave it to his son. When the Margrave purchased it for me, he took the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Moira, now Marquess of Hastings, for trustees, under a deed of gift; and I was empowered by that deed to give or dispose of it, in his lifetime, as I pleased."

Benham, with the whole of the Margravine's property in England, is left to the Hon. R. Keppel Craven.

SKETCHES IN SURREY.

No. VI.—By W. Hersee.

Holmsdale.

(Continued from p. 293.)

IN the course of my recollections of happy days and of lovely scenes in this picturesque southern valley, it has been my object to interest and amuse my readers, by blending in my brief and imperfect sketches the historical and the fanciful, without deviating from facts in the one, or from nature in the other. I am gratified in learning, by several friendly communications, that in this object I have succeeded beyond my own expectation; and this will probably encourage me to proceed, according to my original intention, throughout the County, wherever I may find materials and scenery suited to my purpose.

Since the publication of my last sketch, an old friend (a resident upon the spot) has hinted to me that I ought not to forget there is an ancient river in Holmsdale. In truth I had not forgotten. It is an object not to be forgotten or omitted. "Do not forget," says my friend, "to describe the sequestered *Mole*—and can you not accompany the description by a little sketch of character—for instance, some village maiden, born upon its banks? It may answer the double purpose of giving additional interest to the scene, and a correct estimate of our native females, descended, as you have already told us, from an ancient race of heroines."—I shall endeavour to profit by this suggestion.

The River Mole.

The *Mole* is formed by the union of several springs rising on the southern border of the County, and in the forest

of Tilgate, in Sussex, which, in the parish of Horley, about three miles on the south of Reigate, compose a considerable stream. It flows at first through a flat country, till it approaches the great barrier of hills which extend across the county. Near Dorking, which it leaves on the south-west, it enters one of the defiles of these hills, and, traversing a romantic valley, washes the foot of Box-hill in its progress to Leatherhead. Here it makes its exit from among the hills, and winding through a range of commons, or heath, by Stoke, almost encircles the village of Cobham, and proceeds to Esher. At this part the river loses all its beauty, and creeps sluggishly on through a flat country, till its conflux with the Thames opposite Hampton Court. This river has long been celebrated for a peculiarity. Alluding to its passage through the hills, Camden says, "The Mole hides itself, or is rather swallowed, at the foot of the hill (Box-hill), and for that reason the place is called *The Swallow*; but, about two miles below, it bubbles up and rises again; so that the inhabitants of this track, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep." There is something so pleasingly romantic in this account, by the old historian, that we may readily suppose it was not only the ground-work of belief, among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, for successive years, and even ages, of primitive simplicity, but a matter of faith among later topographers, until at length the late Mr. Manning, in his excellent History of the County, explained the true character of the phenomenon. Referring to the passage I have quoted from Camden, the able modern historian says, "From this fabulous account, plainly founded on an idea suggested by common report, the reader might be led to imagine that the river actually disappears, forms a channel beneath the surface of the earth, and at a certain distance rises again and pursues its course above ground. The truth of the matter seems, however, to be this: the soil, as well under the bed of the river as beneath the surface on each side, being of a spongy and porous texture, and having by degrees become formed into caverns of different dimensions, admits the water of the river through certain passages in the banks and bottom."—"In very dry seasons the current is, in certain places, entirely exhausted, and the channel remains dry, except here and there a standing pool. By the bridge at Thorncroft, it rises again in a strong spring, and after that the current is constant." From the circumstance of this singular river burying itself, as it were, in its subterraneous channels, it undoubtedly derived its present name of the *Mole*. In more ancient times it appears to have been called the *Emlay*, the upper part of it being known by that name in the 5th of Edward III. and even so late as the reign of Henry VIII.

Having thus furnished a brief account of this feature of Holmsdale—perhaps sufficiently dry and uninteresting for my more fanciful and romantic readers—I shall now endeavour to keep my pledge as to the additional sketch which is to give more beauty and interest to the picturesque banks of the Mole. If it be but a slight miniature description, it is purely from nature and from actual life.

A Domestic Sketch.

On the banks of the Mole, about forty years ago, lived an honest and highly respectable miller, whose mind was as uncontaminated as the beautiful stream that turned his mill. Robust in person, and powerful in physical strength, he was yet as mild as the lamb in disposition and in conduct. Whatever vexations and disappointments might come upon him (and being but a mortal he had his share), he never uttered an exclamation of impatience or discontent, nor ever suffered the common accidents of life to ruffle his benevolent temper. This good man had a daughter, and the infant girl delighted his heart as she began to lisp his name and cling round his neck in the fondness of natural affection. His little black-eyed Mary was but eighteen months old when her beloved father was one evening (a dark dreary evening) brought home by some friendly neighbours, who had found him on the road from Reigate Market. He had parted from his family in the morning, full of health and spirits—on his return his horse threw him, and he who had thus left his house but a few hours before, was now brought home a corpse!—Let us pass over the scene that followed. If it

cannot be imagined any description would be in vain. Mary had a widowed mother—she was a good woman—she loved her little Mary the more for the father's sake, for she well knew his value, and she had lost him for ever. As she beheld the dear innocent he had left behind, she thought of all the tenderness he had bestowed upon her; and thus the living legacy was her comfort and her interesting support under all her calamities. Mary inherited the temper of her father. Through the early stages of childhood, and the important period of "school-days," the dark-eyed girl (a timid blushing little brunette) was the growing comfort of her affectionate and only living parent. But Mary was now fifteen—she had left school—she was a favourite companion with the maidens and youths of the village—and the increasing lustre of her black eye, as it glanced upon other faces, imparted a secret consciousness that she was rapidly approaching womanhood. Mary was watched and loved by more than one; but she gave her heart to one whom she selected from affection only, and not for any external advantages. She confessed her love with tremulous modesty, and with undisguised truth. From that hour they were daily companions, and they were mutually happy. When Mary was eighteen, they married—and future happiness appeared like a vista of undisturbed light before them. They left the parental shore, and commenced with cheerfulness and joy the uncertain voyage of life. That voyage has had many bright scenes and sunny days—but many dark tempestuous clouds have risen over their little bark, and threatened inevitable destruction. How has the timid Mary of the Mole been able to bear the trials, the threatenings, and the dangers of the storm? She has astonished those who remember her gentle childhood and youth—who then supposed her formed only for ease and for the retiring endearments of an affectionate heart: she has proved that the most genuine tenderness is capable of bearing the ills of life with more steady courage than even the Amazonian spirit that usurps the province of man. In the hour of domestic affliction, Mary's ever-enduring spirit of mildness and content has been the support of her husband's mind. She has been the mother of ten children, but she has wept over the graves of three. The miller's daughter is equally beloved as a wife, a mother, and a friend. She has never made an enemy by her disposition—and I cannot believe she has ever *had* an enemy.—Is there any general interest in this little sketch? Perhaps not: yet it is true to nature—and some there are in Holmsdale who will recognize the living original, and acknowledge the correctness of the picture.

Somerset House Academy.

THE neglect which the collection of Architectural Drawings has usually experienced, induces me to furnish you with a notice of the exhibition "to the Library." The Pointed style of architecture forms a very distinguished class in the present exhibition; and, judging from the specimens periodically displayed in this room, it appears to be advancing by rapid strides towards a higher degree of perfection, than modern specimens have hitherto been thought capable of attaining.

The projected Cathedral at Liverpool has probably been the means of bringing forth three designs by different architects, and all in the Pointed style.

No. 970.—*The west front of a Cathedral, J. Allom,* appears to us to be the best, but the height at which the picture is placed, prevents a close inspection; the principal feature is an union of the spires of Lichfield with the lantern of Ely, and the detail appears to be good.

1028. *Design for a Gothic Cathedral, B. Baud,* is a showy specimen of the "fantastic order."

The third, 1109, *Design for a Cathedral Church, J. Sanders,* has three spires, and is marked by an exuberance of ornamental detail; a fault too common with modern architects, whose designs in this style are generally overloaded with pinnacles and ornaments to a greater degree than the most florid specimen of antiquity. A little consistency in this regard would enhance the value of the design, and render its execution a matter of greater probability.

980. *Three furnaces with their cast house, being the eighth part of one side of a square for an iron foundry, now erecting on an estate of the Marquis of Bute, Glamorganshire, J. Mac Cul-*

lock, M. D. is an excellent attempt to revive the ancient Egyptian architecture; a series of designs for the same building have previously appeared in the exhibition; and if the execution equals the promises held forth on paper, this building will be an excellent imitation of the infancy of architecture. The heavy colonnades, borne down by immense architraves, carry the spectator to scenes which he has hitherto been only accustomed to view through the medium of the pages of Belzoni and other travellers. The whole reflects great credit on the antiquarian taste, as well as the architectural skill, of the Doctor.

The *Professor's designs* occupy, as usual, a large space on the walls, as well as in the Catalogue. Among them are the exterior and interior of a design for a sepulchral Chapel, which the description introduced into the Catalogue states it is proposed to erect on the parade in St. James's Park. The exterior shows a Doric portico and a dome; the interior immense caryatides in the place of columns. The whole design is, we should say, incumbered by the superfluous detail which marks the buildings of Mr. Soane; the erection of this structure is equally problematical with that of the *Royal Palace*, proposed to be erected by means of hotels. A sepulchral Chapel in a Protestant country would be an idle building, unless a choir was added to it; destitute of service either for the repose of the souls of the dead, or for the improvement of the living, the building would become a mere showroom, like the regal mausoleum at Westminster, to draw stray sixpences from the pockets of holiday folks.

Mr. Soane's design for completing the Board of Trade, shows a triumphal arch, one front of which would be seen in passing, from Parliament-street, and the other from Downing-street; neither of them would have the advantage of a vista: and viewing it as a triumphal arch, hemmed in with buildings on each side of it, and only forming part of a range, the effect would be so bad, that its erection would only create an idle and useless expence.

985. *Mr. P. F. Robinson* exhibits a *design for a national Monument intended to commemorate the glorious victory of Waterloo*; and in 1132 a *model* of the same subject. This design was submitted to a committee as long ago as 1817; and, as more than ten years have passed over without a stone having been laid, we may conclude that this monument is laid aside. The idea is a spiral column, 300 feet in height, in the style of the Trajan and Antonine columns at Rome; there is nothing new in the idea but the application of it. For our own parts, we think such a design would be the most appropriate that could be invented. It would display an improvement on one of the most beautiful monuments of antiquity; and at the same time show, in the brazen reliefs which entwine the shaft, an actual relic of the battle, if such subjects were, as they ought to be, worked out of the metal of the captured cannon.

997. *An idea of a Triumphal Building supposed to be erected by the Greeks upon the establishment of their independence, by Mr. G. I. Robinson,* is an idea, which, like the Waterloo monument, will remain on paper. When the unhappy and persecuted Greeks do regain their independence, a monument equal to that which their own sculptor proposed to cut out of Mount Athos for Alexander the Great should record the event. The present monument is destitute of the simplicity which characterises Grecian buildings; it represents a dome borne on the shoulders of two Parthenons.

Mr. Wilkins has given to the exhibition four excellent designs, which show the versatility of that gentleman's talents; his genius, unlike the most vaunted architects of the day, shows itself in variety, instead of the dull monotony which marks the works of his contemporaries. The designs embrace, first, the ancient Pointed style; second, the first dawnings of Italian architecture, in the picturesque buildings of the time of the first Stuarts; and third, the perfection of modern Grecian architecture. The first is exemplified by

1007. *The Gateway and Screen of King's College, Cambridge,* an elegant modern appendage to the splendid chapel. The gateway, rich in the decorations of the Tudor æra, and surmounted by a bell-shaped cupola, in the centre of a screen formed of arches filled in with exquisite tracery, is an architectural triumph which does honour to the nineteenth century. In the second class is

1003. *Design for the mansion at Bylaugh, Norfolk, the seat of Edward Lombe, esq.* This building is so close an imitation of what has been improperly termed Inigo Jones's style, that it might really be mistaken for an ancient building; the outline is broken by projections, giving a depth of light and shadow unknown to the flat façades of the modern architects. The architecture is in two stories, the Doric, surmounted by the Ionic, and the cornice is set about with obelisks. In the centre are four cupolas rising above the main structure. Such a building is creditable both to the proprietor and the designer, as it helps to preserve a style now fast wearing away by age and neglect. And lastly, the modern Grecian style is displayed in the classical designs for the *New Hospital at Hyde Park Corner*, and the *London University*, the latter being, without exception, the finest specimen of Grecian architecture of the present day.

1005. *Design for a College proposed to be erected by the Honourable Artillery Company for the widows and orphan children of deceased members, by H. Prosser*, is a handsome range of buildings occupying three of the sides of a quadrangle, having a chapel in the Pointed style of the sixteenth century, with a large window, and turret-buttresses at the angles in the centre of the transvere portion of the structure. The same architect also exhibits,

1071. *All Saints' Chapel, Beaulieu Hill, Norwood, executing under the direction of his Majesty's Commissioners.* This design is marked by the common fault of modern specimens of Pointed architecture, a mixture of the styles of different æras; the windows are lancet shaped, the buttresses at the angles of the design octangular, crowned with Tudor cupolas.

1011. *West view of the Improvements proposed to be made round the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. By J. Elmes.* This design exhibits a portion of the improvements adopted at public meetings in 1825-6, for giving a better view of the Cathedral. The principal feature of the composition is placing the houses in front of the Cathedral at right angles with the western façade, and widening the end of Ludgate-street, to admit an uninterrupted view of the Cathedral.

Mr. Gandy exhibits another of the series of designs for a palace, which have appeared in five preceding exhibitions. The present is

1026. *Sketch of the second-best Staircase leading to the ball rooms, &c.* The expence of the building would preclude its erection, and, even if it did not, the exuberance of ornament would create the idea of a fairy palace.

Mr. Barry, the most tasteful designer of modern Pointed architecture, exhibits

1043. 1075. *Two views of a design approved by Lord Gwydir for rebuilding Drummond Castle.* The smallness of the drawing precludes the detail from criticism. The general outline appears to be a Norman Castle, in which the peculiarities of Scotch buildings have been successfully imitated. We were rather disappointed at not meeting with some of the beautiful designs for Churches which this architect is at present engaged in erecting.

1076. *Design for Covent Garden Market, to be erected for his Grace the Duke of Bedford. C. Fowler.* In the bird's eye view here given, it is difficult to say whether this will be an improvement; we fear it will not; the new works are substantial buildings of the Tuscan order, in the centre of the area, in lieu of the miserable sheds which now encumber it; but the pile will have the effect of cutting off every distant view of the church. It would have been a real improvement, if a broad street had been made entirely through the market, opening a view of the church from Russell-street. Such an arrangement might have caused a small diminution of the rents, but it cannot be imagined that the wealthy proprietor would have allowed any mercenary consideration to have stood in the way of a great public improvement.

1085. *View of the Church at Ryde, showing the alterations made at the expence of George Pleyer, esq. in* 1827. *J. Sanderson.* The munificent benefactor has raised a humble meeting-house-looking structure into a handsome church, with a tower and spire of the Pointed order; in both of which the old building was deficient, as appears by the vignette at the foot of the drawing, added by way of contrast.

1115. *Perspective view of a design for a Metropolitan church, A. J. Groom*, is a design possessing great originality; the principal front consists of a hexastyle

portico, flanked by two towers, finished in the style of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates.

The last subject in the exhibition is, 1133. *Model of a design for a Public Building, by R. Day.* It is a splendid composition of the Doric order, having a noble portico, composed of sixteen columns in the centre, surmounted by a dome, and finished at each end in a sweep, surrounded with insulated columns. The design, as well as the execution, are both by the artist, and the highest credit is due to him for a design of which the best architects of the day need not be ashamed.

E.I.C.

Some Speculations on Literary Pleasures.—No. IX.

(*Continued from p.* 401.)

WE have hastily, in the course of these retrospections, run over a portion of the English drama,—a branch of literature which, under certain limitations and rules, forms one of the most important and interesting sources of our literary pleasures; but what was the state of the drama previous to the time of Shakspeare? The progress of the human mind, as viewed on the side of imagination and poetry, is in nothing more evident than in our dramatic literature, if we view it for an age or two immediately preceding the labours of our great Bard.

That intellect gains strength from cultivation is an axiom which every one admits. Gibbon felt fully persuaded of its truth in the passage noticed above; and we know that invention, originally far below mediocrity, has been observed to gather strength from study, and at length to ripen into vigour; thus where feebleness had once characterized it, a very positive display of beauty in thought and conception has been found to succeed. And here, if it is acknowledged that Genius, as it expands in society, nearly resembles the growth of that faculty in an individual, it will be apparent that the expansion of talent, as manifested in the compositions or the efforts of our dramatists for half a century before Shakspeare wrote, was extremely rapid. A century before the days of this great Bard, the English drama had not an existence. The rude and imbecile conception of the art, which prevailed among our ancestors in the infancy of letters, could scarcely be dignified with the name.

The "Mysteries" and "Moralities" in universal use about this period, seem to have embodied, under their allegorical and emblematical conceptions, all that, in the rude estimation of our ancestors of those days, were requisite to constitute dramatic excellence. Those vivid and accurate delineations of life and manners, those faithful transcripts of personages, characters, and actions which have bustled their hour on the stage of existence in a former age, and which live only in these pictured chronicles, and the narratives of history, had not yet appeared,—but in the place, a series of delineations, in which the poet personifies the crude *ideas* of his brain, and introduces them as speakers. Such dramas, or rather colloquies, were, it is worthy of remark, in use in the times of Chaucer, or shortly after, as we find from the "Vision" and the "Creed" of Pierce the Ploughman, in which the author apostrophizes Hunger as an imaginary being with whom he holds converse on a variety of topics connected with the realities of life. If they held in their hands the tragedians of Greece; if the delineations of Plautus and Terence obtained a place in their libraries, the germ of inspiration had not yet communicated itself; they knew not how to throw around the events of fiction, or the records of truth, those illusions of poetry, traced and energized by the hand of genius, which were requisite to constitute in them a feature of excellence. We find, on the other hand, among other prior and cotemporary productions, a rambling and mystified allegory, entitled the "Children of Israel in the Wilderness," 1510; and from the commencement of this century to the middle, little progress towards improvement could, perhaps, be said to be made. Until the appearance of "Gammer Gurton's Needle" in the year 1551,—the first regular comedy in the language, this department of our literature was, therefore, marked at once with incapacity and feebleness of conception, and from that period to the epoch of Shakspeare, nothing of any great eminence was done towards redeeming it from its humble state.

But if Shakspeare,—viewing the departments of the drama not only among his contemporaries, but for a century prior and subsequent to his times,—must

be viewed, as he generally has been viewed, like Homer,—a genius born out of due time,—the successors of Bacon, whom we have noticed as an equally powerful, though not a kindred spirit in the world of intellect, did not, it must be acknowledged, always follow the track which he pointed out, with adequate and undeviating paces.

Rambling in one speculative view, our subjects proportionably differ in their shape, tension, and aspect; and we sometimes legitimate our transitions by referring to the character under which we write our miscellaneous remarks. As the line we have chalked out in the course of these illustrative speculations (sometimes claiming kindred with the recorded testimonials of those writers who have made the narratives of past times their study,—sometimes adventuring another page to the volumes already written on general criticism,—at this time advocating a tenet in the system of Ethics, at another hazarding a portrait or two from the scenes of Nature), it is hoped that the desultory complexion which our pages occasionally assume, will not be deemed impertinently intrusive. The painter who crowds his canvass with a multitudinous assemblage of objects incongruous with each other, is open, and justly, to animadversion. His want of harmony is not to be tolerated where coherence and unity should form a first feature in his picture. But in delineations like the present, which occasionally involve the contingencies that chequer life, while they attempt a commentary on the hue and aspect of literary pleasures, a diversity of analysis is essentially connected with the object in view.

"Whoever," says Sir William Temple, "converses much among the old bookes, will be something hard to please among the new;" and although he afterwards adds, "yet these must have their part too in the leisure of an idle man, and have, many of them, their beauties," he, like most other men of curious literary leisure, attaches a precedence to those of a past age.

The same curious research, likewise, in the present, it may be said, points back to a past age. And if the successors of Bacon, noticed above, were not all guided by the severe rules which marked with a distinctive precedence the philosophy of their master, their books, some of them at least, display the lineaments of genius, while they awaken and enchain interest. At the head of this class of speculators may be enumerated the famous Bishop Wilkins, celebrated as one of the founders of the Royal Society. And here, it may be said, exists a signal instance that great geniuses have often pushed into great absurdities, and become ridiculous from their excess of ingenuity. In the case of Bishop Wilkins, he so departed from the recognized Baconian theory, that the world would scarcely now perhaps tolerate all the extravagancies with which his book abounds. At any rate, a writer of the present day would place them under the class of fancy and chimæra, and not under the head of legitimate philosophy. This original thinker was, indeed, a signal proof that the human mind is so constituted, as when not under the admonitory controul of that friendly beacon the judgment, genius sometimes proves a rock on which inquiries of this kind split into the pure vagrancies of fiction. Who, for instance, can read his "Mathematical Magic," or "Mechanical Geometry" (for both names are equally appropriate), without feeling that the deep views of a great discoverer are blended and mixed up with the crude conceits of a visionary. We laugh at his wild positions, while we admire his resources and ardour in the pursuit of science; and in the review of the acute theories with which his speculative writings abound, are tempted to regret that a mathematician, who had started in the beaten road of discovery, should be lured aside into the vortices and quicksands of error and romance. And yet, the age of alchemy and of magic may be almost said to have passed away in the times of Bishop Wilkins.

Roger Bacon studied and wrote four centuries before him, and yet on perusing those parts of his Opus Majus which are yet extant, although the offspring of a profoundly dark age, we sometimes find more of the lineaments of sober thinking, than in some of the hypotheses of this prelate. Dee (and the mention of this once celebrated name will forcibly recal to the student the epoch at which mind began to expand itself in launching out into original speculations, unfettered by the trammels of school learning,) the famous mathematician and magician (for in those early days of our litera-

ture, magic and science often commingled in the same professor, and were as often associated in the popular estimation),—Dee, the associate of Cardan, who lived a century before, and who, though he was patronized by Elizabeth, was pillaged and persecuted by the populace as an excommunicated sort of person, who dealt in the black art. But Dee, allowing him all the learning which history ascribes to him, may be said to have been equally rational in many of his speculative positions, as the distinguished divine and philosopher whom we have here cited. Dee lived in an ignorant age, whereas Bishop Wilkins, who indeed sometimes quotes the associated writings and narratives of Cardan and Dee, wrote in an æra when true science had already begun to be prosecuted by several intelligent and enlightened minds. Yet we hear him, *inter alia*, discoursing of submarine navigation (which, however, it is probable, might have given a hint towards the modern invention of the diving bell); we find him actually devising plans for a safe and commodious passage to the moon, more practicable than that invented by Architas, or by the eagle of Rogiomontanus, known in story, but in reality by methods less feasible than those adopted by our modern aeronauts;—we see these, and other like chimæras gravely broached by an individual who professedly investigated things on the Baconian system.

The useful and practical hints which he throws out, have doubtless been frequently adopted; and the Marquis of Worcester, whose famous "Scantlings" were the product of a cotemporary investigator, doubtless gleaned a more than solitary hint, which he furnished to after-ages as his own, from the speculations of Bishop Wilkins.

With all his freaks of fancy, however, Wilkins must be acknowledged to be among the number of those illustrious men who, by their speculations, led the way to real discoveries in experimental science; he opened a door which has conducted to regions remote, and established positions, which although often bewildered in a labyrinth of difficulties, have, it may be said, demonstrated the most sublime truths on a sure and immutable basis. No one can read his scientific treatises without being struck with the ingenuity and original intelligence of many of his theories, and the tact with which his arguments are supported. They bespeak a mind fertile in expedients, and, if lured from the beaten track of science, his were the errors of genius, not of folly. We open his volume, not indeed with the eye, or in the spirit of learned or laborious research, but with that of curious speculation. We read, anticipating an admixture of romance, with the grave postulates of science; we laugh at his chimerical whims; we admire the fertile resource of his genius, and, though we find not in his methods the severe and enlightened principles upon which Newton built his philosophy, we find him replete with new and interesting theories. Concerning the truth of these theories, every reader is at liberty to doubt; but all will unite in ascribing to him originality and penetration, although we feel our gravity as well as our faith somewhat shaken, when we find him building positions upon the absurd narratives of travellers. Such, for instance, as drawing mathematical inferences from the computation of Sir Walter Raleigh, that a mountain in North America had an altitude of thirty miles, and that the Peak of Teneriffe was eight miles in perpendicular height; or that Cardan and Dee had, in their travels, met with a wheel of such exquisite contrivance, as to be continually revolving on its axis, and yet only to complete one of its rotations in 7000 years! But what may we not expect from a philosopher who quotes Cardan and Dee?

But printing may be said, having reference to Wilkins amongst a host of far less respectable names, to have much increased the facilities whereby the crude thoughts and unfledged fancies of theorists were published to the world. And if these facilities may be said to have multiplied in each successive century, since its first invention, in a quadruple ratio, they have certainly, in our own day, not ceased to accumulate a host of books on almost every subject of literature.

Before this invention had gained ground amongst the nations of Europe, the influx of books was not certainly a matter of complaint. "In the year 1440," says Dr. Warton (the historian of Early English Poetry), "the famous

library established at Oxford by that munificent patron of literature, Humphrey Duke of Gloster, contained only six hundred volumes; and about the same period, there were but four classics in the royal library at Paris;" and Mabillon, historian to Lewis the Fourteenth, enriched the royal library of his master with 3000 volumes on natural history and classical literature, which before was in a state not by any means auspicious of the royal patronage of a great monarch. This inconvenience, however, it should seem, was not of very long continuance in this country, after the introduction of printing, if we may credit an English writer of the year 1611, who says, "having now lately considered in my serious meditations the unmeasurable abundance of bookes of all artes, sciences, and arguments whatsoever, which are printed in this learned age wherein we now breathe, methinks we want rather readers for bookes than bookes for readers." If, in that age, grounds existed for a remark of this nature, how immensely, within the lapse of two centuries afterwards, it will strike the observer, is the actual staple of this mart facilitated and extended! And the contemplatist, who throws his eyes back on our literature for the last century and a half, from the quaint fancies and diagrams of Bishop Wilkins, and surveys alike the innumerable diatribes with which the press in our own day teems—some written with considerable talent, some with little, and some with no talent at all, will be of opinion that, together with many advantages, flow certain evils from which the ancients, lacking the same opportunities, were happily exempt. He will see that, as among the Greeks and Romans the sacred precincts of literature were seldom invaded but by professors who had some knowledge of their respective subjects, these precincts are now often deluged with impertinence, while the press is made an engine for scattering abroad the nauseating scurrility of those whose chief endowment is frontless assurance, and whose slight learning is sometimes employed in invective against the superior attainments of others.

But in the character of a contemplatist, alike of nature and of books, we may, perhaps, be pardoned for resuming other topics connected with our literary process. And here the student, emulous of some scientific distinction, who, with intelligent eye, roams through the variegated forms of Nature, as those forms are developed in the field and in the laboratory, whilst contemplating the varied operations of her parts, views the whole of physiology as a harmonious and coherent system of boundless extent and infinite variety. While, on the one hand, with Boyle and Priestley, he marks the changes evolved from the crucible, he, with Sir Thomas Browne and other original thinkers, expatiates over her varied and boundless prospects, animate and inanimate, with the keen delight of one who views her parts in adaptation to the august whole. The man of literary leisure, however, who indolently active in the busy realms of thought, silently contemplates this "visible diurnal sphere," will, with Sir Thomas Browne, or Lord Herbert, abandon himself to the full reveries of abstract habits; and, while with watchful eye he wanders through the recesses of Nature, will often impart to his moments of musing, a shape and tangibility through the medium of books. Here also it is more than probable, that certain souls, not altogether destitute of taste, who might feel reluctant to make EXCURSIONS with Mr. Wordsworth, might still associate their sylvan pleasures with classic authors of days gone by. For instance, the elegant Lord Orrery, in these moods of abstraction, furnishes, it may be thought, a meet companion to the scholar and the recluse. His "Letters on Swift" may be termed a text-book to him who, beneath propitious skies,—to him who, with Waller or Spenser, perchance reclines luxuriantly by the sequestered stream, filled with the descriptions, sentiments, and scenery of those authors in whom he appreciates a kindred tone of thinking. The easy good sense, the domesticated philanthropy, the extensive and accurate knowledge of mankind, which shines forth in this distinguished writer, attaches certain sympathies of our nature, while the courtly elegance of Horace, the philosophic temper of Cicero, and the severe code of Seneca, meet and blend in his well-delineated pages. His easy and felicitous style of expression, in historical criticism, always constrains respect, and his opinions usually find a ready acquiescence in the breast of his reader. He, with Pliny, pictured his sentiments with the

ease of one long accustomed to observe mankind with penetration.

Free from the dogmatism of Johnson, we usually nod a willing assent to his positions; but when he remarks that "Sir William Temple is an easy, careless, incorrect writer, elegantly negligent, politely learned, and engagingly familiar,"—his conception of that distinguished writer's manner seems not altogether a just one.

Temple may sometimes, in his "Miscellanea," give specimens of the familiar in writing, but the general character of his thinking is, it may be remarked, grave and sententious, and the march of his periods stately and measured. Another, and perhaps an equally attractive companion to the luxuriator in the indolence of classical leisure, with whom he would associate a common interchange of images and ideas, and hang with the fondness of reciprocal feelings, if we may so express it, at such seasons,—is Melmoth. Melmoth has long taken his place among our classics, not only as an elegant translator, but as an original thinker and essayist. Gifted at once with the accuracy and the varied learning of Johnson, the grace of Addison, and the *naiveté* of Montaigne, he is acknowledged to please alike by his chastened and correct taste, and the discriminative tact with which he delineates character. He is, indeed, one of those with whom we can negligently recline in the lap of Nature's varied productions. With these, and numerous others, the soul expands; and feels and catches a sentiment from the companion of its recreative excursions.

Stimulated to intense feeling, and wrapt in thought, the sympathies, lured from the ephemeral and trifling considerations of life, wander through the amazing expanse of nature, and rise to other spheres, where imagination still pursues her course, pursues in idea the mazes of an interminable labyrinth, all indicating the stupendous monuments of a supreme Creator,—of an all-skilful and all-powerful architect. The chain of universal nature graduates before the gazer, and from the lowest verge of inanimated existence, links to a superior order of beings.

Reckless of the flowers beneath our feet, we expand our views to the diversified prospects before us and around us, until they melt into distance, and dimly skirt the horizon with a speck. Aided by the microscope, we pursue our gaze, and inspect worlds within worlds, as they lie within the ken of our grosser optics.

"Minute, or passing bound," was once the sentiment of an admired poet. The pious heart, after roaming through the "universe of matter and of motion," which, in endless gradations ramifies "wheel within wheel," till lost in intricate mazes, turns to the expanse of boundless ether which rises on all sides around him. He marks nature on the scale of her most astounding magnificence, as she is calculated to bewilder and absorb the individual who launches into these sublime and recondite inquiries, "which," says the venerable and learned Cudworth, "points necessarily to a Deity."

Melksham. ALCIPHRON.

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

FREETHINKING CHRISTIANS.

THERE is in London a sect of religionists who style themselves "Freethinking Christians." They have hitherto scarcely been noticed by the writers who have treated on religious creeds. The Rev. R. Adam, in his "Religious World Displayed," published in 1823, under the head of Atheism and Atheists, thus briefly adverts to them:

"We have now in London a sect of Freethinking Christians, who, among other peculiarities, reject the two sacraments and all public social worship; but this, et hoc genus omne, I scruple not to class among the 'Dii minorum gentium,' whom I think myself free to overlook."

This sect has for some time glided on in comparative obscurity, and to the majority of our readers, particularly in the country, not only its tenets but its very existence may have been hitherto unknown. A year or two ago, however, it excited attention by some of its members publicly protesting against the marriage ceremony of the Church of England, which probably gave rise to the Unitarian marriage bill being lately introduced into Parliament. A correspondent, in vol. XCVII. i. p. 104, thus adverts to the circumstance:

"The Freethinkers appear to be getting weary of that quiet obscurity in which

they have hitherto been involved, and to have become very anxious to attract public attention to themselves and their doctrines, and in pursuit of that laudable object (the attainment of notoriety), having lately taken to the protesting against the injury done to their consciences by being compelled to acquiesce in the marriage ceremony of the Established Church, and on two late occasions, have caused considerable delay and confusion in the performance of divine service in consequence."

"These Freethinkers, it appears, entertain very strong objections against the marriage ritual of the Church of England; they consider that the invocation of the Trinity is impiety of the most dreadful kind, as elevating to the rank of Deity a mere human being, and paying divine honours to this human being, and to a third personage, whom they conceive to be the creature of fancy or mistake."

The sect of Freethinking Christians was founded about thirty years ago by Mr. S. Thompson, spirit merchant, Holborn-hill,—an individual who has, by persevering industry and continued success in trade, realized an ample fortune. When a young man (as he himself frequently states), he was most dissolute in his habits, and sceptical in opinions; in fact, he was a mere Deist. On mature investigation, however, into the evidences of religion, he became convinced of the general truth of Christianity; but he considered it as deformed by priestcraft, and perverted from its original purity and simplicity by ignorance or stupid credulity. The idea then suggested itself, that he might be the founder of a new church, which should have the primitive Christians for its prototype. Though destitute of classical education, he possessed a facility of speech, and a plausibility of manners, which soon obtained him a few converts. Some years ago he took a small building, belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, in the Crescent, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street. Having several daughters, and no sons, he gave them in marriage to his favourite followers,—chiefly young men without any superior education or prospects in life, and who naturally embraced with avidity the opportunity which presented itself of promoting their personal interests. He established them in his own business; and his sole object appeared to be to unite his *spiritual* and *spirituous* concerns in one goodly community, without regarding the incongruity of the commixture, though the former was evidently as much *above proof*, under his management, as the latter has always been *below* it. But the one was intended for the acquisition of riches in this world, and the other in the next. To show that he was an adept in his new profession, he published a series of letters in the Monthly Repository, under the signature of "Christophilus;" in which he made the wonderful discovery that Christianity was *really* true,—not on account of its own internal evidence, but because the Jews (for whom it was especially intended) never believed it! and because (admirable logician!) they continue to this day to suffer every political degradation sooner than be compelled to follow the doctrines they cannot believe.

One of Mr. Thompson's sons-in-law is Mr. Coates, spirit-merchant, Whitechapel, who once wrote an elaborate article in the Times newspaper to prove that there was more gin drunk in England than in any other nation, and *consequently* that the physical superiority of the English arose from drinking gin! The Freethinking Christians pride themselves, above all things, on their logical acumen. Another son-in-law is Mr. H. B. Fearon (a partner with Mr. Thompson), who, in 1818, or thereabouts, took a trip to the North American States, for the purpose of observing the superiority of republican government, religion, and manners, and of giving his observations and opinions to the world; but, contrary to expectation, he experienced nothing but disgust and disappointment from his fellow-democrats in this Utopian land of liberty!

Of this community Mr. Thompson is the sole dictator and absolute hierophant; and Messrs. Coates and Fearon are his *cardinal* supporters. It is governed by an Elder* and seven

* A work, entitled, "The Constitution, Government, and Laws of the Church of God," published by the Freethinking Christians for the use of their members, thus describes the power of the Elder: "An Elder, Bishop, Pastor, or Overseer, is a person appointed to superintend the general concerns and interests of the church, to see its laws are administered, that its order is preserved, and that the wants and conditions of its members are made known to the

Deacons, who, according to the *canons* of "the church" are elected; but which offices the "leaders" take especial care shall always be filled by themselves. Each Deacon is at the head of a class, which consists of about a dozen individuals, that meet one evening in the week, at the house of any member who has sufficient room for their accommodation. The Deacon presides to preserve order. They usually employ about an hour and a half in commenting upon some portion of the Scriptures, or in conversing upon some subject connected with their peculiar views. There are also a few branch societies about the country, who are in regular communication with the one in London; and the "leaders" sometimes visit the principal towns in the hope of making converts.†

Those who wish to unite in "church fellowship" are required to sign a prescribed declaration, as follows:

"I ....., by trade a ....., and living at ....., being a believer in the divine mission of Jesus, and that he was raised from the dead by the power of God, am desirous of submitting myself to the laws of God, as contained in the Scriptures, and therefore offer myself to be recognised as a member of the church of God."

Date. (Signed)

At the expiration of three months, if nothing can be urged against the character of the proposed individual, he is recognised as a member of the church.

The Freethinkers have no regular minister; but, like the Quakers, any leading member is at liberty to deliver his sentiments on a particular passage of Scripture under consideration. Three or four of them generally address the audience in extemporaneous harangues; which usually consist of vehement abuse, interspersed with stale jokes, against the Established Church, and indeed all communities that differ from them in opinion, particularly Calvinists and Unitarians. Sometimes the speakers expatiate on the beauty and advantages of *rational* religion, and endeavour to prove, from scriptural authority, that their's is the most rational in the world, and that they alone form "the only true church of God upon earth!" They sit at their ease round an oblong square table, whilst the audience, in the most irreverent manner, are sitting or lounging about,—most of them with their hats on. Neither psalms, hymns, prayer, or any semblance of divine worship, are ever introduced.

Of their religious tenets, if such they can be called, it is difficult to speak with certainty. In short, they appear to deny every thing appertaining to Christianity, except the belief in God and the resurrection of Christ. The doctrine of the Freethinking Christians is, that there are plain declarations in the Scriptures, which *they* believe to be true; all passages, therefore, that appear to contradict these declarations must be either mistranslations or apocryphal.

With Thompson the sect arose, and with Thompson it will, in all human probability, terminate; and we think the members, in imitation of former sectaries, might appropriately designate themselves THOMPSONIANS. The Muggletonians, the Bryanites, and the Southcotarians, were so called, as every one knows, from Muggleton, Bryan, and Joanna Southcote. As to the title of "Freethinking Christians," observes a correspondent in vol. XCVII. i. p. 216. "are not all men (Christians or not) freethinkers? Can any one controul the thoughts of another, though he may his actions? Every man thinks freely, though he may think erroneously. In future let them choose some really discriminative denomination." To the epithet *Freethinking*, they have certainly little claim; for a more intolerant and despotic tyranny over the human mind never existed than in this spiritual and spirituous community of soi-disans Christians, as we shall shortly prove. We have now lying before us a pamphlet entitled, "Principles and Practice contrasted; or a Peep into *the only true Church of God upon Earth*, commonly called Freethinking Christians: by H. Hetherington." The writer of this little exposé, who is also the printer and publisher, was lately a member; but was arbitrarily cut off from this "true church" for the offence

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church, that all the purposes for which Christians become a united body are promoted and constantly kept in view."

† Some time ago, Mr. Thompson went to York, accompanied by his son-in-law, to contend with the resident Baptist Unitarian minister, on the leading points of faith. On the first day the discussion was adjourned; but on the second day, Mr. Thompson and his followers were missing!

of *thinking too freely!* and by way of retaliation he has exposed their proceedings,—an exposure which, we imagine, will be a death-blow to future proselytism.

In the Preface to this Pamphlet, the writer says, that his object is "to unmask their hypocritical pretensions, by exhibiting to the public, in a plain statement of facts, some recent proceedings, which demonstrably prove that the Freethinking Christians are totally destitute of all religious principle."

It appears that the various expulsions which have recently taken place, partly originated from a discussion on the propriety of admitting Mr. Abraham Elias Caisson to be a member of this society. Mr. Caisson is a *converted* Jew, who published, a few months ago, "An affectionate Appeal to the Sons of Israel." The *Thompsonians* were then engaged in discussing the Millenium, which subject involved the return of the Jews. Mr. Caisson was invited to become a member (*O par nobile fratrum!*—a *freethinking* Christian and a *converted* Jew!). After a few weeks' attendance he signed the usual declaration, and was considered a member. But the leading *Thompsonians* soon learnt that Mr. Caisson was poor (what *converted* Jew was ever rich?), and had solicited assistance: "no inconsiderable crime (says Mr. Hetherington) in the estimation of *the only true church of God upon earth.*" The leaders then determined "to get rid of this Jew," and to effect their object by "entangling him in his talk;" for if they could make it appear that he differed one iota in opinion from themselves, he was sure to be rejected. In consequence of some opposition which the "leaders" had experienced in this business, Mr. Thompson delivered a violent philippic on Sunday the 30th of Dec. 1827; of which the following short extracts are samples:

"I mean to call upon the church to support me in the measures I am about to take for its purification: *I do not mean to give my reasons.* You have elected me your Elder, and have intrusted me with the liberties of the church, and you are bound to allow me to act according to my judgment. You invest your Elder with absolute authority."—"I am one of those who are accused of a design on the liberties of the church. I have a claim of more respect from you than this Jew. Every opinion, every idea, which you hold as valuable, and which distinguishes you from all professors, you owe to me. What do I owe to you in return? I'll tell you what I owe you—I owe nothing to you! I never received any thing from you in any shape; and yet, after nine-and-twenty years exertion for this church, I am impugned as taking a dishonourable part to injure an honest man. I am not surprised that men who have done much for the public, and have benefited their country, should at last turn out tyrants—men are so ungrateful."—"I do not believe that any man has had the gratitude,—when he has been benefited by our company, and has got on in the world—to return the favour; whilst our dinner board has been deprived of men of intelligence, and of equal circumstances in life, that we might accommodate the most ignorant."—"I have said *I shall not give my reasons* for the steps I am now about to take for purifying the church, but shall move—that for this quarter there be no election for Deacons as usual, but that the Elder [himself!] be empowered by the church to nominate his Deacons!"—and "that our brother John Savage, our sister Savage, and Charles Barker, be cut off."—[Which motions were, of course, carried.]

"On Sunday, Jan. 6, after the public business was over, Mr. C. Savage addressed the church, and stated that the injunction of the Elder, that no member should have communication with those who had been cut off, had placed him in a very unpleasant situation. He was in the employ of his brother John; and from his knowledge of his moral character and principles, he considered his brother stood in the same relationship to him, in a religious sense, as he did before his expulsion; he was therefore acting in obedience to the laws of God by associating with his brother; and any thing which transpired, either directly or indirectly affecting his character, he should consider it his duty to communicate to him: he hoped, therefore, that the church would dispense with his attendance for three months, that he might neither violate the commands of the Elder, nor transgress what he considered to be the laws of God; at the expiration of which period he should attend in his place to defend his brother, and oppose the confirmation of the minutes."

Mr. Thompson said, "We cannot dispense with your attendance." After some debate, however, Mr. C. Savage was also "cut off," because he would not admit that this was "the only true church of God upon earth!"—Intolerance more savage or relentless never pervaded the human breast than was here displayed; and yet these are the men who call themselves friends of religious toleration and political freedom, who,

Dressed in a little brief authority,

Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep.

We have heard of Papal excommunications,—we have seen the despotism of the Scottish Kirk and Scottish Seceders,—we have had proofs of the malignant and persecuting spirit of a Methodistical conclave—but the ruthless intolerance of the Freethinking Christians is of all others the most intolerable. Happy England! the Established Church is a stranger to religious persecution. Such despotism as this never did nor ever will profane her sacred character.

It appears, in the sequel, that Mr. Hetherington ventured to express his opinion on the conduct of the members, and even dared to write a note to Mr. J. Savage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the imputations preferred against his character had any foundation in truth. The result was, that Mr. Savage's Solicitor sent Thompson the notice of an action for slander, which so much incensed the "leading" members that they determined on calling "brother" Hetherington to account, for daring to communicate with one who had been "cut off" from "the church of God." Mr. Hetherington candidly stated the particulars, and even read a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Savage, with the reply; when the following *brotherly* proceedings took place:

"Mr. Fearon [Thompson's son-in-law] then asked me to let him look at the letter, which I handed to him; and he made a most violent speech, calling it '*most disgraceful*' to commence '*Dear Sir*' to a person who had been expelled; and declared that he could not have believed it possible for any person to have been guilty of a crime of so black a nature [i. e. stating a circumstance, and enquiring into the truth of it]; and concluded with these words: 'Even Castles and Oliver were angels of light compared with Hetherington.'

"Mr. Thompson observed, that any person belonging to a gang of thieves would not have been guilty of such conduct. Our brother Hetherington has laid himself open to a conspirator against the very existence of the church.

"Mr. Coates [another of Thompson's sons-in-law] commenced by designating my letter 'a most artful one;' asserting that I had no excuse, for I was not an ignorant man: that I had treacherously communicated with a man cut off from the church as unworthy; and, therefore, had been guilty of a breach of discipline and a breach of honour. He then moved three resolutions to the following effect:

1st. That brother Hetherington had falsely and imperfectly communicated what transpired at the class, and had thereby committed a breach of the discipline of the church. 2d. That our brother Hetherington, having traitorously divulged what ought to have been confidential, be cut off from the church. 3d. That no person should hold any communication with him."

These resolutions were seconded by Mr. Fearon, and of course carried without opposition.

On Sunday, Feb. 10, Mr. T. Savage was also expelled, because he had not voted that theirs was "the only true church of God," and would not recant his opinion, though he had been allowed a month for consideration before being "cut off."—Oh! the obstinate heretic! Oh! for a writ *de Heretico comburendo!*

"Can men who could sanction such proceedings (says Mr. Hetherington) be called Christians? But, above all, I would ask, using their own cant, can they be truly termed 'Freethinking Christians, to distinguish them from the unthinking Christians of the present day?' An individual, in the free exercise of thought, arrives at the conclusion that they are not, in an exclusive sense, the only true assembly of God. He is honest, sincere, intelligent—no one can bring a charge against him—if he have any fault he is too meek. Well, how do the *leaders* of the sect act? Do they respect the man for his character, and leave him to enjoy his opinion? Far from it—they allow him a month to consider, at the expiration of which, when he honestly avows his opinion, they expel him. And this is the assembly calling itself, *par excellence*, Freethinking Christian!"

"They have resorted to every petty species of persecution,—they have, by duplicity, seduced servants from the employment of those who have left the society,—they have vainly attempted to impair the credit of a respectable tradesman, who abandoned them in disgust; and have exhibited such odious malignity, that ere long, when their characters are sufficiently developed, the very name of Freethinking Christian (adopting an expression of Mr. Thompson) 'will stink in the nostrils of every good man.'"

"Should any man desire to enter their society, let him bear in mind that he must not *think for himself*; or, at all events, must not express his thoughts, if he happen to differ from the leaders. I have proved the Freethinking Christians, call them by what name you may, to be Papists or Je-

suits. To lay down our reason at the threshold of faith, is submitting to whatever doctrines the church imposes, which is *Popery.*"

"I lay down my pen, with the consolation that I have done my duty, and endeavoured to dispel the delusion in which a credulous public are held by a society of the most skilful and consummate hypocrites of the present day—the Freethinking Christians." H.A.N.

Mr. URBAN,

EVERY body, I believe, has wondered at the strange ideas which the French entertain of our manners and customs. A little pocket volume entitled, "John Bull, or Londresiana," has just fallen into my hands. It says, "Le petit ouvrages donnera une idée precise des mœurs, des contumes, et de l'esprit des habitans de cette ville [London], et de l'Angleterre en general. Prev. vj." Such is the professed character of a work which, in point of fact, is no other than a collection of mere sarcasms and stale jokes. However, as some parts of it may furnish amusement to your numerous readers, I shall translate the contents of a few pages. The article is entitled, "*Recueil Critique des Mœurs et des Usages d'Angleterre,*" pp. 7-15. Yours, &c. ***

"There is an isle, situated in the north of Europe, famous for the liberty of thinking, speaking, and acting, which the inhabitants enjoy.—Where the fashion of dressing making every day a marvellous progress in the invention of modes, the fashion has arrived at the height of the ridiculous. Where, among the women of the highest rank, she thinks herself most distinguished who is able to approach the nearest to the *mal-propreté* of her waiting-maid, or rather in a riding-habit [if *un habit de campagne* can be thus correctly translated], to resemble at a distance a robber on the high road, who comes to demand your purse.—Where the young beauties forget the sweetness and delicacy which are the *appanage* of their sex, *sport* (jouent) as amazons, take up arms, and only attack the young people, whom they are sure to beat [I do not understand this].—Where the good wives meet constantly at church to communicate the scandal of the day.—Where, far from saying with the apostle, 'Godliness is great gain,' they reverse the phrase by saying, 'Gain is great godliness.'—Where the 'faquin du bel air,' and the rascal in fashion, are elevated, while modest merit is kept in the back ground, ('se tient à l'écart.')—Where to offer an affront, or to sustain its insolence at the point of a sword, or a blow of the fist, is to have courage and honour.—Where to play the finest part amongst the noblesse, is to have no feelings, to insult the misfortunes of others, and account the fear of God cowardice.—Where is seen a society (les Quakers) which professes to think it a disrespect to God to pull off one's hat to a man, or drink his health.—Where they build palaces of such magnificence that when they are finished they have not money enough left to make a fire in the kitchen.—Where the horses are often better lodged than their masters.—Where the invalided sailors are magnificently lodged in a royal edifice, of which the cost has been taken out of the funds for their maintenance, whilst the monarch inhabits a building of pieces of patch-work (de pieces rapportées).—Where to dine with a man one must pay to the domestics three times more than the dinner is worth, and think yourself much obliged to the master into the bargain.—Where they have discovered that the nose is an organ much more convenient for speech than the mouth.—Where stooping in the shoulders (le cou penché) is the most becoming posture (est la posture la plus decente, so that the translation may not render the real meaning).—Where the men most intimately connected are the most cruel enemies, and do harm to each other in proportion as it serves their turn.—Where proverbs invented to ridicule vice are become rules of conduct; such as are these, 'Shut the stable door when the steed is stolen;' 'Come a day after the fair,' &c.—Where, if they want a minister, if a lord wants a secretary, a ship-captain a pilot, &c. they do not look out for him who is best qualified for the service, but for him to whom it would be most convenient.—Where a man who has ruined his own property and that of others, when he dares not show his face in his own country, is sent off to fill an important post in a distant province.—Where when he commits an atrocious crime against the nation, the Judges manage so well, that he remains unpunished.—Where power and reputation claim the right of changing the nature of things.—Where the art of flattering is that of succeeding, and the secret of making dupes is the means of having protectors.—Where they insult and attack an enemy without taking any precautions against his resentment.—Where to be the perpetual ape of a foreign people [i. e. the French, for these articles are professed to be translated from English books], to cultivate its language, giving their money to it, and carry none back from it, all its fashions, cooks, barbers, and valets-de-chambre; in a word, all the instruments of corruption and the refinement of debauchery, is to reach 'the supreme degree of gentility.'"

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

135. *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century. Consisting of authentic Memoirs and Original Letters of eminent Persons; and intended as a Sequel to the Literary Anecdotes. By* John Nichols, *F.S.A. Vol. V. pp.* 864. *Eight Portraits.*

IN our notices of the preceding volumes of this work, and particularly that respecting vol. IV. (Gent. Mag. vol. XCII. p. 133), we did not hesitate to bestow our candid opinion on its importance, and on the manner in which it has uniformly been conducted by its venerable author; and although in the preface to the last volume, he spoke somewhat in diffidence as to the probability of living to extend his labours, we ventured to hope that a life so long and so usefully devoted to literary history might yet be prolonged to further exertions. In this, it is well known, our hopes have been in some measure disappointed: but they were not ill-founded; for the present volume was almost ready for the press, when it pleased Providence to remove him from his afflicted family and admiring friends, by a stroke so sudden, as to admit scarcely a moment's interval betwixt life and death.

His son, the editor of the present volume, informs us in a short preface or "ADVERTISEMENT," that under these circumstances,

"It is only to be feared that some of the valuable contributions to the present volume should not be sufficiently acknowledged. For the lively and interesting memoir of Mr. Gulston, and the accompanying letters, the editor was indebted to the present Miss GULSTON, niece to the fair writer of the memoir. The important letters of the historian Carte were communicated by J. B. Williams, esq. of Shrewsbury. For the memoir of Archdeacon Jefferson the public are obliged to the Rev. J. LOWTHIAN of Kellington near Ferrybridge; for that of the Rev. Dr. William Payne to WILLIAM HOPKINSON, esq. of Stamford. The letters of Dr. Priestley were communicated by Mr. READER of Coventry; and, as the most extensive and not the least interesting of the Editor's acquisitions, must be cordially acknowledged the series of correspondence contributed by the Rev. WELDEN BUTLER, the production of his father and various able friends."

The subsequent and last paragraph of this ADVERTISEMENT we read with peculiar pleasure and interest.

"To the present volume," says the editor, "it is intended (with permission of the public) to add two more, by which the 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century' will be completed in seven volumes. The sixth will be composed of miscellaneous papers of a similar nature to the preceding parts of the work, and several of which are already prepared for the press by the deceased editor; and in the last it is proposed to furnish a copious Index to the whole, preceded by such additional memoirs of Mr. Nichols as are necessary to complete his own plain recital in the Sixth Volume of the Literary Anecdotes."

We shall now give a sketch of the principal articles of this copious volume. The first article, the "Memoirs of Joseph Gulston, esq. F.S.A." is of more than common interest, not, perhaps, as the life of a man of profound learning, or very eminent as a promoter of learning, but as a narrative, which, while in every particular exactly authentic, is calculated to impart all the pleasure which results from the various adventures and useful moral of a work of fiction. The vicissitudes in the lives of the three Gulstons, Joseph, the grandfather, Joseph the son, and his unfortunate son, the late eminent collector of prints, excite a larger portion of serious and useful reflection than the history of most families can afford.

This very curious narrative is followed by a series of letters from the elder Joseph Gulston, commonly called Rio Gulston, from his having traded to Rio de Janeiro, which are enlivened by a singular species of humour, and occasional notices of the manners of his time. Some letters follow from Joseph Gulston, the father of the late collector, which are perhaps of inferior importance, and some from the collector to Granger, on their joint studies and modes of collecting and arranging portraits. We have likewise various anecdotes of Dr. Courayer, additional to the account given in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 39, and vol. VII. pp. 96, 543. These are

from the pen of Mrs. Montagu. The Doctor was frequently Gulston's guest at Ealing, where he sometimes lost his temper at cards, and then used to say, in his broken English, "It is not for *de gain*, but for *de conquest*."

The *Gulstoniana* are followed by the "Life of the Rev. Norton Nicholls, LL.B." from a letter privately printed by Thos. James Mathias, esq. which forms a very elegant and affectionate tribute to his memory. Dr. Parr's copy has the following note: "Nicholls was the friend of Gray. I have met him at Yarmouth, and I once visited him at his own parsonage. I saw in him some venial irregularities, mingled with much ingenuity, much taste, much politeness, and much good nature." (Parr's Catalogue, p. 412.) Parr made every kindly allowance for "venial irregularities." We hope his biographers will do the same.

The "Life of Dr. Edward Pearson," is from the pen of Thomas Green, esq. of Ipswich, of whom also a short memoir is given: and followed by "Memoirs of the Rev. Hugh Moises, by the Rev. John Brewster, M. A. of Egglescliff in the county palatine of Durham. These were both privately printed; but are now added, by permission, to the present volume. Mr. Moises' Memoirs will not be thought unworthy of a place, when it is known that he was the schoolmaster of two of the most illustrious characters of the present age, Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon. These very learned brothers, not to be paralleled in the history of any family now extant, sent their thanks to Mr. Brewster for his "Memoirs," in the following letters.

"Sir, *Grafton-street, July* 25, 1825.

"I have duly received two copies of your interesting Memoir of our much-valued preceptor, Mr. Moises. I beg you to accept my best thanks. The subject is one which never occurs to my mind without producing sensations of grateful satisfaction, and you have treated it in a manner that does it fair justice. The numerous body of Mr. Moises' disciples owe you a great obligation for the faithful record of the character and conduct of a person whose memory must be ever dear to them. I am, dear Sir, your obliged and humble servant, STOWELL.

"*Rev. Mr. Brewster, &c. &c.*"

"Dear Sir,—Pardon me if my engagements have made me too dilatory in acknowledging your kindness, in sending me your Memoir of the late Master of the Grammar School in which we were both educated. It has highly gratified me to find that the public are in possession of such a record of that excellent person's merits and worth. I feel the obligation I owe you for the mention of my name in that work. Throughout a long life, in which it has pleased God to confer upon me many blessings, I have always deemed it one of the most valuable, that I had, in the earliest period of my life, the benefit of being educated under Mr. Moises. I am, Sir, your obliged servant, ELDON.

Lincoln's Inn Hall, Wednesday,
[*August* 20, 1825.]

This is, indeed, an excellent memoir, and an admirable picture of a learned, pious, and successful preceptor. It concludes, very properly, with an account of the former masters and ushers of the school, many of whom were men of fame and learning.

The "Life of John Bold" is considerably more full than that in Mr. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary." Too much cannot be known of a man of such primitive manners, and such ambition to do good, both to the souls and bodies of his parishioners.

Kelly's "Letters to the Duke of Newcastle," &c. after he had made his escape from the Tower of London, in which he had been confined for his connection with Bishop Atterbury, are spirited and sensible, and may form an useful apppendix to our author's "Memoirs and Correspondence" of that prelate, 5 vols. 8vo, now one of the scarcest books in our language.

But these are followed by a still more interesting series of "Letters from Carte" the historian, never before published, and now contributed by J. B. Williams, esq. of Shrewsbury, in whose possession are the originals. Much of this correspondence will be found important to the descendants of certain noble families; and the others contain many curious particulars of literary history, and of Carte's encouragers and contemporaries, in the publication of his celebrated history. Of this he says that the authors of the Whig papers "should contribute to what is necessary to repair the mischief they do in poisoning the principles of the youth of this nation. A good casuist would charge it on them as a point of conscience." Carte did not, however, find that Whig consciences were at that time so tender.

The following letter to Corbet Kynaston, esq. M. P. for Shrewsbury, is curious and characteristic.

"Dear Sir, *London, July* 4, 1738.

"The squabbles in the Common Council of London about the Mansion House, and the heat with which they have been carried on, has been the reason why my affair has not been proposed to them. Though both the contending parties agree in it, yet it was not thought proper to move it, in the instant that one side was contending, in appearance at least, to save the City money. But I hope there will be a Common Council this week, or at least the next, about the Sheriffs (who decline serving, as not being qualified to be chosen, not having taken the sacrament for a twelvemonth), and then it will be moved and, as I hope, succeed. I heartily thank you for your subscription, and, if any thing could surprize me, I should wonder at the backwardness of the Tories, to encourage a work necessary for the clearing up of that constitution, for which, in other cases, they so much contend; and which will be a standard perhaps for ever, since in all probability nobody will ever be at the pains hereafter of going through that infinite number of Records that I shall do. But they are fonder, I see, of paying for the support of old Whig Papers, stuffed with quotations out of Rapin, a violent enemy to the Church and Monarchy, than to encourage a work which would make every body ashamed of quoting him, and enable every body that wishes well to his Country to know, defend, and support their true Rights and Privileges, for at present they are not known enough to be defended, and disputed privileges are really none; as the Clergy find on all occasions, and particularly about three weeks since; when, on an appeal of Mr. Venn for being charged to watch and ward (from which they had ever been exempted till that day), the Court of Aldermen determined against him, and all the city Clergy are now charged. The confirmation of their privileges by Magna Charta is of no use now, because couched in general terms, and the particulars are not mentioned.

"My best wishes and service attend Mr. Ramsay my old schoolfellow, and all friends, as I am ever, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged and obedient servant,

"Thomas Carte."

This is followed by a long letter refuting certain reports, or suspicions of his amours. The story is marvellous and somewhat intricate, but he is entitled to an acquittal.

Of perhaps less importance, as given *verbatim*, are Sir John Fenn's letters to Mr. Gough, Mr. Herbert, &c. yet they contain many notices of eminent antiquaries and antiquarian publications, which no lover of literary labour and history would wish omitted. We do not hold all the letters of men of learning in equal estimation, but when they contain traits of character and temper, proofs of anxiety in literary research, and feelings arising from alternate success and disappointment, they enable us to approach closer to men of learning and worth, whom we before could contemplate only at a distance: and such indeed is the advantage which we have frequently, and, we may add, gratefully reaped from the very many collections of correspondence presented to the public by the venerable editor of this work.

The Life of the "Rev. Richard Gifford," partly given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1807, is here much enlarged, with a series of letters respecting the History of Leicestershire.

The particulars given of "Sir Herbert Croft" are, we believe, pretty generally known, at least to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, in which he was for many years a correspondent. Our author has not attempted a character of that eccentric writer, but much may be gleaned from the correspondence now published, which principally refers to his memorable project of an English Dictionary. But *his* was not the only ineffectual attempt to drive Johnson out of the market; and, like the rebuilding of Jerusalem, it seems to have proved the destruction of all the workmen employed. Croft boasted that he could enlarge his English Dictionary by five thousand words; but were they genuine *English* words, or only the slang and cant of forgotten poetasters and play-writers?

The account of "Dr. Thomas Ford" is that of an excellent parish priest, a character always to be revered, and brought forward as an example. We never before knew that he amused his leisure hours in parodying some parts of Shakspeare, which appeared, a few years ago, in the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature of *Master Shallow*. His more serious publications were Sermons, and some contributions to the History of Leicestershire.

"Archdeacon Jefferson," another conscientious and amiable man, is next characterised in an original and well-written article, contributed by the Rev. J. Lowthian, of Kellington near Ferrybridge; and the "Memoirs of Dr.

William Payne are also original and curious. Dr. Parr's Letter on the death of Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, is written with his usual energy, and coincides in all points with the character given of Dr. Adams by all who knew him; but Dr. Parr had not then seen what is said of him in Boswell's Life of Johnson, where the errors of which he complains are rectified. But we cannot help adding that Parr's liberality in bestowing praises is now known to have been so *extensive*, as to fall off very much in value.

"The Rev. Benjamin Forster's" correspondence with Mr. Gough affords pleasing proofs of the literary acquirements of the former. We hope we are not singular in our taste, when we add, that we cannot have enough of Mr. Gough's letters. They are all valuable, and tend to elucidate some point or other of antiquarian lore.

From Mr. Forster's very humourous as well as learned letters to Mr. Gough, we may extract the following anecdote of Drake, the Yorkshire historian. To us it appears new.

"Mr. Drake the surgeon, for such he was at that time and in some practice, being at the inn where we drank coffee at Knaresborough, met there with Sir Harry Slingsby. Sir Harry was borrowing money, 600*l.* I think was the sum, of a farmer upon a bond: the farmer would not lend unless there were two names in the bond: Sir Harry had brought no second person with him, and persuaded Mr. Drake to lend his name as a mere matter of form. Sir Harry for some time paid neither principal nor interest, and being in Parliament*, could not be come upon himself, and had the cruelty to let Mr. Drake be arrested and thrown into the Fleet for the money; there he lay some time, and in that retirement he sent for what papers he had by him relating to York, and began digesting them. His confinement of course threw his physical business into other hands, and he commenced antiquary solely from that time. He might have lain in the Fleet to this day had not Lord Burlington interposed, who assured Sir Harry he would use all his interest to prevent his being re-chosen for Knaresbourough, unless he paid the debt, and made a compensation to Mr. Drake."

Peck's "Letters" and "Adversaria," form a useful addition to his life; and his catalogue of black-letter books will be prized by bibliographers. It is justly remarked here, that "This catalogue of literary treasures is highly creditable to the industry of Mr. Peck. In modern times it would not be an easy task for a clergyman in a retired country village, with a very moderate income, to amass such a store of early printed books." The truth is, it would be impossible. In Mr. Peck's time such books were bought only by those who knew how to make use of them, and the price was kept down. The case is altered since they were bought, first for ostentation, and afterwards to make a figure when brought to the hammer as "the curious library of an eminent collector."

The letters from "Mr. Deane Swift" to Mr. Nichols, respecting the former editions of the celebrated Dean's works, are very characteristic of the writer. The corrections, &c. pointed out, must have been of importance to Mr. Nichols, and were, we believe, adopted by him in his edition, rendering that edition, what the public agrees in thinking, the very best. "Theophilus Swift's" letters are of less consequence, or rather, we may say, of no consequence at all, if they had not led Mr. Nichols to give an accurate account of the various collections of the Dean's works. This he has performed with more liberal allusions to the manner in which his labours were afterwards pillaged than might have been expected from one more tenacious of literary property, or more desirous of the reward of literary labour.

In "Lindsey's" and "Priestley's" Letters we discover little of importance; and of a long one by Dr. Calder, we can only say, with our author, that it is "a curious specimen of the unremitted ardour of sectarian zeal, and bigotted animosity against the heads of the established church." It is, however, a very proper addition to the account in vol. IV. of these "Illustrations," relative to his dismissal from the editorship of Chambers's Cyclopædia.

We have next many anecdotes of George Steevens's insincerity and malignity; his letters are certainly very amusing. Steevens appears to have had the happy knack of making other people lose their temper without losing his own, or giving his enemies any opportunity of disturbing that *hostile tranquillity* in which he delighted to live. The man he was most desirous

* Sir Henry Slingsby was M. P. for Knaresborough in seven Parliaments, from 1722 till his death in 1768.

to teaze was Malone, once his intimate friend, and to whom he gave a large portion of his Shakspearian library, on purpose afterwards to prove that he could not make a good use of it. This introduces the "Memoir of Malone," written, and privately printed, by the late James Boswell, jun. of whom also some notices are given. The *literary* name of Boswell is probably now extinct, but it will be remembered as long as the elder Boswell's Life of Johnson continues to be the most readable, and one of the most saleable, books in the English language. It has often been attacked by envy and sectarianism, but every thing has sunk before it.

We now meet with the letters of various antiquaries; three elaborate ones from Smith of Melsonby, the historian of University College, Oxford, addressed to Thoresby of Leeds; some from honest John Price, long the librarian of the Bodleian, to and from Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols respecting various books and MSS. at Oxford; and many to Herbert, with curious notices respecting books of the fifteenth century, of which he avails himself in his "Typographical Antiquities."

These are followed by a long series of correspondence relative to the MSS. and valuable library which Mr. Gough bequeathed to the Bodleian library. It appears that he had an intention to dispose of his collection as early as 1802, but originally he designed it for the British Museum, and, with all due respect to the Bodleian, we cannot but regret that the Museum was not its destination. It is too much like Hunter's going to Glasgow, or Dr. Giffard's to a Presbyterian library at Bristol. Why Mr. Gough was induced to change his mind may be seen in this curious correspondence. It is a painful subject for reflection on many accounts. The detail is interrupted by a biographical sketch of Dr. Parsons and Dr. Fothergill, and resumed again, p. 571; where the disappointment Mr. Gough met with is explained by the correspondence of Mr. Harper, Bishop Porteus, Sir Joseph Banks, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Beloe, to whose imprudent interference, or management, we know not which, the failure of the negociation must be imputed.

"Daines Barrington's" correspondence with Messrs. Gough and Nichols relative to their respective investigations in matters of antiquity, cannot fail to interest those who recollect the publications of their time. This article is properly followed by a very accurate life and just character of the late venerable Bishop of Durham.

The memoirs of the "Rev. Jonathan Boucher," now wholly new, are improved by some of his letters; but the life of the "Rev. J. B. Blakeway," is important and interesting, as the account of an able antiquary, not generally known. We are next presented with some account of an antiquary of a very different character, and perhaps too well known, "John Pinkerton;" but Mr. Nichols has not entered deeply into his character. His correspondence here may, however, afford some materials for future biographers, who may bind up his *adventures* with those of George Steevens!

Of "Dr. John Milner," the account seems copious and satisfactory. It is impossible to visit Winchester without regretting that we can no longer have him for a cicerone. His bigotry it was not easy to overlook; but as a correspondent, a friend, and a companion, we see here proofs that he was abundantly kind and communicative.

The short notice of "Dr. Hoadly Ashe," is followed by his correspondence with the late Rev. Weeden Butler. Among these letters are two on ordination from Mr. Butler's pen, which we cannot praise too highly. The remaining correspondence is from Mr. Cockfield, the Rev. Chr. Hunter, Rev. John Lyon, Rev. T. J. Clagett, and Mr. Alleyne, a barrister, who died young; in which last we find many excellent remarks on subjects of law, and on the study of that science. We read indeed the whole of this correspondence contributed by the present Mr. Butler with undiminished pleasure, except when a wish came over our minds that the many flattering passages respecting Dr. Dodd had been omitted. Whatever he might *once* appear, no effort now can enroll him among the ornaments to the church or to society.

The portraits which illustrate this volume, are those of Joseph Gulston, Dr. Courayer, Rev. Francis Peck, Sir Herbert Croft, George Steevens, Rev. John Price, Daines and Bishop Barrington, all faithful likenesses and well engraved.

We would not, however, have our

readers consider this article as more than an imperfect sketch of the contents of this volume. It partakes of all the varied interest and curiosity of its predecessors, and to be duly appreciated must be, as we doubt not it will be, frequently referred to as the most authentic materials for biography. It has been observed by a late critic, that "we seldom indulge a greater curiosity than in examining the circumstances that relate to a great man; his figure, countenance, temper, manners, even his foibles and his prejudices, become objects of our concern. We inquire with avidity what books he read or valued, what was the order that he observed in his studies, and what the time which he allotted to them." Such are the gratifications which curiosity may expect from these volumes.

136. *Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Honourable* William Cecil, *Lord* Burleigh, *Secretary of State in the Reign of King* Edward *VI. and Lord High Treasurer of* England *in the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth. *Containing an Historical View of the Times in which he lived, and of the many eminent and illustrious Persons with whom he was connected. With Extracts from his private and official Correspondence, and other Papers, now first published from the Originals. By the Rev.* Edward Nares, *D. D. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of* Oxford. *4to. pp.* 792. Saunders *and* Ottley.

FEW Statesmen have held a more distinguished rank in political annals, than the celebrated Lord Burleigh, and it may be truly asserted that a life of this Minister on an ample scale will supply the most important deficiency in the whole circle of our historical literature.

The present volume is the production of an author well qualified to do justice to his subject, and in the composition and arrangement he has exhibited uncommon industry and talents. Nothing seems to have escaped him that could in any way tend to elucidate the life and times of this great Statesman. Both public depositories and private collections have been consulted, with all the ardour that the magnitude and importance of the work required. This first volume is divided into fifty chapters, and is occupied with the history of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and contains ample details of the political and ecclesiastical transactions of that interesting period.

We find that Lord Burghley had rendered himself conspicuous during the reign of the former Monarch, and was subsequently Secretary of State to Edward VI.; and though in no great favour with Queen Mary, he upon a point of conscience declined a high post in her administration, and was instrumental in saving the Princess Elizabeth, not only from persecution, and perhaps death, but every projected removal of her, under pretext of marriage, or otherwise, from the seat of that Government over which she was destined by Providence so long to preside. In fact, as the narrative proceeds, the life of Lord Burleigh becomes so interwoven with the history of Europe during the sixteenth century, that it may be said of him, what Florus had said of the Roman people, with the alteration of a single word, "*Ut qui res ejus legunt, non unius* viri, *sed generis humani facta discant.*" Elizabeth's Minister was himself a most extraordinary character, but the times in which he lived were still more extraordinary; they were the period of events which not only agitated our own country, but all Europe, and which finally produced one of the most astonishing revolutions, both in the opinions and situation of mankind. Every year was fruitful in important events and struggles that have to this day determined the condition of Protestant Europe. The Reformation was associated with renovated learning and new political sentiments, and the balance was finally turned in favour of human freedom, and of emancipation from the bondage and trammels of papal Rome. The author has pourtrayed with a faithful pen these important events, and we perceive as in a mirror the actions of those eminent men, who adorned our country by their talents and learning, and who paved the way for the immediate spread of the Reformation both in England and abroad.

Dr. Nares thus honestly and candidly declares the spirit in which the work is written:

"As to the author's own principles, a consideration of some weight in a work where controversial topics were in no manner to be avoided, he is ready to declare that he has not sought to qualify himself for an historian in the negative manner prescribed in a motto prefixed to the Memoirs of Ho-

race Walpole, '*Pour être bon historien, il ne faudroit être d'aucune religion, d'aucune pays, d'aucune profession, d'aucune partie.*' Believing such negations to be no securities against dangerous prejudices, but perhaps quite the contrary, he acknowledges that he prides himself upon being an Englishman, an English Protestant, a Church of England man, a divine. And he is the more ready to say so, that, if he himself should be found to have written under the influence of too strong prejudices, the reader may not be hastily betrayed into wrong conclusions. As a controversialist, if necessarily obliged to consider himself as such, he sincerely hopes he shall be acquitted of all uncharitable sentiments; he has, as fairly as he could, sought only to combat misrepresentations by counterstatements; to set aside false imputations by discoveries of truth; and to defend his own principles against those of others, by a comparison and appreciation of fruits and consequences."

This manly confession will disarm any virulence of criticism, and afford a true exposition of the writer's sentiments.

As a specimen of the work we extract the following animated and just remarks upon the efforts of Luther and the revival of learning:

"But Luther's opposition to the papal power being the boldest and most direct that had ever yet occurred, if it happened not to concur exactly in point of time with the first revival of learning, did fortunately exactly concur with the spirit of *inquiry* which the revival of learning had stimulated and provoked. And though the latter, notwithstanding the discovery of printing, might after all have been stifled or checked in its course, had no higher principle than the mere desire of knowledge stepped in to its support; though the power of the Emperor and the Pope, intimately *combined*, which *might* have been the case, for *such* purposes, would in all likelihood have easily found means of putting limits to the diffusion of knowledge, on the least appearance of danger to the established authorities in Church or State (for such intellectual thraldom is not now at an end); yet, when called to the aid of a reformation which struck at the very root of the evil which threatened the very foundations of a tyranny too hard to bear, and which made an appeal to the noblest faculties and highest principles of the human mind, the restoration of letters was calculated to give a surprising force and strength to the reformed party throughout Europe, by enabling it not only to hold up its head against its opponents, but to loosen, dissolve, and scatter in the air those visionary chains by which it had hitherto been held captive, the forgeries of the canonists, the servile tenets of the civilians, and, above all, the insidious (because ingenious and plausible) subtleties and sophistry of the schoolmen, especially their casuistical morality. If, as has been well argued, the restoration of letters, beginning amongst the Romanists, brought *light*, it was Luther's Reformation that brought *liberty*.

"This is not mere matter of conjecture; the case is proved by the sudden alarm taken by the Court of Rome, so soon as ever the danger of '*true learning*,' as it was called, came to be understood. The restoration of letters appeared to have had its beginning exactly where it was most wanted, if it had but been allowed to take its *free* course there, as in most favoured places. But, though Italy was the country where the new light began first to spread its rays over a benighted world, and no small progress was made there in the cultivation of literature before other countries had begun to taste of its salutary and invigorating fruits, yet it seems to have been through *an oversight* of the Pope's, as far as regarded the stability of the papal throne, that it was even suffered to proceed so far. The early Reformers in their appeals to the Scriptures, often made use of translations that had actually been sanctioned by the Popes. 'In surveying this portion of history,' says Dr. M'Crie, 'it is impossible not to admire the arrangement of Providence, when we perceive the Monks, and Bishops, and Cardinals, and Popes, active in forging and polishing those weapons which were soon to be turned against themselves, and which they afterwards would fain have blunted, and laboured to decry as unlawful and empoisoned.' Works were actually printed at Venice with the privilege *(cum privilegio)* of the inquisitors, strongly favouring some of the reformed doctrines, but which their ignorance prevented their discovering. There is a letter, said to be still extant, from Cardinal Pole to Leo X. in which, after particularly congratulating his holiness on his success in the propagation of the sciences, the wary Cardinal does not omit to remind him, that it might be of dangerous consequence to make mankind too learned. Even earlier than this, and in our own country, Rowland Philipps, Vicar of Croydon, and Warden of Merton College, Oxford, 'esteemed,' as Holinshed says, 'a notable preacher,' foreseeing the probable consequences of the discovery of the art of printing, had publicly denounced it from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral, as likely to be the bane of the Roman Catholic religion. 'We must root out printing,' said he, 'or printing will root out us." That Leo X. after the example of his father and grandfather, was a promoter of learning, cannot be questioned; it was he who granted a special (though certainly an exclusive) privilege to Aldo, for printing and publishing the Greek and Ro-

man authors; and though his attention was chiefly confined to the restoration and recovery of the classical writers, for which, indeed, he founded a classical academy, yet we must not deny him the credit of some attention also to the promotion of theological learning, as may be seen in the Dedication of the famous Complutensian Polyglot, by Cardinal Ximenes, addressed to him in 1511. But the alarm began, not with the revival of ancient literature, but with what was more emphatically called the *new learning*, and the effect of this alarm was very curious. At the period of the Reformation, the heads of the Catholic religion, who had at first discovered nothing in the revival of letters but glory and pleasure, or some tendency towards the refinement of manners, began to perceive their own danger; so that an opposition soon sprang up, where the rigours of Catholic policy would be employed to restrain the operations of the mind, which distinguished such countries greatly, and still do distinguish them from those in which no such interposition could avail: this will appear from comparing Italy, Austria, Spain, and the Netherlands, with Saxony, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, England, and Holland.

"Indeed, after the minds of men in *Italy* had begun to be awakened to a sense of the corruptions of the Romish Church, many political reasons led them to stand up in its defence, as the source of much wealth, drawn from all other parts of Europe."—Vol. I. pp. 29, 32.

It will be unnecessary for us to pay any further compliments to Dr. Nares's learning and abilities, or to offer any further remarks after what he himself has advanced in his admirable preface, to show that he is fully sensible of the qualifications which are necessary to constitute a good historian. That he has undertaken the task with a mind richly stored, will appear evident from the preceding extracts, and in this early stage of the work we do not purpose to enter into a critical discussion of its excellencies, but to postpone that part of our duty, until the whole of it shall come before us.

137. *The National Character of the Athenians, and the Causes of those Peculiarities by which it was distinguished. An Essay which gained the Prize of One Hundred Guineas, proposed to the Students of the University of* Edinburgh, *by his Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of* Scotland. *By* John Brown Patterson, *M.A.* 8*vo. pp.* 220.

THE leading distinction of Greece is, in a philosophical view, TASTE, a BEAU-IDEAL, which NEVER has been equalled, and NEVER will be surpassed. But this is a frigid mechanical view of so divine a pre-eminence. It is a view of the Belvidere Apollo, in mere marble, but—"*corpore numen in isto est,*"—the imagination animates the figure, it causes the eye to speak, it makes the limbs to move, it makes it the picture of the first man before the fall, a pure representation of what God intended man to be.

Political superiority may result from the increase of knowledge, as knowledge,—mechanical perfection, as in oriental work, may follow division of labour,—exquisite cunning and finesse may attend intimate commerce with the world,—heroic grandeur may be created by arduous situations,—philanthropic and virtuous character may grow out of religion,—but intellectual perfection, such as is seen in the taste, the beau ideal of Greece, *that* it is which makes us, in the holy pleasure of abstract sublimity, beings of another world,—we breathe ether, and we feed on nectar,—we speak in music, we think in glory, and we move without body,—mere life itself is heaven.

Such has been the banquet of happiness at which we have revelled,—aye, revelled—from the perfection of Greek Literature and the miracle of Greek sculpture, "*Nil ibi, quod credi posset mortale, videmus.*" We have felt that these were delights in which sense did not mingle; and we have thought, and do think, that there may be those who live for ever in such a blessed state of feeling.

Such with us is INTELLECTUAL PLEASURE; it is inhalation of an atmosphere in which angels dwell, and to such a spiritual exhilaration has this beautiful, very beautiful Essay inspired and intoxicated us.

The process by which the Greeks thus elevated matter into soul, man into God, is thus explained by Mr. Patterson. After observing, that they sought no models nor criteria of beauty away from nature, he says,

"The Athenians seem to have been the first nation in the world that discovered, as it were, the virgin idea of a beautiful form; and they worshipped it with the fervour of a first love. It pervaded all their mind and life, and diffused a spirit of grace over the greatest and pettiest details of their existence. It made them the builders of the

Parthenon, and the inventors of the potter's wheel. It gave them Phidias the sculptor, and Architeles the stone-cutter. The same perfect and instinctive taste which moulded the majestic graces of the Panathenaical Minerva, breathed in the outline of the earthen pitcher with which the Athenian handmaid used to draw water from Cephisus. In short, the whole existence of the Athenians seems to have been spent under the continual impression of beauty, particularly that of form, either conjured up by the thoughtful mind itself, from its treasures of internal taste, or reflected from the visible shapes of loveliness, with which nature or art had embellished 'the museum of Hellas,' 'the hearth and prytaneum of the Greeks,' the 'Greece of Greece,' on every side." P. 107.

The impulse which gave birth to all this intellectual solar splendour, was an intense and bigotted patriotism. P. 60.

"It was essentially no gross desire of physical power or gain; but a refined ethereal existing principle of an elevated national mind, the love of abstract glory, the thirst of pure distinction, the enthusiasm of uncorrupted emulation, the exaltation of simple victory." P. 63.

They had no charnel-house taste, no skeleton figures, no Death's heads, no Quaker disfigurements of the beauty of the human form, under the idea of recommending religion, by assimilating it to melancholy madness; but they would have applauded the divine Christs of Raphael and Canova—the copies of their own masters, in the Last Supper of Leonardo da Vinci, and the all-beauteous angels of Guido; they delighted in media of civilization, poetical in form and spirit.

They abhorred *sticks* of orators and *prosers* of philosophers, logs of men, through whose veins flowed ice, and whose words were flakes of snow,—they liked nothing that was not restlessly alive, whose motion was not saltatory, and whose action was not dramatic. But, alas! admitting no ground whatever of moral action, except political expediency (p. 129), and founding upon it Machiavelism as a public good (p. 136), they banished Plato, murdered Socrates, and derided St. Paul. The genius of Athens, says our author,

"Was exasperated with the sublime speculation of Anaxagoras, and the anti-popular good sense of Socrates; capable of a reach and a subtlety which never was surpassed when business or amusement was connected with mental exertion, it could not bear the insipidity of pursuing truth for its own sake, nor tolerate the presence of those who devoted themselves to so uncivic an occupation, while it crowned with unbounded popularity all those whose genius laboured for the public enjoyment in the arts, whether of corporeal or mental luxury, the arts of refined sensuality, or of cultivated imagination." (pp. 87, 88.)

With that "bloom on the flower," which is characteristic of the delicacy of Greek THINKING, has Mr. Paterson written this luminous Essay. For young debauchees and old epicures such abstract pleasure is far too refined; the scholar dines not with the living, but with the illustrious dead, he dines with their souls divested of mortality.

In reflecting upon modern Athens, our feelings have been those of Antigonè, when she uttered the inimitable apostrophe, Ὦ Τυμβος, Ὦ Νυμφαιον, and exultingly shall we hail the time, when, to the immortal honour of Europe, we shall see revived that reign of happiness and liberty, when, as formerly, the

Παιδες Ἀθηναιων ἐβαλοντο φαεινην κρηπιδ' ἐλευθεριας.

Joyfully do we echo Mr. Paterson's fine conclusion,

"May Heaven prosper the omen, and speed the expected time, of which young Hope is fain to prophesy;—the time when the eye of Greece, so long extinguished, shall be rekindled in its ancient lustre; when the Mother of Arts, so long forsaken, shall see her far-scattered children hastening back to her embrace;—the time when within Athenian walls, another Alcæus shall in peaceful festival wreathe the tyrannicidal sword with myrtle; when another Æschylus, resting from victorious battle, shall sing the waters of Salamis, again consecrated by the triumph of the free; when a new Demosthenes shall swear by another Marathon; when Philosophy shall muse once more among the olive groves of Academe, and Art enshrine herself upon her own Acropolis; and, when more happy than of old, Liberty, no longer the confederate of license, shall maintain inviolable the harmony of her balanced powers, and religion, purified from superstition, shall adore in spirit and in truth the now not "unknown God."

138. *History and Description of the Parish of* Clerkenwell, *embellished with numerous Engravings, by* J. *and* H. S. Storer. *The Historical Department by* T. Cromwell, *Author of* Oliver Cromwell *and his Times, History of* Colchester, *&c.* 8*vo. pp.* 446.

HISTORIES of the suburbs of London convey to posterity the memorials of useful charities, for in such situations the buildings are generally erected. Other memorials depend upon circumstances, but upon those which we have mentioned we lay a particular stress, and for this reason: the very existence of an edifice belonging to a useful institution is a strong inducement to the support of it, and a cause of imitation elsewhere. The suburbs of Roman cities were lined with streets of tombs; and it is an idea far more gratifying, that our suburbs abound with charitable foundations, which ought to be, and often are, of ornamental construction. The Friends' Schools (p. 412), built in the fashion of an elegant villa, is an excellent model for imitation.

We noticed this work before, and shall here make one or two further extracts. The first relates to an improved construction of burial vaults.

"The substructure [of Pentonville Chapel] consists of well-built and excellent vaults, lighted and aired by sash-windows, and ventilated besides by flues in the arches, which have their outlets at the top of the Chapel. This mode of ventilation may perhaps be considered *unique;* and it is yet farther improved by lateral gratings in all the divisions. The entrance to these vaults is from the north end, and whence a wide central arch reaches to the south extremity, where is the funeral receptacle of the Penton family. A series of cross arches on both sides opens into the principal one; in them are the various divisions, two-thirds of which are private property, and have, in most instances, their owners' names inscribed on brass plates upon the doors. The coffins are all dry, and perfect; owing not less to the admirable system of ventilation just described, than to the rule which obtains here, as at St. James's Church, forbidding the interment of any corpse, except in an interior inclosure of stone or metal. From the same circumstances, the vaults may be explored without a chance of exposure to tainted air, or to any species of disgust or danger." P. 409.

The following anecdotes of one Thomas Cooke, "a rapacious and wicked old miser," will amuse our readers.

"His stratagems to obtain either money or money's worth, from persons of more liberal disposition than himself, were numerous. His most favourite one was that of pretending indisposition near the door of some stranger, whom he thought adapted to his purpose. His sham illness procured him admission, with a glass of wine, or more substantial refreshment: then, 'feeling himself better,' he would begin to take particular notice of the children, ask their names, and at last, with a peculiar manner of his own, request to have those names *in writing*. Taking leave with a profusion of thanks, after due care to mention his place of abode, and to hint that he was the possessor of considerable property,—the good people began to entertain a surmise that 'the gentleman' must have some intention of remembering the children to their advantage, probably in his *will*, and they were not long in resolving to take every opportunity of cultivating his good opinion. Then would pour in geese, turkeys, pheasants, fish, &c. &c. upon the *delighted* Cooke; with sometimes a dozen of the wine *he had praised so much;* till at length, by having possessed himself of a number of such good friends, his house-keeping expences were not only reduced to almost nothing, but he began to derive money from the *sale* of the choicest presents, reserving the worst for the consumption of himself and family. To detail his other meannesses would be almost an endless task. His writing-paper he obtained by purloining pieces from the Bank at his daily visits there; his ink by carrying about a large vial, and begging it of his friends; and he constantly used the latter article as a substitute for blacking. He was a perfect pest to every medical man, from whom he thought he could smuggle advice for some constitutional complaints he was afflicted with. His wife died of a broken heart, occasioned by his ill treatment. He kept a horse, having converted the kitchen of his house in Winchester-place into a stable for his reception; and once, when travelling, paid handsomely for *trespass*, in turning it to feed in a meadow by the road-side, after having practised the same expedient on many previous occasions with impunity." P. 418.

Topographers borrow biography from all sources; but we regret that the editor has given that of Huntington, the preaching coalheaver, without a proper reprobation of the folly of patronising persons who cannot possibly be qualified for offices which they undertake. The works which he has published are so silly, as to be profane, even blasphemous, and his effrontery was intolerable.

Here we must leave this work, which well deserves support, from the

good execution, number, and style of the plates, and the mass of information contained in it.

139. *An Analysis of the Historical Books of the Old Testament; with Notes, and References to the most approved Commentators.* 12mo. *pp.* 356. Vincent, Oxford.

140. *A Catechism of the Christian Religion, being a Translation of Catechismus Heidelbergensis, published by the University of* Oxford, *with Scripture Proofs at length. By a Graduate of the University of* Oxford. 12mo. *pp.* 122. Vincent, Oxford.

WE have joined these works more from their locality, than any professed connexion, though we believe they have a reference to the same purpose, namely, the preparation of candidates for the academical degree of B. A. for which a certain knowledge of the Christian doctrines is required in the University of Oxford. The Analysis does not make any pretensions to be considered as any thing more than a compilation, but it is an able one. The subject is difficult; to treat the Jewish history like any other is impossible, without discarding its peculiarities, which are indeed its essence; in this case we think the difficulty is well met; nor, for a work of this size, could we suggest any improvements. Whatever omissions we have observed, may possibly be consistent with the compiler's plan. The Scripture references follow the facts; we quote a specimen, with the note:

"Burhadad, King of Israel, being sick, had sent his servant Hazael to inquire of the prophet Elisha the issue of his disease. The prophet replied, that his disease was not in itself mortal, but that nevertheless he would die, prophetically intimating the treachery and usurpation of his servant. The King* died shortly afterwards, and Hazael reigned in his stead. 2 Kings viii. 7, 15."

This work will not only be useful to those for whom it is immediately designed, but we really consider it indispensable to any one who wishes to acquire or retain an acquaintance with the Old Testament.

To the printer it is certainly creditable.

* "Either by imprudence on his part, or violence on that of his servant. The expression, ver. 15, is ambiguous; and difference of opinion exists. See Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, note on the passage."

The Catechism is a translation of the Compendium composed by Ursinus for the use of the Reformed Church in the Palatinate, and adopted almost universally by the Calvinists. It was approved by the Synod of Dort in 1618. By the University of Oxford it has lately been republished in the *Sylloge Confessionum Fidei.* In its present form it is calculated to supersede the use of inferior works, and to give a more dignified character to that process, which is called *cramming* and *dragging* in our Universities, and *grinding* in the northern ones. It is a neat and well-printed volume.

141. Mont Blanc, *and other Poems. By* Mary Ann Browne, *in her Fifteenth Year.* Hatchard *and Co.* 1827. 8vo. *pp.* 177.

142. Ada, *and other Poems. By the same Author.* 1828. 8vo. *pp.* 277. Longman *and Co.*

THESE are two volumes of very elegant poetry, by a lady who has not yet completed her sixteenth year; yet, admiring as we do the talents of this gifted girl, we do not commend the judgment which has committed them to the ordeal of public opinion. We can perceive throughout these volumes the germs of an intense sensibility, which we think has been applied with an ill-directed fervour to themes and scenes dangerous to its possessor. What the holder of these high and rare endowments might have been, when a few more years and a larger experience had matured her judgment, refined her taste, and enriched her fancy, we can well imagine; and we lament, with a sincerity which we claim for ourselves as ardent admirers of genius, a publication which will tend to retard rather than to advance the growth of talents which, with all the praise we can bestow, we must still consider as immature. If Miss Browne belong to a school in poetry, she is the disciple of a dangerous model, and we need not shrink from naming L. E. L. There is no admirer of that gifted lady who does not regret to see her fine talents wasted upon the everlasting theme of perfidious love, concentrating the lamentations of a class of women whom undisciplined minds and irregular passions have reduced to a state which we will not dwell upon. What can an innocent girl of sixteen with kind parents and a happy home know—what

ought she to know of those unholy fires in which the victims of earthly passions are consuming? We will tell her that the purity of her mind is in danger of being tainted—the health of her imagination is liable to be corrupted by such themes, and it is a lamentable application of high and precious gifts to waste them upon scenes of passion and sentiment, which it is the aim of all good education to check, and of religion to eradicate.

We would not as parents desire the splendid dowry of great talents for a child, if they were employed in writing a volume which would be a dangerous gift for her youthful companions. We are prepared to be told of our critical apathy and chilling heartlessness by this declaration, but we have a duty to perform to the rising generation, whom we would guard against the tendency of writings which, however talented, are dangerous to their morals and their peace. We have no wish to be more explicit. The moral of the longest poem in this collection is not good, nor is the plot original. The pirate of Miss Browne is but the corsair of Byron, and his bride, although disguised, is but another Medora; and we will inquire what sanction can be found for the assertion, when applied to a woman who deserted her home and her duties to follow a pirate, who lived 'upon his breast,' and died in his arms,—that

"her soul had pass'd
To better worlds,"

upon no surer a foundation than the intensity of an ardent passion for a worthless man. Something too much of this. We turn with pleasure to the language of praise, and hail with sincere gratification those specimens of holier feelings with which these volumes abound. It is to such themes that we would recommend the application of Miss Browne's exalted talents. She has the power, and she is responsible for its exercise. To her, and to all like her, possessed of these dangerous gifts, for evil or for good, we recommend a passage from Cowper's Letters:

"What we have done," says he, "when we have written a book, will never be known until the day of judgment; then the account will be liquidated, and all the good it has done, and all the evil, will witness either for or against us."

That there is, however, much originality of thought and exuberance of fancy in these effusions of Miss Browne, must be universally allowed; and it is impossible not to draw from them highly favourable anticipations of her future character as a poet. Without even perusing her volumes for the sake of a fair selection, the first page of her first production will justify our remark. She thus apostrophizes Mont Blanc:

"Monarch of mountains!—in thy cloudy robe,
Thou sitt'st secure upon thy craggy throne,
Seeming to lord it over half the globe,
As if the world beneath were all thine own.
Encircled with thy pure, thine icy zone,
Thou lift'st towards Heaven thy proud majestic breast,
Above this nether world thou stand'st alone,
And seem'st to dare the Sun to touch thy vest,
Thou laugh'st and shak'st the storm from thy tremendous crest."

Nothing but native genius would have suggested expressions as bold and original as these. How minutely is a night scene described by Miss Browne in another stanza:

"'Tis night, and all is silent, all is dark,
No light is seen, and not a sound is heard,
Save 'tis a shepherd watch-dog's distant bark,
Or the short twitter of some startled bird,
Until as if by some enchanter stirr'd,
The Moon slow rises in her bright array,
As in obedience to the wizard word,
She came to chase the awful dark away,
And smile the night into a sweeter, softer day."

Still disregarding any careful preference of selection, the following lines from a poem on Music, in Miss Browne's second publication, will show that hers is not the poetry of common-place:

"'Tis not in the harp's soft melting tone,
That music and harmony dwell alone,—
'Tis not in the voice so tender and clear
That comes like an angel's strain on the ear;
They both are sweet, but o'er dale and hill,
For me there's a beautiful music still.
I hear it in every murmuring breath
That waves the hills of the purple heath;
In the watch-dog's bark, in the shepherd's song,
In the rustic's laugh as it echoes along;
In the whirring sound of the wild bird's wing—
There's music! there's music in every thing!
* * * * *
There's music too in the evening breeze,
When it sweeps the blossoms from the trees,

And wafts them into the moon-lit heaven,
Like fairy barks from their anchors driven,
And they through the clear and cloudless night
Float in a waveless sea of light.
* * * * *
There's music too when the winds are high,
And the clouds are sailing through the sky;
When ocean foams and lashes the shore,
And the lightnings flash, and the thunders roar,—
Then! then! in the tempest's jubilee,
There's music, and grandeur, and beauty for me."
* * * * *

Ada and other Poems, p. 171.

We have not room for numerous extracts, but we inserted in the poetical department of our last Number, an "Address to the Evening Star," as a fair specimen of the general character of Miss Browne's pieces; and with a repetition of our unfeigned admiration of her talents, with an ardent desire for their right cultivation, and their legitimate use, we say farewell.

143. *Prose Works of* Abraham Cowley, *Esq. including his Essays in Prose and Verse.* 8vo. *pp. lxi.* 238. Pickering.

WE have sometimes fancied that we could trace the decline of Cowley's reputation, by the graphic embellishments of his works. The original edition of 1668, which was published soon after his death, while his style was at the height of its popularity, has a portrait prefixed, as was the general custom in that age; and the volume must have had an enormous sale, if we may judge by the number of copies that are still to be met with. In 1695, when a translation of his Latin poem on the *plants* was added, it was apparently found necessary to subjoin more decorations, for a view of his monument was given, and his portrait as a Westminster scholar, engraved for his juvenile poems, was pressed into the service. At that time his reputation, though great, was waning before that of Dryden, whose name was soon to become the beacon of literary aspirants, as Cowley's had been before. These were in folio: the 8vo of 1710—11 is ornamented with frontispieces, and portraits of the persons to whom his poems are addressed; a symptom, we suspect, of declining popularity, and of the letter-press being regarded as little more than an adjective. A few years afterwards, Pope said in decisive words,

"Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases yet,
His moral pleases, not his pointed wit.
Forgot his epic, nay, Pindaric art;
But still we love the language of his heart."

This is in allusion to his prose; which forms the present volume. A selection from his works was published by Hurd in 1772, and reprinted in 1802, but does not appear to have been very favourably received.

There is something which disappoints us in the survey of Cowley's career. At the age of fifteen he published a volume of poems, which met with so much success, as to determine his future employment. As we read them, we cannot help thinking that they are superior to his later ones, because they reflect the genuine images of his mind, before he had learned to comply with the prevailing taste. He certainly was unfortunate in his choice of a road to fame. Both originality and independence might have been expected from the poet who began an address to the Muse with these manly lines,

"What shall I do to be for ever known,
To make the age to come my own?"

But he found the vitiated taste of the age congenial to his exuberant imagination, and crippled his fine talents by complying with it. The consequence was, that although he excelled most of his contemporaries, his reputation was transient; indeed the revival of our early literature, to which the study of bibliography has so much contributed, has done nothing to prolong his verse, but selected others of inferior account in their day. Nor is this sentence arbitrary or unjust. In tenderness he is inferior to Carew, in strength to Sandys, in method to Quarles, and in ease to Herrick, not from any defect, but because he preferred far-fetched ideas to natural ones. It must be allowed, however, that he had a purer mind than any of his rivals, excepting Sandys, whose bays are the most unspotted of all which that age produced. In the Pindaric ode, which he introduced into our language, he has found many followers, from Flatman to Swift, but it has been neglected since, or only used at musical festivals. Nevertheless, we are obliged to him for the introduction, as it

served to elevate the nature as well as the style of English verse, and prepared the way for better models, which caused it to be dismissed, when it had fairly earned its discharge.

It is on the prose of Cowley that his reputation now principally depends. His Essays were written without any deference to popular prejudice; they are a faithful transcript of his own mind; and, as that was truly amiable, have not grown antiquated in the progress of time. If they have not the solidity of his predecessor, Bacon, they are free from the conceits of Sir Thomas Browne, and the superabundant imagery of Jeremy Taylor. That on the Government of Oliver Cromwell pleases us least, though it may probably, from the excitement of circumstances, have been the author's favourite; the machinery is unworthy of the subject, not to say unnecessary, and his political views are narrow and erroneous.

We may believe that Cowley wrote in earnest, for every one of his essays discloses the peculiarities of his mind. The leading idea is his love of solitude, which in him is a ruling passion producing in real life diffidence and reserve. Though no man has written more amatory poetry, he is reported never to have entertained those feelings but once, and then not to have dared to declare them. We doubt if this were pusillanimity, and would rather refer it to that individuality of character, which is too sensitive to hazard a denial, however truly it may appreciate the object. His conversation was of the same nature, and disappointed those who had formed their expectations from his poetry; and this is perfectly natural, for the paper does not blush, neither is the pen embarrassed, but the presence of others is a fetter to the tongue of a contemplative man. Cowley's love of solitude, as we have observed, shows itself on every occasion; in his advancement of experimental philosophy, he says, "they shall not invite above two at a time at one table, nothing being more vain and unprofitable than numerous meetings of acquaintance." Again, he says in verse,

"Let cities boast that they provide
For life the ornaments of pride;
But 'tis the country and the field,
That furnish it with staff and shield."

Even Cowper's celebrated line,

"God made the country, and man made the town,"

seems to be indebted for the idea to one of our author's,

"God the first garden made, and the first city Cain."

His aversion to cities is thus expressed in prose:

"What should a man of truth and honesty do at *Rome?* He can neither understand or speak the language of the place: a naked man may swim in the sea, but it is not the way to catch fish there; they are likelier to devour him, than he them, if he bring no nets, and use no deceits."

Cowley resided latterly at Chertsey in Surrey, in a house still standing, but not in that retired situation which we should have expected, from his partiality for solitude. He complains in a letter (which Johnson recommends to the perusal of such as pant for solitude), that "his meadows were eaten up every night by cattle put in by his neighbours." He was probably an indifferent housekeeper, and at all events persons who delight in solitude, are sure to be purposely annoyed by the populace. In one of his essays we have the result of his disappointment:

"I thought, when I went first to dwell in the country, that, without doubt, I should have met there with the simplicity of the old poetical golden age; I thought to have found no inhabitants there, but such as the shepherds of Sir Philip Sydney in Arcadia, or of Monsieur d'Urfé on the banks of Lignon; and began to consider with myself which way I might recommend no less to posterity the happiness and innocence of the men of Chertsea: but to confess the truth, I perceived quickly, by infallible demonstrations, that I was still in Old England, and not in Arcadia or La Forest;—that if I could not content myself with any thing less than exact fidelity in human conversation, I had almost as good go back and seek for it in the Court, or the Exchange, or Westminster Hall."

These passages remind us of some of the events in Graves's *Columella*. We could make many pleasing extracts, but our intention is to recommend the book, not to transcribe it. No library deserves the name without it, and we are glad that it is thus offered to the public notice. The spirited publisher of this volume has done much towards reviving a taste for our early writers; and therefore we doubly regret that in this instance his liberality has been partly frustrated, for the book is dis-

figured by the worst typographical errors: there is also a curious editorial mistake, for we are gravely told that the life of Cowley by Clifford was prefixed to the edition of 1719: it was so, but it originally appeared in that of 1668. However, the volume is an elegant one, and we heartily wish its success.*

144. *A Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris, preceding the Capitulation, and during the occupancy of that City by the Allied Armies, in the year* 1814. 8*vo. pp.* 298. Longman *and Co.*

THE period comprised in this interesting journal is one of almost unparalleled interest in the annals of Europe. The successful approach of the innumerable hosts of the Allied Sovereigns to the fauxbourgs of Paris; the miserable apathy of the citizens—their ignorance of the situation, and numbers of their enemies or soi-disant friends, and of the intentions and feelings of their governors; the intrigues which were daily and hourly originating and exploding, and the peculiar character of the people, exhibit as novel, curious, and melancholy a picture of warfare and society as can be found in history, either ancient or modern. The author being a highly favoured détenu, entitles his information to credit; and Mr. Britton, in a well-written address, has detailed the peculiar circumstances under which he was enabled to arrive at the observation and knowledge of so much that is curious, important, and hitherto secret. What he himself saw, he is ready to defend, and for what he heard he has the honesty to annex the names of the parties communicating with him. The commencement of the Journal is the beginning of the year 1814, and it terminates with the retirement of the Allied Sovereigns from the capital in the following June.

The detail presents many interesting pictures of the state of society in Paris. The feelings of the people, the imbecility of their governors, the almost total want of enthusiasm in the soldiers, the fluctuation of opinions, the timidity and carelessness with which the few of the mob adopted the Bourbon emblems; the splendid pageantries which distinguished the entrée of the Allies, the distribution of the allied armies within and without the walls, the plots and intrigues of those in and desirous of power, and the arrival of the Count d'Artois, are all as minutely and faithfully detailed as the author had the opportunities of observing the events, or of receiving the most accurate and best to be relied on statements. The camp of the Cossacks, beings whom the French people were incited by the artifices of Napoleon and his adherents to consider as scarcely human, and whom they dreaded as savages of the most ferocious and brutal character; and the different opinion which was entertained of them upon acquaintance—are thus interestingly minuted:

"In the northern quincunx was the Cossack camp. None of the order—none of the usual pageantry, imposing splendor, or even weapons of a modern army, were here to be seen; but a confused horde of barbarians from the borders of the Don, the deserts of Tartary, and from the shores of the Caspian, presented itself; time seemed to have rolled back, and another age, as well as another state of society, and another people, were displayed. The supineness in which the greater part of this multitude was now immersed, contrasted with the energy they had so long evinced, the fatigue so

* In Welch's list of Westminster Scholars, *ad annum* 1636, we are told that Cowley was a candidate for Cambridge, but was rejected; and this story is repeated by some of his biographers. We should be glad to know on what authority it rests. A reference to Welch's list will show that the election of that year included the usual number, and it is possible that Cowley may have been a supernumerary, and therefore an unsuccessful candidate. He was afterwards entered at Cambridge, which does anything rather than corroborate the supposition of a disgraceful rejection before. The story implies a deficiency in classical attainments, which his Latin poetry will remove. His biographer tells us, that in later life, "he had an earnest intention of taking a review of the original principles of the primitive church, believing that every true Christian had no better means to settle his spirit, than that which was proposed to Æneas and his followers to be the end of their wanderings, *antiquam exquirite matrem.* This "examination he purposed should reach to our Saviour's and the Apostles' lives, and their immediate successors for four or five centuries, till interest and policy prevailed over devotion." The length of this note prevents us from quoting the whole passage, but it is worth reading, as tending to show that his scholastic attainments were respectable, for there are few translations of the fathers, and also to place his character in an estimable light.

long endured, and the powerful emotions so recently experienced, was most striking. At the entrance of huts, constructed more for the security of plunder than for personal convenience, as they were not high enough to sit upright in, some were botching their variously fashioned grotesque cloths, cobbling their boots, or contemplating their booty; others offering various articles for sale, such as shawls, cotton goods, watches, &c., for which the French were eagerly bargaining, undisturbed by the reflection that they were thus facilitating the pillage of their own country. Some were employed in cooking; but the major part were wallowing in a state of uncomfortable lethargy, among the offals of animals they had killed, and with which the ground was strewed, and on the accumulated litter of their horses, who were eating the bark of the trees to which they were fastened. Against these trees, arms of various descriptions, lances of prodigious length, bows and quivers of arrows, sabres, pistols, together with military cloaks, and other articles of dress, and rudely fashioned saddlery, were placed and suspended: highly picturesque groups resulted from this confused mixture. The French were strolling about unrestrained, and even unregarded by the barbarians, to a degree hardly conceivable. Bands of hawkers from Paris were offering gingerbread, apples, oranges, bread, red herrings, wine, brandy, and small beer for sale; the latter appeared to the Cossacks an unpalatable beverage, since, after putting it to their lips, none would swallow it, while oranges were sought for with the greatest avidity by every class of Russians. The altercations which arose about the comparative value of foreign coin with the French money, usually terminated, through the good-nature and indifference of the Cossacks, to the advantage of the hucksters, whose attempts to cheat only produced a grin of good-humour in return."

In p. 181 we have the following curious anecdote of the Emperor of Russia. None but a northern autocrat, of barbarous feeling, could have so expressed himself:

"On the arrival of the Count d'Artois from exile at Paris, M. de Caulincourt, Duke of Vicenza, among other sycophants, presented himself at the Tuilleries to pay his court. On being perceived by the Count d'Artois, he addressed him: 'M. de Caulincourt, you lay under the imputation of being accessory to a most horrid crime (meaning the death of the Duke d'Enghien): I hope you will be able to justify yourself; but until then I must decline receiving you.' Caulincourt immediately repaired to the Emperor of Russia, with whom he had long been in great favour, and related to him what had passed. The Czar replied, 'What ridiculous susceptibility! I am daily surrounded by those who murdered my father, and have not more zealous servants than they are: but make yourself easy, I will arrange this for you.' He invited the Count d'Artois to dinner, and seated him on his right, placing Caulincourt to the right of the Count. This fact I had from several Bourbonists, one of whom was present, and two others said they heard it related by the Count d'Artois himself."

Of the enthusiastic feelings which agitated the Prussians on this warfare, we have a good anecdote. They had suffered more than any others; and their feelings of revenge were stronger. How well they succeeded in effectually inflicting the death-blow to the tyranny and oppression of their powerful antagonist on the field of Waterloo, is known to every one:

"I entered into conversation with a black hussar (death hussar), whom I saw amusing himself with a view of Paris from the brow of Montmartre: he had galloped several leagues that day to feast his eyes with the sight of this detested capital, but had not permission to enter it. This war, he said, was an absolute crusade on the part of the Prussians: men of every class of society, and of the highest rank, even the most learned professors of their universities, had enrolled themselves voluntarily as common soldiers, and determined to die rather than to return home without having secured the liberty of their country, and revenged the insults it had received, by subduing a people whose highest enjoyment they believed consisted in destroying all that was morally beautiful or desirable. One sentiment alone seemed to animate all the Prussians I conversed with: no individual, whatever his rank in the army, appeared to feel he did or was more than another: they told me that those who, from imperious circumstances, were obliged to remain in Prussia, considered it as the greatest misfortune. Of 160,000 men, of which the Prussian army was composed at the battle of Lutzen in 1813, only one half was alive at the taking of Paris. During the whole of the campaign, the King of Prussia exposed himself like a common soldier, and remained the last on the field of battle."

The death of the amiable Josephine —the beloved and yet divorced wife of the Emperor, and the kind friend of our détenu — was distinguished for the mildness and calmness of her demeanour, her tenderness for those who had to approach her; and her anxiety to give relief to her daughter, by permitting the attendance of a priest. The progress of her disorder—an "*esquinancie gangreneuse*"—her dying

moments, and her funeral are all narrated; but we could have wished from our author a character of her to whom he acknowledges his obligations for much friendship and kindness. We could not treat the death of a kind and amiable friend with all the coldness of an historical event with which we were unconcerned.

After the Journal is a narration of the "Journey of Napoleon from Troyes to Elba," and of "the Regency at Blois;"—the two most important concurrent events of the same period. In the former is introduced the most detailed and accurate account of the persecutions, the sufferings, and the manly behaviour of the noble Maubreuil, who, at this present period, is atoning for his spirit in one of the prisons of the French metropolis. We wish our limits would permit us to extract the whole of the interesting narrative of the last fourteen years of the life of this unfortunate nobleman:—we will not mutilate it by taking portions; but every Englishman should read it, and every virtuous breast, and honourable and magnanimous mind must honour him for the feelings which dictated his conduct; must pity his sufferings; and deprecate the malice of his persecutors.

We have thus endeavoured to inform our readers of the treat they are to expect in perusing these pages; and have purposely abstained from any thing like an expression of our opinions on the conduct of the Allies, or of the great master-spirit of ambition, whose talents must excite admiration and surprise, whilst his unprincipled ambition calls for censure. The time is too recent, and the prejudices too strong for us to expect an impartial history of the political events of the last fifty years. The minds of men are not sufficiently quiet to permit of a calm philosophical research into the conflicting statements of contending parties: we would therefore encourage such works as the present—narratives of facts without interpolations of party feelings, or prejudiced or illiberal opinions.

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145. *Life of* Robert Burns. *By* J. G. Lockhart, *L.L.B.* 8vo. Edinburgh, Constable. London, Hurst *and Co.*

WE never read any of the productions of the acute mind of Burns without participating in his feelings, and identifying ourselves with the melancholy sensibility which rendered him an ornament to his country, and made him proud of his independent mind. Though his enthusiastic passions too frequently led him into the commission of excesses offending against the moral doctrines of the sage, few, if any, were better acquainted with the honourable paths of life, or had more inclination to tread in them. But for his being too susceptible to the force of new impressions, there was a honest, manly feeling in the poet, which would have led him to do what was right, and have acted as an effectual barrier to conduct detracting from the character of a man. With the general outlines of the poet's life every one must be acquainted, but all are not capable of entering into the depth, the force, the truth, and the melancholies of his nature. We have perused with delight this new life of him, by Lockhart, who has most forcibly delineated and exhibited the sensitive character and darkly tinged sentiments of the Bard. So much so indeed, that we rejoice in his happiness, we sympathize with him in the feelings which contributed to produce some of his hypochondriacal poems and letters, and, through the varied changes of his chequered life, we watch him with the affectionate care of a brother. His moral effusions are so beautiful, and their tendency is so good, that few can read them without feeling themselves better than they were before. Their sternness and sweetness lay hold of our senses, and allure us with graceful variety into the unerring path, presenting at every step some fresh attraction, and producing at every turn some new beauties which would have escaped us without an attentive guide. But it is painful to know that such talents, which, rightly employed, could do so much good, should have lent themselves to the decoration of licentious and immoral sentiments, and thus with one hand have counteracted the blessings of the other. Yet who is there incapable of appreciating the genius of Burns? Cold and passionless must be the man who cannot admire his writings; dead indeed must be his soul to every generous inspiration, and callous must his heart be to the warnings and attractions of humanity. But to trace the springs which agitated and convulsed his soul, to feel acutely the wild

and romantic, and therefore true and natural inspirations of his heart—for Nature in all her works is bold, magnificent, and sublime, till exposed to the chilling tamenesses of art, or shackled by the bonds of fashion—he must have a soul of more than ordinary character—he must be of a similar composition with the poet, cast in the same mould, and placed in the same situations. Without this unity of sentiment, this sympathetic feeling, and a comprehensive grasp, he will not be able to perceive all the rich and variegated beauties of the poet's mind, and sit down with a wrong estimate of his powers.

In this new attempt to sketch the Biography of Burns, Mr. Lockhart has done him justice, praising him with the warmth of an ardent admirer, and apologising for his faults and his licentiousness with the partiality of a friend. He has not been able to add much to his history, for little more is to be gathered; but he has taken pains to do what was much wanted; to harmonise the conflicting statements of the many who have fancied themselves authorised to be free in censure, and lavish in their praise; and the latter part of the life contains a good deal that is new and interesting.

Though published as a new and distinct work, it also forms part of that selection of popular literature now publishing, under the title of "Constable's Miscellany;" of which three and twenty volumes have already appeared, and met with deserved popularity.

146. *Memorials of* Shakspeare. *Collected by* Nathan Drake, *M. D. &c. &c.* 8*vo.* London. Colburn.

THE design and execution of this volume is admirable; and the editor's notes are every way worthy of the talented author of "Shakspeare and his Times." The work is divided into four grand divisions, containing Dr. Drake's prefatory and concluding essays; Sketches of the character and genius of Shakspeare; and criticisms on some of his principal dramas.

The Doctor's introductory essay exhibits a history of the numerous valuable, learned, and witty productions which have appeared on the writings of this never to be too much admired poet; the characters of his various critics, and the general tendency of their observations. This essay, wherein is shewn much good taste, great discernment, and elegant writing, we should observe, divides the voluminous writings on the grand and perfect characters of Shakspeare's dramas, into three classes: 1. The Editions of his works accompanied by Prolegomena and copious annotations; 2. Detached publications, exclusively appropriated to Shakspeare; 3. Criticisms dispersed through various miscellaneous departments of Literature. From the latter class the Memorials of Shakspeare in this volume have been selected, with some few specimens of the feelings entertained by critics and scholars on the Continent:—feelings as enthusiastic as ever existed in the breasts of the most prejudiced of our countrymen, and criticisms the most elegant, accurate, and commendatory, that ever appeared upon the subject. The correctness or inaccuracy of the portraits of the Bard also come in for a due share of historic notice, and the entertaining enquiry of Mr. Boaden relative to that particular feature, is most justly praised by Dr. Drake.

In p. 66 is noticed as a proof of the unparalleled obscurity of the dramas of Shakspeare, the fact that Steele, in No. 231 of the Tatler, dated Sept. 30, 1710, actually gives the entire story of Catharine and Petruccio as a fact which had lately occurred in a gentleman's family in Lincolnshire! We can adduce a more striking proof of the obscurity of these sublime effusions, in the wholesale and unpardonable piracies of the poet Otway, some of whose dramas, however, deserve a place in our estimation, only second to those of the great Master-spirit of dramatic composition. In the tragedy of the "Rise and Fall of Caius Marius," the tender loving daughter of Metellus is the identical angel whom we so much admire as Shakspeare's Juliet. The character is not only the same, the incidents are alike, the situations and scenes most minutely copied, and what proves the superiority of Shakspeare's powers, the language is precisely the same. Nor is this disgraceful and hitherto not sufficiently noticed depredation confined to this lovely flower: the characters that are immediately dependent on it as young Marius (Romeo), the Nurse, &c. &c. are no more Otway's, than are the tragedies of Æschylus. The general denoüement of the piece is the

same, with this exception, the witty Sulpitius (Mercutio) receives his fatal wound the last, and the whole piece closes with the dying language Shakspeare puts into the mouth of his Mercutio.

In the selection of characters and essays, Dr. Drake has been most particularly happy: they exhibit all the elegancies of style, and the beauties of composition, with the most accurate knowledge of the genius and powers of our great poet, and a felicitous conception of the individuals—for his characters possess all the features of individuality—whom his all-powerful mind has created. It is naturally to be expected that some should predominate in excellence over others, by exhibiting more discernment, and displaying a greater share of talent and imagination. Those which we think deserving of our superior admiration, are those which the editor has not been able to appropriate to any particular author; and perhaps that which delineates the most forcibly and accurately the feelings of some of his greatest heroes, is the essay extracted from Blackwood's Magazine, "On the Genius of Shakspeare; and on his four dramas, Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, and Lear." This essay is a masterpiece of conception, and would do honour to the greatest genius of the present age.

The concluding essay embraces the miniature characters of our bard, as spiritedly sketched by those three great masters, Dryden, Goethe, and our own Scott, with the latter of whom, and the "Sweet Swan of Avon," Dr. Drake has drawn a brief parallel, as delineators of character; and no one can deny that Sir Walter is in prose what Shakspeare was in poetry. Possessing alike the most minute and extensive acquaintance with the details of Nature, the same command over the powers of language, and the same beautiful and happy means of bringing boldly and enthusiastically forward their characters, we may say that Nature cast them in the same mould, but gave the preference to her first-born.

147. *The Chronicles of the Canongate. Second Series. By the Author of* Waverley, *&c.* 3 *vols.* Cadell *and Co.* Edinburgh. Simpkin *and* Marshall, London.

THE public opinion we think has confirmed our prediction, that the longest of the tales in the first series of the Chronicles of the Canongate was not destined to be a favourite. We attribute this in a great degree to the materials out of which it was constructed, rather than to any deficiency of skill in the writer. Sir Walter Scott had 'no business' in India, and we hail his return to his country, 'wild and free,' certain of success, whenever Scotland is the scene and he the expounder of her legends. One remark we make with pleasure in the outset of our notice, that so far from discovering any abatement of those high qualifications which the 'Author of Waverley' has brought into such triumphant exercise for so long a period, we will venture to assert, that the present tale of St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, will bear a comparison with the most gifted productions of this extraordinary writer, whether with reference to the powers of composition, or to the intense interest of the narrative. It is a most successful effort of genius, and is destined to an immediate and abiding popularity. One reason we think may be found for the breathless interest of this story, in the circumstance that from the first to last, the stage is crowded with characters who are destined to act most important parts in the drama, and that we are no sooner withdrawn from a scene of overpowering excitement, than another is presented, which satisfies us for the absence of the character we have lost; and yet each and all are engaged in the development of the plot, and fall naturally and unconstrainedly into an harmonious whole. The consistency of each is beautifully sustained, not only by action, but by appropriate language. The female characters are unusually few, but in the heroine Catherine Glover, we have one of the brightest conceptions of female loveliness and purity, combining all that is chivalrous with all that is natural, that poet or painter ever drew.

The historical portrait of Robert the Third of Scotland is admirable, and equally well sustained, an amiable man, but whose feeble mind reflected the colour of any firmer character on which at the time he reposed for counsel and assistance. This flexibility of temper is finely contrasted with the stern severity of the black Douglas, and the wily policy of Albany the mo-

narch's brother. The gay and profligate Rothsay is a masterly sketch, while the villainy of Sir John Ramorny, with his fiendish confederates, diversify the picture with the darker shades, and excite a powerful and appalling interest.

But we may spare our critical opinions, which applied to the works of this imaginative writer: come when they will, they are always late, and six weeks after publication, are obsolete. If there be any of our readers who have not yet gratified their tastes by the perusal of the volumes, we anticipate for them a very high treat. All that remains for us is to express our wonder at the marvellous prodigality of fancy and imagination with which it has pleased the Giver of all good gifts to endow this extraordinary genius for the innocent amusement of his fellow men. Long may they remain to him unimpaired, as now they are, for our delight, and for the delight of ages yet unborn!

148. *Minor Poems.* [*By* Jos. Snow, *Esq.*] Longman *and Co.*

IF we are not mistaken, this is not the first time we have had the pleasure of reading the poetical productions of Mr. Snow. The characteristic features of the present volume are impressed on our minds by a perusal of some elegant poems published by this author many years past. The work now before us may be distinguished for felicity of versification, for sentiment and pathos, and for a rich vein of piety, tinged, however, with rather a morbid sensibility, which, although always amiable, require the relief of more buoyant spirits and subjects of greater mirth. Some of the poems exhibit vigour of thought and felicity of illustration; and, without any exception, they evince an understanding so acute and refined, a sensibility so amiable and well directed, that we should not envy the person who could peruse the volume without thinking as much of the author as of his writings. We live too late in the world, as La Bruyere observed a century and a half ago, to expect any thing new; but if we cannot praise our author for any striking marks of originality, we can bestow upon him the almost as valuable praise of giving to the highest class of subjects a form and an embellishment, which present them to us in an improved and more impressive shape. The first poem is upon a subject perhaps even trite,—the forgiveness, by a dying father, of a frail daughter, and her affliction at the death-bed scene. Although these materials, from their excellence, have been used by authors of the first as well as of inferior ranks, to produce the effect of the pathetic, it would be difficult to produce in prose or poetry, a sketch where the incidents are used with more skill and elegance, and where they are made to excite deeper feelings. The poem of the 'Widow's Son' is directed against the vice of gambling; and whilst it presents a fine moral scourge against a prevailing and most destructive depravity, it deeply interests us by its exquisite pathos; it allies all our better feelings and highest sensibilities to the cause of virtue. After tracing the gambler through the direful consequences of his infatuation, and painting with a master's hand his own sufferings, and the affliction he had brought upon his widowed mother, the author forcibly reflects,

"Oh, in her quiver Conscience has no dart,
Barb'd with such venom to the suffering heart;
None with such bitterness of anguish fraught,
As, on the heads that lov'd us, to have brought
Ruin and woe—and such he had to bear,—
To deepen crime and aggravate despair."

The widowed mother watches the death-bed of the gamester amidst the squalid wretchedness to which he had reduced himself and her.

'Wild are his words, and wilder are his tones, [groans;
And from his bosom burst the frequent
She from his forehead wipes the cold damp dew,
Till fainter, each succeeding struggle grew;
Then, as he fix'd on her his glazing eye,
One sacred word absorb'd his dying sigh;
And ere the morn's first struggling beam had blush'd,
The scene of misery and guilt was hush'd."

In harrowing the most tumultuous feelings, by deep and irregular workings of the imagination, our author, as well as all others, is inferior to Lord Byron; he is not equal to Scott in fancy, nor to Wordsworth in simple eloquence, nor to Southey in comprehension; but neither Campbell nor any living author that we are acquainted with, excels him in pathos, and in classic purity of illustration.

The following stanza merely represents what is trite, and even hackned, yet we know of no poet who has made the sentiment appear to greater advantage. It must remind our readers of a stanza in the Gertrude of Wyoming, by Mr. Campbell.

"It is a gracious sight in form so young,
To see devotion's heavenly spirit there;
A gracious sound to hear a youthful tongue
Pour forth the simple eloquence of prayer.
Oh what rich blessings may not others share,
By early faith and piety brought down!
What anchor for themselves do they prepare,
"Stedfast and sure," in earth's severest frown,
Who discipline the soul for an immortal crown."

"Cressula" is a poem, founded on a dreadful fact, of a young Greek maiden at Missolonghi, shot by her brother, at the mother's command, to prevent her falling a prey to Turkish violence.

"The maiden fell—her dying eye
Flash'd brightly as she bled;
And there was triumph in her cry;
As her young spirit fled.
Well did the heroic mother read
That look, that cry approv'd the deed."

The 'Student' is a poem tracing the sufferings of a mind exquisitely sensitive and refined, through the unsuccessful struggle of a literary and professional life. The picture is but too true, and many, we fear, must acknowledge its accuracy. We only trust that the amiable and accomplished author is not the prototype of what he draws. The reproaches against the patrons of genius, literature, and moral excellence, need not this addition.

We can strongly recommend these Poems to the adult and to the young of both sexes, as a volume highly intellectual and interesting: it is a work which will be appreciated by all persons of taste for its poetry, whilst it will be deemed an invaluable assistance to the cause of virtue and of well regulated feelings.

149. *Present State of Christianity, and of the Missionary Establishments for its Propagation in all Parts of the World. By* Frederick Shoberl. 12*mo. pp.* 440. Hurst.

TO all who are interested in the propagation of Christianity, this Work will be peculiarly attractive, as presenting an admirable synopsis of the present state of religion throughout the known world. It is also interspersed with many important particulars connected with the geography, manners, and customs, of the different remote people with whom the Missionaries, in the course of their labours, have become acquainted; thus affording amusement as well as profit to the reader. The groundwork, as the Editor acknowledges, was originally furnished by the pen of Mr. H. Zschokke, a celebrated German writer, who published a work of a similar nature in 1819. "To complete his sketch (says Mr. Shoberl) by supplying the events worthy of record during the intermediate period down to the present year, I have had recourse to the Reports of our principal Societies engaged in the propagation of Christianity, and in the circulation of the Bible, and to other authentic materials. The additions which they have enabled me to make, I have interweaved in their proper places."

The Work is divided into five parts, which consist of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and South India; and the history, progress, and present state of Christianity, in these different portions of the globe, are succinctly detailed. On the state of religion in Hindostan (a country so highly important to British interests) the Editor is very diffuse. The following brief extracts showing the progress of Christianity and civilisation in this extensive portion of the East, will be interesting:

"The whole country around the great city of Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and the most important commercial city of modern Asia, Canton excepted, is now traversed by Protestant preachers of the Gospel. In these parts there are few villages without Christians, without schools, without Bibles. In Calcutta itself a school-house for eight hundred Hindoo children of both sexes was erected by the Missionaries.

"In 1822, schools for the education of native females were begun in the same city, and there are now five hundred receiving instruction in reading, writing, and needlework. The sum of 43,000 rupees has been collected for the foundation of a Central School there, 20,000 being contributed by a native Rajah, and 18,000 raised by the exertions of the ladies of Calcutta; and the first stone of the building was laid in May, 1827, by the lady of the Governor-General. The foundation of such schools must be regarded as one of the most powerful means of improving the Hindoo character.

"The Church Missionary Society alone

has now established Missionary stations—1. In the Presidency of Bengal; at Calcutta, Burdwan, Buxar, Gorruckpore, Benares, Chunar, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Merut, and Delhi—2. In the Presidency of Madras; at Madras, Poonamallee, Mayaveram, Palamcottah, Cotym, Allepic, Cochin, Tellicherry, and Nellore—3. In the Presidency of Bombay; at Bombay, and Basseen, in the North Concan—4. In the Island of Ceylon; at Cotta, Candy, Baddagame, and Nellore. In these stations there are twenty-eight Missionaries who have received ordination.

"The same Society has a seminary near Madras for training up young men as schoolmasters and assistants in the work of the missions. It is proposed that this institution shall be sufficiently extensive to afford instruction to sixty students, not only in theology, English, and the ancient languages, but also in Tamul, Gentoo, and Sanscrit; and that a fourth part of these students shall be country-born and the rest natives.

"At the instance of Bishop Middleton, a college for the education of Missionaries, which received the name of Bishop's College, was erected in 1821 at Calcutta. The expence of the building was defrayed out of the donations of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which contributed 5000*l.* each. The college is the property of the latter, and that Society is responsible for its support, towards which the Church Missionary Society has annually voted the sum of 1000*l.*"

"The Government of India has at length begun to take a benevolent interest in the advancement of knowledge, which is particularly manifested in the appointment about two years since of a Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta. There are two establishments at Calcutta, the Mudrissa or Muhamedan College, and the Hindoo College, which are under the direct superintendence of this Committee, who have also under their care the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta, Colleges at Agra, Delhi, and Benares, and schools in different parts of the country. For the various objects of the Committee an annual sum of 100,000 rupees was placed at their disposal; but, in order that they might be put at the commencement of their operations in possession of a considerable fund for the construction of buildings and other temporary objects, the grant was made to take effect from the year 1821-1822."

It is a singular circumstance that even so early as the fifth century, Christianity had found its way to these distant realms; though they were in all probability unknown to Europeans; but the inveterate prejudices of the natives, perpetuated by the strong distinctions of castes, has doubtless prevented its propagation. Mr. Shoberl says,

"Before Europeans had set foot in Hither India, there existed a small flock of Christians in the midst of inimical Bramins and Muhamedans, and that it had maintained itself there upwards of fourteen centuries. Though at last all that remained of its religion was a confused medley of superstitious notions and ceremonies, still it adhered to them with invincible constancy. But, with the ignorant, prejudice and custom are the substitutes for conviction, and are therefore as difficult to be eradicated as the latter. Hence it is, that many religions of antiquity and many churches still subsist, though the more holy spirit in which they originated has long been extinct."

We hope the period is fast advancing, when the iron bands of prejudice, ignorance, and barbarism, will soon be burst asunder, and give place to the genial spirit of Christian truth and Christian civilisation. But (to conclude with the Editor's words) "religious darkness still rests on a great part of the population of Europe itself; a Christian paganism still stupifies the great majority of the lower classes of the people. Think of the barbarism of Asia, the savage state of the Africans, the forlorn condition of the interior of America, the altars of Australasia stained with human blood! There is no want of scope for the champions of the word of God; and if the sketch here presented shall have the effect of impressing the mind of any philanthropic individual with the importance of befriending the efforts of those heralds of Christianity and civilisation, I shall bless the hours devoted to the composition of the preceding pages."

150. *Private Correspondence of Sir* Kenelm Digby, *Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King* Charles *the First. Written by Himself. Now first published from the Original Manuscript, with an Introductory Memoir.* 8vo, *pp.* 328.

SIR KENELM DIGBY was a man of genius, whom imagination, united with strong passions, prompted to eccentric actions. He was too elevated in intellectual character to be divested by libertinism of dignity; he could never have been a mere sensualist, but he had no self-command, and no delicacy of sentiment. Life however is not wisely

conducted by romantic feelings; but by principles and prudence. Sir Kenelm was a man in a novel, as to ideas and habits, and the biography of such characters being commonly fictitious, and at the disposition of the writer, Fortune is made to favour them in all points; but that is not the history of such characters. As men in novels, in actual life they commonly pursue an *ignis fatuus*. They gratify their passions at the expence of consequences. Sir Kenelm, however, had all the corrective qualities of a man of the world, and these saved him from many misfortunes attendant upon a romantic turn of mind. He was only, however, remarkable as to particularity for a strange infatuation, that of inviolable attachment to a female, in marrying whom he acted contrary to the maxim that "Cæsar's wife ought not to be suspected," and incurred the public opinion that he was a dupe. Venetia appears to have been an errant coquette, and to have married him for the purpose of redeeming her character.

Sir Kenelm was eldest son of Sir Everard Digby, and inherited an estate of 3000*l. per ann.* In 1618, when he was aged fifteen, he was sent to Gloucester Hall, Oxford; and in 1621 went to study at Paris, or to travel. Of his adventures, in this interval, hereafter. In 1623 he returned to England. Sir Edward Stanley (of the House of Derby) having lost his wife, determined to pass the rest of his days in absolute seclusion, and therefore committed a beautiful daughter, this Venetia, to the care of a relative, whose house was situated near to that of Lady Digby. This naturally produced frequent visits between the two families, and Kenelm, in his juvenile boyhood, fell violently in love, and says, that a mutual attachment ensued. His mother, however, very wisely did not like "*the Lady's immorality*," for there had been very suspicious abductions, and she had another matrimonial object in view. To avoid this latter connection until he was of age to please himself, he obtained leave to travel, and proceeded to Paris, where he remained until the plague broke out, when he retired to Angers. During his stay, the salacious Queen of France fell deeply in love with him, but his regard for Venetia caused him to decline her favours.

Fearing the effects of her vengeance, he caused it to be reported that he was killed in the slaughter which attended the attack of the King's troops, when they forced their way into the Queen's apartment. From Angers he went to Florence, whence he wrote letters to Venetia, which however, by his prudent mother's interception, miscarried. She therefore accredited the report that he was dead, and consented to marry another. That other formed a new temporary attachment to a rustic beauty, and Venetia refused all reconciliation with a weathercock lover. The news of the projected marriage of course filled Digby with rage, which however burned out. But having received an invitation from a distant relative, John Digby, Earl of Bristol, then at Madrid, negotiating the marriage of Prince Charles, he proceeded to Spain, and on his journey met a Brahmin, who by means of the stars and the pretended magic of the day,

> "Conjured up a spirit of Venetia, through whose agency he became convinced that her honour was unsullied, and that her faults were only 'a little indulgency of a gentle nature, which sprung from some indiscretion, or rather want of experience, that made her liable to censure.'" P. xx.

While at Madrid, a jealous person set *fifteen* men upon him, but Digby killed *two* of the assassins, which, he says,

> "Fulfilled a prediction of the spirit, who desired him to consider the accomplishment of that prophecy as evidence of the truth of what he had told him of Venetia's virtue." P. xxi.

A remark of Lord Kensington induced Digby to profess an attachment to a Spanish lady, because he was apparently disposed to contemn them. Digby undertook the task, by paying attentions to a lady of whom his noble friend was really enamoured, and he succeeded to the point of obtaining her consent, and desire for a matrimonial union, but his overruling passion for Venetia overcame every thing.

Omitting minor incidents, he returned to England, and there saw Venetia. The Man of the World and the hero of a novel, again came into conflict, and the fair angler, sure of her fish on the hook, let him exhaust himself. He made a first attempt upon her chastity (for there were three in the whole), her indignation was excessive, and repentance only obtained

pardon. The Hero of a Novel next supersedes the Man of the World. A person, named Clerk, passionately in love also with the same object (Venetia), begged Digby to interfere in his behalf. Of course this was requiring him to tear out his very heart, but nevertheless he, like a hero, interceded for the said Clerk. Every man of common sense knows that a person, except in merely making an offer, should court for himself, and that the recommendation of another would, without previous favour, do him more harm than good. Platonic regard was all that Digby then professed, but how far it was observed, will appear from the next incident. "Calling upon her one morning, before she was risen, he entered her bed undrest, whilst she was asleep." The offence to the natural dignity of a modest woman would have been unpardonable; but, in repulsing him, he consented to withdraw, "Provided that she sang to him, while he dressed himself (p. xxv). He was, however, a truly foolish lover, and though he was evidently playing cards with a person who saw his attachment, and knew that he would incur matrimony (which her bad reputation rendered necessary) sooner than lose her, she finished her efforts of policy by making the sacrifice of pawning her jewels, that she might equip him for accompanying the Duke of Buckingham in his embassy to negociate the marriage between Prince Charles and Henrietta Maria. The art of her conduct with a romantic simpleton is apparent, but under prejudice, of what use is reason? He had the hook in his mouth, and Venetia, never regarding the risk of his life, with a refinement of delicacy refused to marry one man when another possessed her picture, given under a promise of marriage. All Digby's efforts to convince her that her opinions were erroneous, were unsuccessful; and he was obliged, by challenging Mardontius [an uncertain person], to force him to restore it. Without drawing his sword, he placed the portrait in Digby's hands, accompanied by a written declaration, that if ever he had uttered a word derogatory to her honour, he had falsely slandered her." P. xxix.

That this was stratagem, is evident.

Digby, however, marries her; and finding it impossible to satisfy the world about the wisdom of his conduct, he even goes so far as to say, "*that the point of honour in woman does not consist only in chastity, but that cases may occur in which it is justifiable for a man to consent to his wife's pollution.*" P. xxxi.

Here we stop—the reason is plain. There are scintillations of genius in Sir Kenelm's autobiography, and the euphuistic style of it is characteristic of the age; and the serious comedy of Sir Kenelm and Venetia making set speeches to each other, like schoolboys reciting a dialogue from Enfield's Speaker, shows the pedantry which infected the manners as well as literature of the times. Sir Kenelm was no doubt a fine gentleman of the day, when no man appeared out of state, and (if we may so say) possibly slept in a powdered wig, because there was no dignity in a nightcap.

Mr. Nicolas has edited the work elaborately and satisfactorily.

151. *Solitary Rambles through many Lands. By* Dervent Conway. *2 vols.* 12*mo.* Hurst *and Co.*

A MOST attractive title, with a truly romantic *nomme de guerre*; but who the author is, will be seen by a reference to our notice of his former work, the "Tales of the Ardennes." That he is a great admirer of Sterne would be evident from the Rambles, without the circumstance of his former tales being inscribed to "the gentle spirit of Laurence Sterne;" but he is greatly deficient in that deep acquaintance with the human heart, and that knowledge of the springs whence flow the actions of life, which distinguished Sterne; and though his mind is imbued with a strong tinge of sentimentality and of honour, it wants depth, consistency, and beauty.

The tales introduced are of various characters, but some of them partake largely of those romantic, melancholy, and elevated feelings which are calculated to gratify and improve the minds of youth. The digression upon tea, in the shape of a canto, is clever; it is truly Byronic. We should like to see some more proofs of his poetical powers.

152. *Tales and Legends. By the Author of "The Odd Volume."* 8*vo*, 3 *vols.*

IT has been said that women (and such is the sex we believe of the au-

thors of these exhilarating and ingenious volumes) write better novels than men. It is not the fact in an unlimited position, for their intercourse with the world, their view of life and nature, is too bounded for such an opportunity of studying and investigating humanity, as so bold an affirmation implies. The pivot of the question seems, in our opinion, to turn upon this point. Novels, in general, being affairs of love and matrimony, and minutiæ of domestic character, women have in such matters a tact which men cannot reach.

Concerning the tales before us, it is impossible for us to do justice to the truly beautiful delineations of character displayed in the "Two Students of St. Andrews." We refer in particular to Bethune and Madeline. Shakspeare himself never drew finer portraits. We are tulip-fanciers on such objects of elegant nature—they are concatenated details; and such dialogues, as that in the Students of St. Andrews, have never been surpassed in any drama of any age; and the exquisite Madeline can never have a superior—perhaps not a rival.

153. *The Beauties of* Shakspeare, *adapted to the Capacities of Youth. By* Caroline Maxwell, *Authoress of "The Beauties of Ancient Eloquence," &c.* 12*mo. pp.* 360. Chapple.

THIS is a useful little edition, well adapted for facilitating the study of our great dramatic Bard, and rendering the juvenile reader acquainted with the leading features and numerous beauties of his writings. The design of the work is to relate the story of each drama in the most simple and easy style, in a manner most likely to impress on the youthful mind a perfect recollection of the incidents of each piece, and to introduce in the course of the narratives some of the most striking passages which each contains. "It may be also necessary to state (observes the fair editor), that any incident, passage, or even word, which might be thought exceptionable by the strictest delicacy, is entirely omitted, and on no occasion has the fair purity of the youthful mind been for one moment forgot, in offering, and in selecting these pages for perusal."

By some omission there is not the least guide to the contents of the volume; we hope this deficiency will be supplied for the remaining copies on hand.

154. The *Arcana of Science and Art* is a judicious and interesting selection of the principal scientific and mechanic novelties of the last year, illustrated by cuts and plates. They were originally selected by the Editor of the Mirror for that instructive weekly publication; and have now been systematically arranged.

155. The *Policy of Princes* is a well-written satire on the excessively dogmatical and tyrannical principles of the ultra-tories; or of those who profess and prove themselves disciples of that modern Machiavel, Prince Metternich. It professes to be the production of a Member of the Austrian Legation, and its avowed object is to deprecate the liberal principles which are making way in the cabinets of the present day; but by its glaring exposure of those principles so obnoxious to a free and enlightened people, is admirably calculated to open the eyes of those who have been hitherto partially blinded, or obscured by the fogs of despotism.

156. Mr. Prosser's *Historical Account of St. Giles's Church, Camberwell,* was written to accompany his folio illustrative lithographic plates, 5 in number. The Church possesses few features of any architectural interest or novelty; but it has to boast of several curious and ancient monuments, representations of which Mr. Prosser has preserved. Mr. P. has been too lavish in his commendations. A good history of the parish would be interesting; and this we hope one day to have the pleasure of noticing: at least, we know that one of our Correspondents, young, enthusiastic, and talented, has been industriously engaged in such an undertaking. We heartily wish him success.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

In our former notice of the collection at the Royal Academy, p. 447, we mentioned the great dearth of historical subjects and paintings of general and vivid interest; and we cannot but regret that at a time when artists are so superabundant, and their works so numerous, that more good and feeling pictures are not found to grace an exhibition sanctioned by royalty and patronised by

fashion. The fact, sad and true, shews too plainly the tasteless and selfish character of our men of wealth; and proves a want of that honest pride and noble ambition which impels a man to encourage whatever is laudable, to succour native merit, and to promote the cultivation of works of imagination, and of appeals to our best, our dearest, and our loftiest feelings and sentiments as men. Such a multitude of portraits of unknown and publicly uncared for individuals, and executed too many of them in a very inferior manner, that it is painful to see them usurp the most advantageous situations to the detriment of compositions of more general interest and superior merit. Many a gem, deserving of a conspicuous place in the gallery, has been thrown into the shade, and hung "the lowest of the low," or perched beyond the possibility of the eye ever reaching it, or viewing it with pleasure, and darkened and obscured by the projecting of the frames of more favoured pictures. We will not say more; the fault has existed so long, has been complained of so often, and as repeatedly disregarded, that we will neither waste time nor language in observations which the servility, favoritism, obstinacy, and jealousy of the Academicians, will not lend an ear to; but proceed to the enumeration of some of the best and cleverest pieces, and thereby fulfil the promise made in our previous notice. As the Great Room ought to possess the greatest attractions, and as it leads in the catalogue, we will pay our first visit there.

The Great Room.

6. *Guardian Cherubs, with portraits of the infant Children of the Earl of Normanton.* Mr. Etty has here a beauteous assemblage of happy juvenile faces, but his cherubs want an ideality; they ought to be celestials, not earthly beings elevated on stilts.

11. *The Little Gleaner.* Sir W. Beechey. A charming picture, richly and harmoniously coloured. Such an interesting gleaner deserves to be, as she is, amply repaid for her toil.

17. *A Mother caressing her sleeping Child.* R. Westall.—A circular picture, displaying all the artist's delicacy and tenderness of expression. The mother has been found fault with; but the child would make a better cherub than any of Etty's.

19. *A Cottage from Nature.* H. Warren. A warm little picture, by a young artist, who, we venture to predict, will one day rise very high in his profession.

33. *A Bull of the Alderney breed,* and 223, a *Cow,* by Ward, are masterly delineations of one of the most interesting of domestic animals. His *White Horse,* the size of life, in the School of Painting, is another splendid portrait, but it is too large for the Academy.

66. *Lady Lyndhurst.* Sir Thomas Lawrence.—To say any thing in admiration of this great artist's portraits would be to repeat what has been said by every body, about his glossy colouring, the inimitable expression of the eyes, &c. We doubt if it was possible to make those talking orbs speak more to the purpose than they do in Sir Thomas's portraits. We gave a list of his works in our last notice; we shall only again mention one, *Lady G. Agar Ellis and her Son,* No. 341, to express our surprise at the judgment which could have associated with it such an inferior production as Mr. Joseph's *Lady and Child,* which wants all that nature, beauty, and elegance which the other so pre-eminently possesses. Another we shall notice, the *Daughter of Mr. Peel,* No. 77, as an instance of the great artist's blameable inattention to the correctness of his attitudes. How her pretty little feet came where they are we cannot conceive. The face is radiant with smiles, and the faithful fond spaniel we should like to possess.

59. *Doubtful Weather.* W. Collins, R.A. A favourite subject of the artist, and painted with amazing truth and skill. A fisherman on the beach, a figure whose cloudy brows denote a storm which his hesitating look seems endeavouring to disperse; his faithful dog anxiously watching his master's eye, and his assistants in the boat are fearful of commencing preparations. Turn from this to

86. *Taking out a Thorn,* by the same artist, where we again recognise the fisherman's head in the old sedate and careful man who is extracting the cause of grief from the little sobbing sufferer. True simplicity pervades the whole. In the School of Painting Collins has another beautiful production, a *Scene at Folkstone,* No. 369.

70. *Dido directing the equipment of the Fleet, or the morning of the Carthaginian empire.* J. M. W. Turner.—We are ardent admirers of Mr. Turner's glowing and animated compositions, and are as unwilling to find fault with him; but when he endeavours to increase upon the beautiful and the glowing, and gives his works the character of being *outré,* we should be wanting in our sincerity did we not remind him of his fault. In the picture before us he has entirely forgotten nature, and her attribute truth, and has assembled as glaring and violent colours as it is possible to conceive, and painful to contemplate. We hope he will remedy this for he is capable of proving himself a living Claude. His *East Cowes Castle, the seat of J. Nash, esq. with the Regatta beating to windward,* No. 113, and No. 152, *the same, with the Regatta starting for their moorings,* are in better keeping. They are truly splendid. Another specimen of gaudy overdone colouring is his No. 262, *Boccacio relating the tale of the Bird-cage.*

98. *May Morning.* T. Stothard.—This veteran's pencil still preserves all the sketchi-

ness and vigour of his youth. Every thing is gay and lively; what a happy heart must this good old man possess!

99. *Esther approaching Ahasuerus.* G. Jones, R.A.—Is a clever picuture with all the light and shade of Rembrandt. The figure to the right, with the monstrous turban, would not have discredited that celebrated master; and the loftiness of the monarch adds much to the dignity of his title; but there is one fault which we would advise him to avoid,—his females are all one and the same, notwithstanding the variety and splendour of their costume.

127. *Interior of an English Cottage.* W. Mulready.—A mother is sitting at the window, through which we perceive the deep tints of the rays of a setting sun, and together with her child and the other accompaniments of the cradle, &c. are interesting objects: the bust of the mother is particularly clever, but the picture is too hot for us; the distant sky is unnatural, and poor puss keeps at a distance from the burning fire.

128. *Richard the First at the battle of Ascalon, unhorsing Saladin.* A. Cooper.—His animals are of the finest description, and his battle pieces display great skill in the arrangement of his figures. The gallant Richard, a being noble almost beyond conception, grasping his opponent's shield and wielding his own ponderous battle-axe, already stained with gore, is preparing to inflict a blow which cannot but prove fatal; his eyes flash fire and spurn contemptuously the threatened stroke of Saladin's sword. The cool determined courage of the English is finely contrasted with the hellish grin of hatred and despair which distorts the features of the Moors.

147. *Minstrel of Chamouni.* H. W. Pickersgill.—A pleasing portrait under the disguise of one of those interesting minstrels so intimately blended with every romantic feeling and ardent passion.

174. *Cupid and Nymph.*—H. Hilton.—What can be more luxuriant than love, a nymph, and a vineyard, and all in their most interesting times. This is the best of Hilton's we ever saw; it combines delicacy, sweetness, and warmth, with chaste and glowing colours in a more admirable manner than any picture in the exhibition. Whoever sees these figures cannot fail of reading what is passing through their minds.

190. *Portrait as Flora.* Sir W. Beechey.—A most delicately painted and sweetly conceived picture. To restore a healthy tone to a mind diseased from undeserved ingratitude, we would point to the little cherub which throws its arms round the gay lovely Flora. A countenance more radiant with smiles, more purely pleasant, and truly affectionate we never perceived.

193. *Composition from several passages in book xi. of Milton's Paradise Lost.* W. Etty, R.A.—Mr. Etty is a close student of the old Italian masters in his colouring, in his grouping, and in his drawing. With many of their beauties he has borrowed numerous defects, which are too striking not to be regretted. The actions, we might almost say paces, of some of his figures are outrageous; and the whole of them exhibit too much of that voluptuousness which his favourite Titian indulged in. It has been purchased by the Marquis of Stafford for 500 guineas. It will serve to accompany the *private* Titians of that nobleman.

202. *How Sweet it is!* L. Cosse.—A humourous and clever sketch of boys round a sugar tub; but deficient in that point and spirit which makes us "clap our hands to our sides" when looking at the little sketch in Hood's "*Whims and Oddities*," entitled, "Nothing half so sweet in life."

Leaving the Great Room, we proceeded to

The School of Painting,

where the pictures, though fewer, are more deserving of attention from greater interest and superior talent.

243. *The Vicar of Wakefield reconciling his wife to Olivia.* G. S. Newton.—A powerfully conceived and cleverly executed painting; exhibiting all the deep pathos and correct feeling which this interesting and affecting situation requires. The figure of the mother sitting in her chair, the repentant Olivia being at her feet supplicating a return of kindness, is an astonishing portraiture of the conflict of passions, the war of thoughts which afflict and disturb her animal body. The struggle between the yearnings of a parent, and the stern necessities of duty, are to be seen and felt in the tearful eye, the stiffened arm, and hands clenching her garments, more effectively than we have the power of describing. Every living thing in the piece has the appearance of unnatural and unwished-for coldness. The two children have left off their amusements, and look a consciousness of something wrong; and the faithful dog raises up his head in recognition of the suffering repentant, but feels a doubt of the propriety of his wonted kindness. The whole reflects great credit on Mr. Newton, and the country which gave him birth, as it would on that of any artist of the present day, however great his reputation.

250. *Gallantry of Sir W. Raleigh.* S. Drummond.—The stiffness of the neck of Sir Walter does not accord with the ease and grace which he displayed in casting his new cloak for the queen to step upon—the act which raised him into royal favour.

274. *Hop Garden.* W. F. Witherington.—The gathering of the hops, like the season of the vineyard, is a time of happiness to the peasantry of the neighbourhood. Every countenance seems animated. Mr. Witherington's is a clear picture, the colouring of

which is well done. The child leaving the breast to turn with a playfuful smile to its sister, is beautiful.

302. *L'Amour du cheval.* J. Ward, R.A. —Another masterly delineation of the horse.

308. *Disturbed by the Nightmare.* T. Lane.—Some wags have tied a lean miserable white mare to the knocker of the door of some old hypochondriac, whose surprise, on opening the door with a candle and a blunderbuss, increases the mirth of his tormentors. The whole effect is excellent. While looking at it we could not but think of the melancholy fate of him who brought it into existence, and offering a prayer for the success of the subscription so praiseworthily undertaken for the benefit of his family. If this picture is not disposed of, we would advise some patron of the Arts, with money in his purse, to possess himself of this humourous and clever production by a handsome offer to his widow.

322. *The Drunkard.* G. Clint.—This we are told is the first picture of an intended series. The drunkard is a man full six feet, of the most herculean proportions, and so completely under the maddening effect of his cups, as to be careless of the consequence of a display of his ferocious and brutal spirit. His mild helpmate, with eyes that tell too plainly this is no unfrequent scene, endeavours with one hand to push the monster away, while with the other she affords a mother's protection to her cradled offspring. The boy holding the father round the waist, is like a pigmy straining at an oak, which he cannot move though agitated by the wind. We shall be glad to see this subject engraved:—it cannot fail of lessening the frequency of an indulgence which destroys or throws into the shade our virtues, whilst it produces in high relief those of our worst passions and feelings.

339. *Mazeppa.* T. Woodward.—A hurried flight of wild horses, as admirably executed as if Cooper himself had painted it. The hero and his horse are, however, too diminutive and tame.

340. *An Attempt to illustrate the Sixth Seal.* F. Danby.—This marvellous and astonishing picture, report says, has been purchased by Mr. Beckford for 500 pounds. It is a most appalling picture, painted with the highest finish, and worked up to the pinnacle of human horror and divine vengeance. To describe it would be impossible, unless we could catch the inspiration of the artist's mind;—rocks rent into immense masses by the vivid play of the lightning, and shaken by the gaspings of the earthquake, appear tottering and precipitating themselves on a host of human wretches, who, agonizing with a sense of horror, are tearing their hair, prostrating themselves to the ground, rolling over each other, and tumbling off precipices into the earthquake's chasm. Oh man, what is thy power compared with the elements! what has thy mighty mind to oppose to the revolutions of nature! The mother with affright dropping her child from her arms, and the slave whose chains are rent, lifting up his clenched hands to heaven, and hailing destruction as a blessing equal to liberty, are fine figures, particularly the gigantic slave. In the centre of the picture is a mighty Babylon shivering to its last stone, and the vivid glare of the burning volcana casting from its huge ventricle oceans of lava and mountains of stone, increasing the effect of the glaze on the picture. To deny the existence of faults, would be to bestow greater praise than ever it fell to the lot of man to deserve; but with so much of boldness of invention, of masterly execution, and prodigious effect, we shall not enumerate any of them. There are critics captious enough to do this for us, and who have done it to their degradation and their shame. It argues no existence of a noble feeling to ridicule what in itself is dreadful and appalling, as it affords no proof of sense or wisdom to laugh and jeer at misfortune and misery, or to revel at the thought of human wretchedness and pain.

Ante Room.

383. *The Rivals; or the Sailor's Wedding.* M. W. Sharp.—This is a talented production. The scene is a churchyard with the fortunate sailor escorting his bride into the church, attended by a happy group of lads, lasses, and old dowagers, and offering with good nature not unmixed with an air of triumph, his hand to the rival soldier who sits knitting his brows and folding his arms and brooding revenge. What an archness of expression in the bride's countenance! The soldier might ask, "Bite your thumb at me?" The necessary accompaniment of a black fiddler is not forgotten. Upon the whole this is a good laughable picture, but the principal figures have too much of the air of high life:—it looks masquerading.

412. *Going to the Fair.* E. V. Rippingille.—Is the most generally attractive in the whole exhibition, from the diversity and accuracy of expression. The landscape is far from pleasing, but the figures amply atone. The boys catching a butterfly,—the dandy of the village with a blooming smirking lass on each arm,—the old granny playing with the little child,—the recognition of the bashful young man, who is so surprised at his master's condescension, that he forgets his manners, of which he is reminded, by a matron divesting him of his hat; are all successfully hit off. In the knot of greybeard politicians, we recognize a caricature portrait of a late respected though singular artist; and amongst them is one ready listener, who is recalled to the purport of the holiday by his two children tugging with all their might at his stick to

induce him to leave politics, and contribute to their amusement. In the centre of the picture is the gate, the happy toll-bar, to pass which every damsel must pay the forfeit of a chaste salute to her delighted swain. Happy the being who has to chaperone a bevy of blooming spinsters! Pleasant groups are observable throughout the whole of the landscape winding their way to the scene of joyous mirth and rural festivity, and the back-ground gives us a glimpse of booths and shows, and that inspirer of every animated and contented feeling the May-pole. But it is not all unbroken pleasure: the artist is too true to nature to depict that, and accordingly he has introduced some countenances by no means in harmony with the general hilarity. These are, a poor girl thrusting her hands to the depths of her pocket to feel again and again for her lost money, and a snarling father who seems to have banished every thing like pleasure out of the heads of his wife and four children.

454. *Portrait of a Terrier.* E. Landseer.—The most brilliant and startling portraiture of the animal kind we ever beheld. It never has been equalled, it never can be excelled. Mr. Landseer's fame is complete.

464. *The Morning Visit.* T. Clater.—The arrangement of these figures has a very mysterious appearance, altogether unsatisfactory. We cannot reconcile it with any thing honourable or decent. A lady in her morning dress, with a muff, is ushered into a room, by a female servant who hands a chair by the side of a gentleman sitting at the breakfast table accompanied by two children. We say no more, but we can imagine the *sort of family scene* which it is said to be.

Independently of those here noticed, there are some others deserving of attention, particularly the sketchy landscapes of J. Constable, R. A.; the productions of Chalon; and the portraits of Shee, Reinagle, and Hayter.

On the architectural drawings we shall not remark: that duty has been more creditably performed by one of our most esteemed Correspondents in p. 500; and we shall reserve a notice of those in the other apartments, and the few interesting works of sculpture to the Supplement.

Specimens of Lithography.

We have at various times noticed the increasing perfection and growing reputation of the productions of the lithographic press. Many of the latest specimens are not at all inferior to copper-plate engravings; and for some subjects the stone possesses advantages which are not otherwise to be derived. The great art consists in the delineating upon the stone, and in this knowledge we may fearlessly say that no one can surpass Mr. R. C. Lane; but even the accurate and properly produced lines of an excellent artist may fail of having the desired effect, unless placed in the hands of skilful printers, and those who have exhibited the purest examples are Engelman and Hulmandel.* Some of those from the pencil of Lane, and the presses just named, have been recently published by Mr. Dickinson of Bond-street, and among them we notice three particularly excellent for their brilliancy and force. What an exquisite little thing is the copy of Sharpe's beautiful miniature of the *Infant Shakspeare with Thalia and Melpomene.* To say nothing of the design, which is delicate, chaste, and happy, the execution is a credit to the professors of lithography. But the portrait of the *Duke of Wellington*, from a sketch by J. Jackson, R. A. may be considered the triumph of the art. The features stand out with great effect, and we cannot instance a portrait which so well preserves the appearance of life, or produces so excellent a relief. The third beautiful specimen is a three-quarter length of the late *Duke of York.* The two former are by Lane and Hulmandel; this is by M. Gauci, from a painting by F. W. Wilkin, and printed by Engelman, and though we think M. Gauci an inferior artist to Mr. Lane, his work would do credit to the art, and is decidedly superior to the mass of lithographic specimens.

Another excellent instance of this rising art has been published by Ackermann, in illustration of one of the scenes in the Merchant of Venice, of *Portia and Bassanio*, drawn on stone by Harding from a picture of Briggs, R.A. The expression of the features is well preserved, and the drapery is excellent.

West Fronts of the Cathedrals. Priestly and Weale.

This is a beautiful, accurate, and valuable representation, at one view, of the most interesting and most elaborately sculptured entrances to fourteen of the ancient Cathedral Churches of England. The diversified characters of the various fronts, partaking of all the numerous and varied styles of the science, from the semicircular arch, and comparative plainness of the Norman æra, to the ogee of the Pointed style, with the multitude of ornaments, and the exuberance of details of the greatest minuteness and delicacy, which were considered necessary for the adequate decoration of the principal approach to a religious temple of episcopal dignity, will give rise to a variety of feelings, according as this print may be viewed by the architect, the antiquary, the religious enthusiast, or the general admirer of elegance and taste, wherever it may be met

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* For the beauty and clearness of his writing no one can be more deservedly admired than Martin of Holborn.

with. To increase the value of the print to the architect, and to gratify the heraldic antiquary, Mr. Britton, to whose superior taste we owe this beautiful production, has exhibited in ground-plans the form, proportion, and arrangement, of the parts of the whole of the various edifices, and has introduced the armorial bearings of the sees. The drawing of this group was executed by Mr. Bartlett, in imitation of which some of the prints will be coloured, after being aquatinted by R. Havell. We are glad to find that a companion print, representing the interior of the same edifices, is in a state of great forwardness.

Picturesque Views on the River Clyde, 4to. Moon and Co.

The pictorial scenes of Scotland are numerous, and of the highest beauty, grandeur, and sublimity. The rivers are many, and descending from an elevated country to the sea, are in general rapid and precipitous. The velocity of their course renders the banks of them very picturesque—stupendous falls and innumerable wild cascades every where heightening the scenery. The Clyde above all other rivers affords the most romantic situations and the finest scenery for the pencil, aided by the warmest glow of poetic enthusiasm, and consequently for graphic delineation. The diversity of objects which exist on this interesting river from above the town of Lanark to the sea; their many claims upon our notice and our feelings; and the spirit and good taste with which the work will be conducted and published, are enthusiastically and with good faith stated and developed in the prospectus. Two of the numbers are now before us, each of them containing three engravings, executed in the most finished line manner, by Joseph Swan, from paintings in oil, taken expressly for the work by Mr. J. Fleming, and accompanied by historical, descriptive, and reflective letter-press, from the pen of Mr. J. M. Leighton. As the avowed object of the work is to cultivate the growing taste of the citizens of Glasgow for the Fine Arts—and cold, plodding beings must they be who cannot admire such beauties as those now before us—we shall reserve our right of observing on Mr. Leighton's department till another time and in another place, and content ourselves with enumerating the views in the first two parts. The first in order is *Carstairs House*, the seat of Henry Monteith, esq. Then follows, 2. *Bonniton Lyn*, from the north, the upper fall of the Clyde, of romantic beauty,

"From rock to rock the headlong waters leap,
Tossing their billowy crests in wild career."

3. *Cartlane Craigs and Bridge*, from the east, a particularly "wild and melancholy dell," though one of great beauty. 4. *Corra Lyn and Castle*, from north-west. 5. *Fall of Stonebyres*, from the south-west, and, 6. *Mauldslie Castle*. If one may be pronounced better than another, we should say that one was the *Fall of Stonebyres*, a most powerfully romantic scene, very effectively engraved; but they are all calculated to reflect honour and credit on the country. The beautiful and superior manner in which these interesting plates are executed, and the poetic judgment which has produced the selection, render them worthy of a place by the side of Mr. Neale's beautiful and extensive work on English seats, with which in the manner of getting-up, it very much assimilates.

The Young Recruit.—Moon and Co.

This is a happy picture of human felicity in the humbler classes of life, painted with much expression and effect by Mr. Thom of Edinburgh, in 1814, and engraved with great care and skill by A. Duncan. It is one of the nearest approximations to the true and varied knowledge of Wilkie, that we have yet met with, and we admire it as such. The scene is the interior of a cottage plentifully furnished with provisions, utensils, and such other accompaniments of a peasant's home; and out of the drawer of the old beechen table appears peeping the ballad of "*He would be a Soldier.*" This is a clue to the whole. A little boy is performing his military routine under the tuition of his grandfather, a highland veteran, who has devoted a leg to his country—at least he has a substitute; has laid down his burning weed to instruct; and whose eyes sparkle with delight at the perfection of his young pupil. But his is not the only animated countenance. The youthful warrior himself is lit up with juvenile ardour and pleasure; the elder boy leaning on the table grins with pure applause; the old matron at the spinning-wheel ceases from her occupation to gaze with wonder not unmixed with ambition; and though last not least, the "poor pussy" feels extremely gratified at their abstraction to one object, as it gives her an opportunity of paying marked attention to a fish lying on the floor.

New Music.

The Land of Fame. A very bold and powerful adaptation of Mr. Morgan's song to the graces of music by Mr. Pettet; and sung by Mr. Sapio. Mr. Pettet has also published, but not composed, a very soft ballad, the words and melody of an amateur, entitled "*Deprived of Thee.*" The symphonies and the accompaniments are by John Barnett, author of that admired composition "The Light Guitar," and other popular airs, and whose taste for music was displayed in no ordinary degree even in *the cradle*. They will no doubt become great favourites in musical families, and be always found upon the piano.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, *June* 10.

The Theological Prize, (being an English essay on the following subject:—"The faith of the apostles in the divine mission of our Saviour was not the result of weakness or delusion, but of reasonable conviction,") has been awarded to Mr. Cha. Abel Heurtley, B. A. Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

June 12.—The subjects proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the year ensuing, are,

For Latin Verses.—"M. T. Cicero cum familiaribus suis apud Tusculum."

For an English Essay.—"The power and stability of federative governments."

For a Latin Essay.—"Quibus potissimum rationibus gentes a Romanis debellatæ ita afficerentur, ut cum victoribus in unius imperii corpus coaluerint?"

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, *not limited to fifty lines*, by any Under-Graduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Regions."

June 17.—Theological Prize, instituted June 2, 1825,—"What were the causes of the persecution to which the Christians were subject in the first centuries of Christianity?"

CAMBRIDGE.

Sir William Browne's three medals are for this year thus awarded:—For the best Greek Ode, to F. Tennyson, Trinity; subject, "Ægyptus." For the best Latin Ode, to C. Wordsworth, Trinity; subject "Hannibal." For the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, to C. Wordsworth, Trinity.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

We are happy to state that some of the highest nobles and dignitaries in the land, have determined on establishing an institution which will probably rival, under such auspices, the most eminent universities in Europe. On Saturday, June 21, a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern for the purpose of projecting the establishment of a seminary for educating the youth of the metropolis, and imparting religious instruction as taught by the established church, to be entitled "The King's College, London." At half past twelve o'clock his Grace the Duke of Wellington entered the hall, accompanied by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Chester, Winchester, Sodor and Man, Lichfield and Coventry, Durham, and Glocester, the Marquis Camden, Lord Bexley, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. F. Palmer, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of rank and distinction. The noble Duke having taken the chair, proceeded to address the meeting to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, the object of this meeting, over which I have been called on to preside, is to establish a college for educating the youth of our metropolis in the various branches of literature and science, including the doctrine and discipline of Christianity as inculcated by the united Church of England and Ireland. It is not necessary that I should now detain you by explaining the details of the plan for carrying this object into execution, as you will have an opportunity of hearing the resolutions to be proposed for that purpose. It is our intention to make youth acquainted with the general knowledge befitting their respective professions and pursuits, and to combine at the same time a particular, and equally desirable, knowledge of morality and religion. It is not for me, at this time of day, to enter into a discussion in order to convince you of the propriety of establishing such an institution in this metropolis. Although I have not myself had the advantage of a university education, owing to the peculiar pursuits in which I have been engaged during my life, there is no one more sensible of all the advantages arising from education. Yet, however convinced I may be of the benefits which society must derive from the system in contemplation, I cannot claim the honour of having been its original inventor. That praise is due solely to the governors and dignitaries of the Church. (Applause.) They are, moreover, willing, not only to sacrifice their pecuniary means for the purpose of promoting this undertaking in the way of subscription, but to contribute the advantages of their time, knowledge, and attention to the establishment and future management of the institution. (Cheers.) I call upon you likewise to come forward and assist in carrying their designs into effect. I call upon you to make an effort worthy of this great country to educate the youth of the metropolis; to enable them to perform, in their several stations, the duties which they owe to the Sovereign and to the State, and, above all, to instruct them in a knowledge of their God. They will thus become acquainted with the precepts and examples on which all their duties are founded,—they will be satisfied and contented with their lots in this life, and will learn to repose hope on the divine mercy hereafter. I shall now read all the resolutions to which your sanction is required, before I take the sense of the meeting upon each." His Grace then read the resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to. The following is an abstract of the principal ones:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that a College for general education be founded in the metropolis, in which, while the va-

rious branches of literature and science are made the subjects of instruction, it shall be an essential part of the system to imbue the minds of youth with a knowledge of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland.

That the King having been graciously pleased to signify his approbation of the establishment of this College, his Majesty be most respectfully requested to take it under his royal patronage, and permit it to be entitled "King's College, London."

The College to be placed under the superintendance of a Principal, with a competent number of Professors and Tutors. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Visitor; and the following to be Governors in virtue of their offices:—The Lord High Chancellor, the Archb. of York, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Dean of Westminster, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Speaker of the House of Commons, Dean of St. Paul's, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by whom all appointments are to be approved, and the fundamental regulations respecting the discipline and course of education sanctioned.

The funds to be raised by donations, and by subscriptions for shares of £100 each. The annual dividends on the former to be applied to the benefit of the Institution; those of the latter to be paid to the subscribers. The dividends in no case to exceed 4 per cent. on the money advanced.

That a Provisional Committee, consisting of the following persons, be now appointed:—Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Bute, Marquis Camden, Earl Brownlow, Bishop of London, Bishop of Chester, Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Bexley, Vice Chancellor of England, Sir John Nicholl, M. P. Sir R. H. Inglis, M. P. Sir Cha. Price, Sir Henry Halford, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir John Richardson, His Majesty's Solicitor-general, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Ald. Atkins, W. Ward, Esq. M. P. W. Hamilton, Esq. W. Sotheby, Esq. W. Cotton, Esq. Ben. Collins Brodie, Esq. Ed. Hawke Locker, Esq. J. D. Powles, Esq. and Rev. John Lonsdale.

The Archbishop of Canterbury rose to move a vote of thanks to the Duke of Wellington for the kind, condescending, and able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the meeting on this occasion. Founding their institution under the auspices of His Majesty, and the sanction of his government, he thought that they had good reason with confidence to anticipate success. (Passed with acclamation.)

The noble Chairman said, he was highly gratified by the honour which he had received, and assured the meeting that no one was more anxiously disposed to promote the object for which they had assembled. He would endeavour, by every means in his power, to evince the sincerity of his professions. (Applause.)

The following subscriptions, among many others, were announced on the occasion:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, 1000*l.*; the Archbishop of York, 500*l.*; the Duke of Wellington, 300*l.*; the Bishop of London 1000*l.*; the Bishop of Winchester, the Marquis of Bute, and Earl Howe, 300*l.* each; the Earl of Aberdeen 100*l.*; the Bishop of Durham 500*l.*; the Primate of Ireland, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Bishops of Chester, Llandaff, Carlisle, Ely, and Lincoln, and the Dean of Westminster, 200*l.* each; the Duke of Rutland, 500*l.*; Mr. Peel, 300*l.*; Lords Sidmouth, Bexley, and Hotham, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Sir H. Halford, Archdeacon Watson, Alderman Atkins, Mr. Ward, Alderman Thompson, the Lord Mayor, Sir A. Cooper, and Mr. D. Wilson, 100*l.* each; the Bishop of Ossory, and Dean of Carlisle, 50*l.* each. In addition to these subscriptions, 500*l.* was announced as the donation of a lady of rank, who desired that her name might not be made known.

Ready for Publication.

Mr. Britton's History and Illustrations of Peterborough Cathedral, containing accounts of this very fine edifice, and of its Bishops and Deans, with sixteen Engravings; also the first and second Numbers of his Illustrations of Gloucester Cathedral. The whole of the letter press by the same Author, to accompany "The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," is announced to be given away to the subscribers to the work. The reasons for this unusual circumstance are detailed in the Preface, which contains an Address to the Legislature, urging the repeal of that odious tax of presenting eleven copies to private corporate bodies, of all published books, however expensive in getting up, and however limited the sale of such books. We cannot sufficiently commend this Author for his perseverance in reprobating this grievous and oppressive legislative enactment.

No. I. of a new topographical work, entitled Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, containing twelve Engravings, by, and under the direction of Mr. Le Keux, illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of York, Lincoln, and Gloucester. This publication is to be comprised in six Numbers.

Poetical Recreations, or Thoughts in Rhyme; by Charles Augustus Hulbert, Author of "Celestial Musings."

Annotations on the Apocalypse; intended as a Sequel to those of Mr. Ellsley on the Gospels, and of Mr. Prebendary Slade on the Epistles; and thus to complete a Series of Comments on the whole of the New

Testament, for the Use of Students in Prophetical Scripture. By JOHN CHAPPEL WOODHOUSE, D. D. Dean of Lichfield.

Eight Lectures on the History of Jacob: delivered during Lent, 1828, at the Church of St. Luke's, Chelsea. By the Rev. HENRY BLUNT, A. M. Curate of the Parish, &c. &c. The Profits of this Publication will be given to the Chelsea Infant School.

The Confession of the Church of England practically elucidated in Seven Discourses, preached, during the Season of Lent, at the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Canterbury. By THOMAS BARTLETT, A. M. Rector of Kingstone.

The Chronological Guide; part I. comprehending the Chronology of the World, from its Creation to the Destruction of the Western Empire of Rome.

Lectures to Young Persons on the Intellectual and moral powers of Man, the Existence, Character and Government of God, and the Evidences of Christianity. By the Rev. JOHN HARVEY.

Greek Exercises for the use of the Lower Forms; with a Greek and English Lexicon of every word, by the Rev. WM. MOSELEY, A. M. LL.D.

Preparing for Publication.

Descent of the Danube from Ratisbon to Vienna, during the Autumn of 1827; with Recollections, Historical and Legendary, of the Town, Castles, Monasteries, &c., on the banks of that River. By Mr. PLANCHE, the Author of "Lays and Legends of the Rhine;" also 40 illustrative views on the Danube.

A Greek Translation of the Apocrypha, by Dr. ARMSTRONG, the compiler of the London Gaelic Dictionary.

Journal of d'Voyage to Peru, Journey across the Pompas, and a Passage across the Cordillera of the Andes. By Lieut. BRAND, R.N., who performed the journeys in the winter of 1827, travelling on foot through the snow.

A Seven years of the King's Theatre, from the pen of Mr. EBERS.

Mr. CRAUFORD's Journal of an Embassy from the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China, including an account of the Geography, Government, Commerce, Religion, Manners and Customs of the Siamese, Cochin Chinese, &c. &c.

The Missionary Gazetteer, containing a Geographical and Statistical Account of various Countries in which Missionary Stations have been formed, the Progress of Evangelization and Civilization, and interesting Details of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, &c. &c. By the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

The life of the celebrated Regent Moray, the great Patron of the Scottish Reformation; with an Account of the Contention between the Queen Regent (Mary Guise) and the Lords of the Congregation, by the Author of the Life of George Wishart, of Pitarrow, &c.—Also George Buchanan and his Times; including Sketches of the Literary and Political State of Europe during the Sixteenth Century.

An Essay on the Power of Rectors and Vicars to Lease their Glebe and Tithes for Twenty-one Years, or for Three Lives, so as to bind their Successors. By a Barrister.

Memoirs of Gen. Miller, of the Peruvian Service, containing some account of the war of independence in Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, and interspersed with sketches of character, manners and customs of those countries. By JOHN MILLER.

Commentaries on Insanity. By Dr. BURROWS.

A first Series of Dramas, comprising "Jagellon," a tragic romance, and the Siege of the Scots, or Appleby, in 1173, an Historical Play. By W. H. MONTAGU.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

At the Sub-anniversary, at Greenwich, of this excellent institution, (Lord Torrington in the chair,) an accidental occurrence took place, which led to much hilarity at the moment, as well as to the permanent advantage of the charity. The Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, with a party, happening to be in an adjoining room, and hearing that a benevolent Institution was celebrating its annual fête so near them, kindly made inquiry into the object of the meeting and of the Fund; upon being informed of which their graces immediately subscribed ten pounds, which was announced by the chairman amidst great applause. The compliment of drinking the new subscribers' healths was immediately paid; and soon after, his grace, accompanied by Lord Ennismore, joined the company, and returned thanks. The health of the noble lord being also drank, his lordship expressed his acknowledgments, and promised his future support to this excellent Society, becoming at the same time a subscriber of ten pounds.

ANTIQUITIES AT GRIMSBY.

An ancient cemetery of considerable extent (says the *Stamford Mercury*,) has been recently discovered at Wold Newton, near Grimsby, by some men who were digging for gravel. It consists of a large tumulus, containing an area of three or four acres of land; on the summit of which is another of smaller dimensions, thrown up in a rectangular form, and covering little more than a rood. Within this tumulus, more than 20 urns have been found, arranged in a right line the whole length of the mound, placed on their bottoms with their mouth upwards, and filled with a quantity of black and greasy earth and cinerated bones. They were of

various sizes and shapes, and placed about three feet from the surfaces, in a bed of gravel, at irregular distances; some being close together, others three or four feet apart. They were all broken in the operation of taking them up, except three, which are in the possession of the Rev. G. Oliver, of Grimsby. The largest measures nine inches in perpendicular height, and 32½ inches in circumference in the widest part; the other two measure each 5 inches in height, and in circumference 21 and 18 inches respectively. They are all composed of coarse pottery, moulded by the hand and baked in the sun, and decorated round the sides with rude carvings in lines and circles. No coins, weapons of war, or ornaments, were found with them. These urns are conjectured to be British, and to have contained the ashes of persons of consequence.

EPILOGUS IN ADELPHOS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MITIO..... *senex, Pamphilæ pater.*
PAMPHILA..... *virgo.*
DEMEA..... } *senex,* }
ÆSCHINUS... } *adolescens,* } *Amatores Pamphilæ.*
SYRUS..... *Demeæ servus.*
HEGIO..... *Dux navis.*
PARMENO..... *Æschini servus.*
SANNIO..... *Vigil.*
CTESIPHO..... *Adolescens Æschini frater.*
SOSTRATA..... *Matrona Demeæ uxor.*
CANTHARA..... *Nutrix.*
GETA..... *Mitionis servus.*

SCENE I.—*Demea and Syrus.*

D. Heu! votis nil flexa meis, me ridet amantem
Pamphila, et ingratâ respuit aure preces!
S. Mirum! quid? virgo non vult tibi nubere? ni *tu*
Dixisses, verbis non adhibenda fides.
D. Sunt mihi divitiæ, sunt fundi rura paterni;
Forma est—*S.* Alatus quam sibi vellet amor!
D. Blanditiæ!—*S.* Verum est—mutantur sæcla—puellis
Deficit ingenium, mens generosa viris!
D. Quin sævas Dominæ tentem vi carminis aures:
Quid non divino carmine Musa potest?

SONG.—*Air*, Amo, amas, &c.

1ST.—Pamphila bella, sæva puella,
Exaudi vocem amoris;
Cur temnis me, qui amo te?
O! plenus sum doloris! (*coughs.*)
2ND.—Me torquet vis cupidinis,
Et acies oculorum;
Restingue, ô carissima,
Vim flammeam Amorum!

(*As he says the last words, Cantharа opens the window, and throws water on him; he starts and shrieks*)

S. Indignum facinus!—*Can.* Veniam des, optime; nam te
Nescivi.—*D.* Hoc factum eras tibi noscet herus.
Improba!—*Can.* Des veniam; juvenes arcere volebam,
Qui Dominæ somnos rumpere voce solent
Assiduâ;—virgo ruri est—hîc sola relinquor.
D. Ignosco. Juvenes sit tibi semper opus
Pellere; sed torpent letali frigore membra!

Exit coughing with Syrus, but seeing Æschinus and Parmeno enter with a ladder, they have to watch them.—As they are going off, Pamphila shews herself at the window.)

Pam. (*laughing*) Ut tennes artus tussis anhela quatit!
Æsc. (*to Par.*) Hùc ades—observa, fidissime, vulnera ne quis
Inferat a tergo;—(*whispers*) lux mea, tempus adest!

D. (*aside*) Quid? vetulam juvenis sic vult abducere? certe
Formarum est prudens arbiter.—*Æsc.* Alma veni,
Pamphila ades—patris jam clausit lumina somnus;
Rumpe moras—tutæ jam datur hora fugæ.

(*Pamphila descends the ladder, assisted by Canthara.*)

P. Nutrix, da gemmas.—*D.* (*running forward*) Fures! incendia! bellum!

(*Pam. has nearly descended, and in her fright jumps down.—Demea runs forward, and knocks violently at the door, crying out to Syrus.*)

Appella vigiles, improbe, curre; malum!

(*Syrus runs to call the watchman, who comes in at the moment. Canthara wrings her hands at the window. Æschinus runs at Demea, who retreating falls backwards. The watchman springs his rattle, and with Syrus fights Æschinus and Parmeno. Syrus falls, and Parmeno over him. Æschinus is nearly overpowered. Mitio comes down in his dressing-gown, cap, and slippers, with a candle.*)

S. Heus! vigiles!—*Mi.* Strepitus quid vult? ubi filia?—
San. (*lugging Æschinus along by the collar*) Mecum
Si placet. (*Enter Ctesipho*) Ingenuum si lacerare soles,
Furcifer? (*floors him*).—*San.* Auxilium! vigiles!—(*Æsc. Par. & Ctes. run off, the watchman after them*) Mi care, tumultus
Quid vult?—*D.* Hæc forsan dicere virgo potest.

(*Canthara running down stairs.*)

Heus! flammæ! fures! dominam abduxêre latrones!
D. (*mimicking*) Ruri est—ter salve, fida ministra, mihi!
Quid? ruri est virgo? tu sola relinqueris!—*Can.* Eheu (*aside*)
Ut metuo.—*D. to M.* Scalam hanc aspice—nata tua,
Quæ me contemnit, venerandi tecta parentis
Deserit, ignotæ mille pericla fugæ,
Nil metuens, comitemque viæ delegit amantem.
M. Quem? Di!—*D.* Consiliis Æschinus auctor erat.
Custos, quæ semper "juvenes arcere volebat,"
Ipsa dedit gemmas, conscia facta mali.
Me, quem tu laudas, eadem fidissima nutrix,
Dum cano, perfusis *me* propè mersit aquis!
M. Porrige, care, manum—tibi erit mea filia.—*P.* Nunquam!
Æschine!—*M.* Cras.—*D.* (*capering*) Quid, cras?—*M.* Nox tibi fausta!—*D.* Vale. (*exit D.*)
M. (*to Pam.*) Ad thalamum.—*P.* Genitor, natæ miserere precantis;
Parce, precor, vetulæ, quæ—*M.* Miseranda, tace!
P. Si tibi cara fui, miseræ ne trade senectæ
Hanc inopem.—*C.* (*blubbering*) Soli non mihi culpa fuit!
P. Hæc lacrymis evicta meis, te, care, fefellit;
M. (*relenting*) Ignosco, digno tu modò nube seni!

(*She attempts to speak, but he motions her off.*)

(*To the audience*) Filia parebit, caræ nutricis amore;

(*Bows and takes off his cap.*)

At friget—vobis detur amica quies!—(*Curtain falls.*)

SCENE II.—(*Music, &c.—Demea kneeling to Pamphila.*)

P. Nunquam! si non me dilecti jussa parentis
Cogunt, cur jactas irrita verba, senex?
Desine, me (quod scis) me diligit Æschinus—illum
Diligo.—*D.* (*crying*) Crudelis! me quoque nonne potes
Diligere?—*P.* Indignum!—*D.* Domus ast mihi regia—servi;
At vix tres obolos iste misellus habet.
Ancillæ tibi erunt, currus, vestesque.—*Pam.* Taceto!
Non Arabum gazis dulcis ematur amor.
D. At patris imperium.—*P.* Non, si vel Jupiter auctor
Annuerit, tibi sum sponsa futura, senex.
Surge, et abi.—(*He rises, and is about to sneak off,*)
(*Enter Geta*)—*Get.* Quidam veniens, te, Demea, poscit

(*Slaps him on the back*)

Ftinus.—(*Enter Hegio*) Salvus sis, venerande senex!

D. Unde et quis ?—*H.* Dux sum navis—tibi fausta reporto ;
Gratulor—officio quæ mihi digna satis
Dona dabis ? Sponsam (*D. aside.* Ut metuo) carissime, mecum—
(Quæ mox hîc aderit) per freta puppe tuli.

(*Pam. raises her eyes and hands.—Sostrata rushes in.*)

P. Dî superi !—*Sos.* Conjux ubi Demea ? Perfide, sic me
Deseris ? uxorem sic, miserande, fugis ?
Hoc erat, in Lemuo quod me, perjure, relinquis :
Sic pactam servas, vir scelerate, fidem ?
Deliciis urbis frueris, rebusque secundis,
Dum paupertatis me mala sæva premunt ?
M. and Can. Infandum !—*Pam.* Tali dabitur tua nata marito,
O genitor ? " *digno* tu modò nube seni !"
M. to P. Peccavi, fateor, postponens omnia nummis,
Crudelis luctûs, heu ! tibi causa fui !
Egregium meritis juvenem depellere portâ
Tentavi, vano pondere captus opum.
Ignoscas—culpæ jam sit mihi cura mederi.
Jam revoco juvenem ; jam tibi pello scenem.
P. Care pater, detur mihi conjux Æschinus ?—(*he enters*) *M.* Illum
Advenit optato.—(*to Æsc.*) Da mihi, care, manum.

(*As he speaks, he joins their hands.—Exit Canthara.—All the rest enter.*)

Æsc. Ut potero gratos verbis exponere sensus ?
M. Hanc cape ; vos fido fœdere jungat amor !

(*Demea is sneaking off.—Canthara runs in with a blanket.*)

C. At non effugies, infandi criminis auctor !
Omnes. " Ibit ab excusso missus ad astra sago !"

(*They seize and toss him, &c. Huzza ! &c. &c.*)

Ealing, Midsummer, 1828. S. N. E.

(See similar pieces by the same Author in vol. xcv. ii. 168 ; xcvi. ii. 62 ; xcvii. ii. 71.)

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

On the retirement of Two Noble Brothers,

By John Taylor, Esq.

STOWELL, rever'd on Oxford's classic ground,
Where learning train'd him with parental pride,
To every nobler quality allied,
In various lore was skilful and profound ;
At length, for pow'rs progressively renown'd,
Summon'd in higher stations to preside,
In conduct pure, in office dignified,
He justice dealt impartially around.
Eldon and Stowell, hail ye kindred Pair !
Together ye have trod the paths of fame,
Together both a Nation's honours share,
Honours, for high desert, ye justly claim.
Then since releas'd from toils of public care,
May happiness fulfil your utmost aim.

To Miss Eliza Rennie, on her Poems.

By the Same.

THY strain, Eliza, which relate
Love's sad distracting care,
Portend that thine, like Sappho's fate,
Will end in dire despair.
But let it it sooth thy hopeless pain
That Fame this pow'r will give,
If thou, like her, must love in vain,
Thy name, like hers, will live.

DISTINCTION AND LIFE.

By Mr. Stockdale Hardy.

WHAT is Distinction but a toy
For ever tost by envious spleen,
Alike unknown to peace and joy,
And soon as if it ne'er had been ?—
The summit gain'd—a frightful waste
Is all that meets the weary eye,
Nor can the bravest chief at last,
Behold the wreck without a sigh !
And " what is Life ?"—a " boisterous sea,"
Capricious as its varying wave,
An " Ocean" full of misery,
Which bears us to a " common grave" ?
Should stedfast Hope the prospect cheer,
And point to realms of endless day,
'Tis true indeed that Friendship here,
Will sooth the dark and dreary way !

Leicester, 7th June, 1828.

BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON, &c.

WHILE thro' her palaces Chaldea sleeps
All undisturbed by sympathy and fear,
Her weary vigil mournful Sion keeps
In widowed solitude, and many a tear,
Betokening loss of all she held most dear,
Swells the wide torrent streams, that heedless flow
Of Judah's altered state, and fortune drear,
While ever and anon th' insulting foe
Adds taunt to servitude, and mockery to woe.

Wake Sion's song, and give this stranger land
To ring with harpings of a distant shore,
Awake the magic of the minstrel's hand
To tell of joys the minstrel knows no more.
Say, is thy voice less tuneful than of yore,
When myriads rais'd the loud enraptured song,
And countless myriads echoed to the roar
In rivalry its wildness to prolong,
What time thy mystic rites inspired the mystic throng?

Or is there less of pleasure in thy strain?
Or teems thy history with a darker page?
Mayhap thy soul is musing to complain
How the fell spoiler, with barbaric rage,
Defiled that temple, which from age to age
Basked in the sunshine of its fabled God,
While hoary Senators and elders sage,
Humbled beneath the scourgings of His rod,
Confessed the idol name, and trembled at His nod.

Yet from this painful theme, this topic trite,
Thy heart recoils, and sickens at the thought
That, once yclep'd Heaven's choicest favrite,
That boast of arrogance is brought to nought,
And thou, the boaster, who erewhile, methought,
Display'dst thy lordly sway o'er slavish lands,
Hast seen thy short-liv'd span with mis'ry fraught,
And fraught for ever—from these conquering hands
Who shall release thy Host? say, who redeem thy bands?

Proud boast and vain! if such a God there be,
He shows His justice in another way
Than single from the Earth one family
With irrespective preference, and say
'My Friends elect are these, my Foes are they
Whom I have chosen not'—What, could we raise
Our cheerful voices to *His* majesty,
Who, regardless of His creatures' praise,
Thoughts pious and perverse in equal balance weighs.

Strike, strike the harp, and if barbaric taste
Would wake the sad remembrance of thy care,
Withhold thy *choicest* minstrelsy, nor waste
Thy Sion's sweetness in our desert air,
But paint some spot less lov'd, some region fair,
Some Carmel's scenery, some Siloe's brook
That babbled forth God's oracles,—declare
Some wild prophetic raving from that Book
In whose portentous page thy mystic sages look.

Tell us of Sampson, and the syren voice
That robb'd him of his might—or prythee sing
How Gaths' fierce champion bad his hosts rejoice
In bold defiance of the Shepherd King,
Who, with the powerless aid of stone and sling,
Was rumoured to have check'd Philistra's boast;
Reveal the spot of Jordan's secret spring,
Or mark the bounds of that romantic coast,
Where milk and honey flowed—where Joshua led his host.

Alas! thou'rt silent, and will not avail
To sooth that mournful sullenness of mind?
Thy selfish grief and brooding sorrows fail
T' impart the solace, which thou mightest find
In those, of land diverse, yet same in kind;
Cease then this idle humour to prolong,
Take up the hallowed theme—thy harp unbind,
To such estate far other thoughts belong—
Awake then, Israel's lyre! Sing, sing fair Sion's song.

How shall I sing? How chant the Heavenly lay
In climes where Judah's God is all unknown?
Nay, withered be the hand that would assay
To kindle joy from sorrows all our own,
And make your festive song our pensive moan—
Mine be the task in future, and for ever,
To muse in solitude o'er pleasure flown,
And, tho' from Sion I am doomed to sever,
Shall Sion's loss become my song? No, never, never!

Salem, thrice hallowed name, should ill-timed mirth
E'er rase thee from the Volume of my brain!
Or tempt me, too forgetful of my birth,
As I have loved thee, e'er to love again—
May speedy retribution, fearful pain,
Disturb that solace which alone I feel
In singing Sion's melancholy strain,
What time, distracted by my frantic zeal,
I gave those sorrows vent I cannot all conceal.

Oh for a spark of that prophetic fire
Which warms the holy Seer,* and bids him string
With bolder energy his Heaven-taught lyre
To themes of future majesty, and sing
Of that fair edifice, which Israel's King,
Far famed for wisdom, and no less for might,
Rear'd to the Lord—a votive offering,

* Daniell, who attended the Jews in their Captivity.

And, on Imagination's venturous flight,
Points how the brightest days emerge from darkest night.
While thus entranced, I take my stand sublime
On some ideal eminence, and view,
Tho' sad the interval—a glorious time
When Heaven its hidden councils will pursue,
And close our toilsome destiny—'tis true
I shall not hail the anticipated hour, [few,
When Israel's God redeems His chosen
And Babylon's exalted fortunes lour,
Whilst woe on woe descends in one resistless shower.

Proud foe, thy days are told!—th' unerring page
Reveals the fearful verdict—Grace despis'd
Returns to judgment, and insulted rage
Shall take what thou so niggardly hast priz'd, [guis'd—
And show thee to thyself—too long dis-
This is my triumph, and my eager thanks
Rise to that God, who such a meed devis'd,
While ransomed Israel, thro' all her ranks,
Smiles in her widowhood, and hugs the chain she clanks.

The time is near that some unheard-of foe
Intrude on thy ill fated wassailry,
And teach proud Edom's sons in fear to bow
Beneath the terrors of His majesty, [eye,
Who views their doings with a vengeful
Nor tenders grace for ever.—Blest, thrice blest,
His instruments of wrath, to raise on high
Her infants fondling ontheir mother's breast,
And mar their tender frames,—unpitied, uncarest.

H. D. R.

ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

By W. Hersee.

O THOU, the fountain of Eternal Light!
Sovereign of realms for ever fair and bright!
Almighty Ruler of the Heavens and Earth,
At whose command all nature sprang to birth!
O teach my spirit—teach me how to prove
Most worthy of Thy blessings and Thy love!
Inspire my soul with energy and pow'rs,
Through all the changes of my earthly hours,
To rise above the world and all its cares—
Its faithless smiles, its vanities and snares;
With thankfulness and joy, for mercies giv'n,
Making my path through life the path to Heav'n.
God of Omnipotence! whose boundless sway
The sun, the moon, the winds and waves, obey—
For whom the stars illume the brow of night,
And morning smiles in golden beams of light,
O may Thy goodness and Thy truth impart
Sweat peace to those who live within my heart!
Guide them, O God of purity! and prove
Their hourly guardian in the paths of love.
Teach them that human life is but a wave
That bears them onward to the waiting grave,—
That worldly joys are faithless as the sea—
That purity proceeds alone from Thee:
Instruct them so to live, and so to die,
That they may seek all blessings from on high—
Let sacred love their latest thoughts employ,
And lead their spirits to eternal joy!

PEACE.

BY THE SAME.

AH! what is Peace?—A treasure
By mortals hardly known:
'Tis like illusive pleasure—
We look—and it has flown!
A distant ray, pursued in vain—
A meteor passing o'er the brain!

Where vice may live and flourish,
And smile but to destroy,
O who can hope to nourish
The sweet repose of joy?
Amid a scene of hourly care,
Can mental peace be ever there?

The heart that feels for others
In vain for peace may seek:
For all mankind are brothers,
And all are frail and weak:
Nature as one has form'd us all—
Fate turns the scale, and some must fall!

Of every changing season
The fruit is mental strife,
And who can hope, with reason,
For peace in Human Life?
This is a lesson from our birth—
True peace is never found on earth!

20th May, 1828. W. Hersee.

HYMN,

Written during a plentiful harvest.

ALMIGHTY Father! Lord of all!
Thy bounties flow around;
With thy rich blessing, O my God!
The circling year is crown'd.

The fields produce their golden store
At thy supreme command;
With fruits the laden branches bend,
Throughout a smiling land!

Shall man, regardless of thy care,
Look round with vacant gaze;
Shall he of gratitude devoid,
Forget to sing thy praise?

No!—Albion's sons with joint accord,
Shall own thy gracious love;
And for thy goodness here below
Exalt thy Name above.

E. T. Pilgrim.

Exeter, Aug. 6th, 1827.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 20.

Mr. *P. Thompson* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the USURY LAWS, and to remove the penalties on usurious contracts, but to allow the legal standard of interest.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* allowed that the serious evils of the laws, as they at present stood, called for amendment. After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The House went into a Committee on the CORN LAWS, when the various clauses were agreed to, after some opposition.

May 22. Lord *Nugent* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to give all cities, boroughs, and cinque ports, a registry of the names and descriptions of persons entitled to vote for members of parliament. The outline of the Bill was, that a registrar should be appointed in each city or borough, and that he should be compelled to hold a court four times a year, for the purpose of entering voters properly qualified; that a severe fine should be imposed for any false entry, or for fraudulently erasing or inserting any names; that a certificate of registration should be given to each voter upon the payment of a small fee, which certificate should be held of equal value with the register as evidence of qualification. He intended to propose that no person should be entitled to vote until he had been registered twelve months, unless the right was obtained by the purchase of property. If the Bill were allowed to pass, he believed it would operate as a check to the perjury, the confusion, and the excess of every kind which now prevailed at elections—Leave given.

Mr. *Peel* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of CHURCH BRIEFS. He proposed to abolish the system altogether; but in order to admit of voluntary contribution for enlarging and repairing churches, he would authorise the payments to be made to the Society for enlarging churches, and the distribution to be made by them. The Right Hon. Gentleman also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Improvement of County Courts, by enlarging the amount to be recovered in them from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, and giving power to attach the goods of the debtor, not only in the county where the cause is tried, but in any part of England. No personal arrest is to be allowed. Magistrates are to be empowered by it to divide large counties into districts, and the times when courts are periodically to be held are fixed in it.

May 23. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the CORN BILL.—Mr. *Western* wished, before the Bill was passed into a law, to express his disapprobation of it. He thought the agriculturists of England were not sufficiently recovered from embarrassments under which they had laboured, to encounter any great importation of foreign corn, and as a record of his opinions, he moved a series of resolutions, expressive of his opinions. After some discussion, Mr. Western's resolutions were negatived, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

Both Houses adjourned to the 30th of *May*.

May 30. On Mr. *Planta* moving for a new writ for Perthshire, in the room of Sir G. Murray, who had accepted the office of one of the Principal Secretaries of State,—Mr. *Hume* said, that the appointment of a military man to be the Colonial Secretary, was nothing less than introducing a Military Government, which was inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution.—Sir *G. Warrender* said, he had heard of the recent changes with regret and dismay; and he was sure that the country had partaken of like feelings.—Sir *A. Hope* bore the most unqualified testimony to the talents and experience of Sir G. Murray.—Mr. *Hobhouse* hoped, that at least some administration would be formed that had a permanent character; these constant changes filled the country with alarm.

June 2. On Mr. *Tennyson* moving the order of the day for the further consideration of the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill, the Hon. Gent. called on Mr. Huskisson to explain to the House the motives which induced him to resign office in the Cabinet.—The Right Hon. Gent then rose, and after a long prefatory explanation of the reason which led him to vote in opposition to Mr. Peel, for transferring the elective franchise of East Retford to Birmingham, he said he was fearful that such vote might be misconstrued by the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, and on going home after the particular debate, having been for 15 or 16 hours of the same day engaged in heavy business (either in Downing-street or in that House,) he wrote the following note to the Duke of Wellington, which formed the ground-work of future proceedings:—

Downing-street, Tuesday morning,
2 a. m. *May* 20.

My dear Duke,—After the vote which, in regard to my own consistency and personal character, I have found myself, from the course of this evening's debate, compelled to give on the East Retford question, I owe it to you, as the head of the Administration, and to Mr. Peel, as the leader of the House of Commons, to lose no time in affording you an opportunity of placing my office in other hands, as the only means in my power of preventing the injury to the King's service which may ensue from the appearance of disunion in His Majesty's councils, however unfounded in reality, or however unimportant in itself the question which has given rise to that appearance. Regretting the necessity of troubling you with this communication, believe me, my dear Duke, ever truly yours,

(Signed) W. Huskisson.

This Letter the Right Hon. Gentleman said he had sent in a cabinet box, and marked it "private and confidential;" but he did not mean it to be taken as a resignation, "or to express any intentions of his own, but to relieve his Grace from any delicacy which he might feel towards him if he should think that the interests of his Majesty's service would be prejudiced by his remaining in office, after giving a vote, in respect to which, from the turn which the latter part of the debate had taken, a sense of personal honour had left him no alternative." The Duke, however, considered it as a positive resignation, and not leaving him "any option, excepting that of submitting himself and his Majesty's Government to the necessity of soliciting him (Mr. H.) to remain in his office, or of incurring the loss of his valuable assistance to his Majesty's service. However sensible (adds the Duke) I may be of this loss, I am convinced that in these times any loss is better than that of character, which is the foundation of public confidence." Mr. H. then said a further correspondence ensued, but he failed in altering the Duke's opinion, that the resignation was his own act. The Right Hon. Gent. observed, that when he looked to the transactions of the last two months, and the incidents which had taken place, it seemed that it was necessary to mark a victim. Mr. H. then referred to the late Pitt anniversary dinner, where he said the venerable buffoon pronounced a libel on the greatest genius of the time (Mr. Canning) who had promoted the cause of civil and religious liberty, in which Ireland was especially included; but, notwithstanding all this opposition, he thought the triumph of that (the Tory) party was not near. He could not believe—he could not think that the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Peel) had abandoned the principles in which he (Mr. Huskisson) had supported him, or view with regret the progress of civil and religious liberty, at a time too, when the people held the same opinions. For himself he should say, that he always was a steady friend to the institutions of the country, and he should always remain so. Those institutions were old and capable of improvement, but any improvement should be introduced in a cautious and proper manner. In all that he had done, he trusted that his character remained unimpaired in the country over whose interests he should continue to watch with the greatest anxiety.

Mr. *Peel* rose to vindicate his Noble friend at the head of the Government. He contended that the Noble Duke could only conceive the first letter as a tender of resignation of office, and that subsequent explanations were useless. He denied that there were any aristocratic influence which dictated to the servants of the Crown, and if he believed that Mr. Huskisson had been unjustly treated, he (Mr. P.) would cease to form part of the Administration. With respect to a change in the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, none was intended. He would repeat what he took occasion to declare in an early part of the session, that he thought the affairs of this country were not to be conducted upon any extreme principles of government, either one way or the other; and that, let them call it what they pleased, that was the wisest policy which looked to the reconciliation of conflicting interests, and the general advancement of all.

Lord *Palmerston* defended the vote he had given, conjointly with his Right Hon. friend Mr. Huskisson, on the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill; and said, that in regard to the letter first written by Mr. H. to the noble Duke, it must be admitted there had been an extraordinary degree of alacrity shewn in submitting it to his Majesty, without taking any step to ascertain what was the view with which it was written. (*Cheers*)—The noble Lord then said, there arose the question for his own consideration, as to what course he himself should take; his main reason, he said, for joining the Government formed by the noble Duke, had been the confidence he felt in his Right Hon. friend's being a member of it. He had very strong feelings relative to those general principles, of which his Right Hon. friend had been the powerful advocate. He could not therefore reconcile his mind to remain a part of the Government after his Right Hon. friend had been removed from it in the manner he had been. (*Hear.*)

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill, Mr. *H.* observed that he disapproved of the principles of erecting hundreds into little counties, and so creating a new species of representation hitherto unknown to the constitution. If they transferred the franchise of the borough to Bas-

setlaw, they would be thereby making the latter place a county in itself; he moved an amendment accordingly, which was negatived, on a division, by 258 against 152. The clause for transferring the elective franchise to the hundred of Bassetlaw, was then agreed to.

June 3. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill to restrain the negociating in England of PROMISSORY NOTES, and BILLS OF EXCHANGE under the value of 20*s.* issued in Scotland or Ireland.—Sir *J. Graham* opposed the motion, and after entering at some length into the currency of the country, he concluded with moving, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circulation of Promissory Notes below the value of five pounds, and to report their observations and opinions to the House with reference to the same, and also to consider and report with reference to the expediency of effecting any alteration in the laws affecting them. After some discussion, the question was postponed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 5.

On the Earl of *Roseberry* moving the second reading of the SCOTCH SETTLEMENT BILL, Lord *Melville* declared himself decidedly opposed to it, as there was neither justice nor reason why an Irishman should be excluded from settling in Scotland in the same way as an Englishman or a Scotchman. It was subversive of the union of the three countries.—The Earl of *Limerick* warmly opposed the Bill. After some desultory conversation, it was agreed to take the debate on the Committee. The Bill was accordingly read a second time *pro formâ*, and the commitment ordered for June 11.

In reply to some observations on the late ministerial changes by Lord *King*, the Earl of *Eldon* denied that he had ever interfered in those changes any more than his Lordship.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the debate on the SCOTCH SMALL NOTES RESTRICTION BILL, which was brought forward on the 3d inst. was resumed.—Mr. *Davenport* contended for the utility of small notes. He said, that by the Bill of 1819, Mr. Peel had inflicted more mischief on the country than any ten Ministers that had gone before him.—Mr. *Peel* denied that the industry of the country had been paralysed by the withdrawal of small notes. None had been issued since January 1826, yet had any diminution ensued in the revenue? He would consent to no proposition for lowering the standard. The mischief would be incalculable, now that it had been settled so many years. In justice to the English banker, the House was bound to prevent the circulation of Scotch notes in this country. The country was now in sight of the goal, which, in 1826, it was anxious to reach. A little firmness, and another spring, would bring it there. The public faith was pledged that small notes should cease to circulate next year in England. The commercial interests would be benefited by the settlement of the currency, and general confidence and security inspired into all classes of the community.—Mr. *Denison* hoped most sincerely that the Government would persevere in their course.—The debate was procrastinated till 3 o'clock in the morning; when the House divided: for Sir James Graham's amendment 45; against it 154—majority 109. The original motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was then put, and carried.

June 6. The CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL was read the third time, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 9.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the message from the Commons, requesting their Lordships' concurrence in a resolution to consider the laws affecting Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland, the Marquis of *Lansdowne* rose, and said; in bringing forward the present question, he was discharging a duty not to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, not to the Roman Catholics of England, but to the whole country, Protestant as well as Catholic. The measure which he now proposed had been recommended by the most splendid efforts, and by the dying breath of the greatest statesmen, when looking forward to the future destinies of their country. It was not, therefore, a new question, but it was now introduced to their Lordships in circumstances which were new. It now came before their Lordships for the third time, and with the express recommendation of the Commons of England. He knew of no country in which similar disqualifications to those affecting the Roman Catholics of this empire were in existence. He spoke at great length upon the situation of the Catholics in the United States of America, in Russia, in Poland, in Prussia, in Saxony, under a Catholic sovereign, and in Holland, under a Protestant sovereign. He could not close without mentioning the kingdom of Hanover, also Austria, Bavaria, and France. In all those countries, Protestants and Catholics, Romans and Greeks, held office together without injury, danger, or discord. The same principles of religious liberty predominated in them all, and their state was only, on that account, the more peaceful and secure. He trusted there was nothing in the Church of England calculated to render it unsafe, in circumstances not only compatible with, but conducive to, the security of other national churches. After several other observations, the noble Mar-

quis called upon them, not only with his own voice, but in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, to adopt, by their vote of that night, the resolution of the Commons.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* opposed the resolution, convinced that the present spirit and disposition of the Catholics left no hope of any conciliatory adjustment. Every Government, like every individual, possessed the right of self-defence, and was justified by that right in excluding from office, whether executive or legislative, all who held opinions dangerous to the State, without due and sufficient securities; and those securities the Roman Catholics, openly throwing off the mask, now positively refused to give.

The Archbishop of *Tuam* observed, they no longer approached the Legislature in the becoming character of suppliants, but as claimants—boldly demanding the unqualified surrender of all the safeguards of the Church and Constitution, without deigning to offer any securities to replace them, with a view to reconcile and propitiate the Protestants of the empire, or even consenting to have the violent and pernicious decrees of the Roman Catholic Church removed or expunged. His Grace entered very elaborately into the religious part of the question, and quoted various passages from Scripture in refutation of Catholic tenets.

The Earl of *Winchelsea* said, it was in vain to suppose that the Roman Catholic religion was any other than it always had been; and unless those who maintained that it was, were prepared to shew that its intolerance and superstition were removed, their arguments were of no avail. With respect to the privileges granted to the Roman Catholics in many Protestant countries on the Continent, that argument would have considerable weight with him, if it could be shewn that any one of those countries had preserved practical freedom and an upright and impartial administration of justice to the same extent which this country had done, and for any thing like the same period. (*Hear.*) But no such Protestant country could be found. He should oppose the present motion, from a conviction, that if adopted, it would lead to the subversion of that constitution under which the country had arrived at unequalled prosperity, and enjoyed unequalled liberty. (*Hear.*)

Earl *Bathurst* said, his objection to the motion was, that he did not see any prospect of its being carried into effect. It was useless to talk of securities, unless they were actually given; and he, for one, saw that there was no intention on the part of the Catholics to grant any. When the people of England were desired to take a lesson from foreign countries, it should be recollected, that they were Catholics who prevented this country from following the example of what was called toleration. He was as anxious as any one of their Lordships could be, that this question should be set at rest; but of that he had no hopes, until he perceived an altered disposition on the part of the Catholics.

The Earl of *Darnley* said, the best security, in his opinion, was to be found in the passing of the measure. Those who required securities, ought to propose them. He believed the Roman Catholics would not be disinclined to give any securities not inconsistent with their religious faith. In justice to Ireland, he hoped that his Noble friend (the Duke of Wellington) would give his support to the motion.

Lord *Manners* complained of the temper of the Irish Roman Catholic Association, and the tendency of their speeches, to inflame and exasperate the public mind. It was impossible to grant the Roman Catholics the concessions they sought, and afford any protection to the Established Reformed Church of Ireland, in the present temper of the Irish nation.

Lord *Guildford* said, their Lordships should be very cautious how they conferred on Roman Catholics the power they sought for, unless they could obtain sufficient security against the abuse of it. Experience proved that there could be no security for a Protestant State, under the domination of a Roman Catholic.

The Bishop of *Durham* opposed the motion, on the ground that the Catholics could give no satisfactory security, while they admitted the spiritual supremacy of the Pope.

Lord *Goderich* said, that the decision of the present question did not depend on the fact of whether the Roman Catholics were right or wrong in their religion (*hear*), but whether there was any such connexion between their erroneous principles of religion and political condition, and the safety of the state, as could justify the principle of maintaining restrictions, which all admitted to be only justifiable by necessity; and, he thought, now that the power of the Pope was reduced, that that necessity no longer existed.

The Duke of *Gloucester* said, if after the long attention he had paid to the question, he could bring his mind to think the Constitution which secured the Royal Family on the Throne would be injured by granting the claims of the Roman Catholics, nothing on earth should make him vote for the repeal of the restrictive laws; but he could see no danger in granting those claims; on the contrary, he thought the prosperity of His Majesty's empire depended on the repeal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, after the experience of thirty years, during which the Catholic Question had been agitated, was convinced that he could not consent to the proposition of that night. His Royal Highness was sure the question, if carried, would lead to great dissension and dissatisfaction

out of that House. The question recently carried had occasioned a tremendous feeling in the country, and he was desirous of avoiding further disturbance of the public mind. His Royal Highness opposed the motion. He might be called a bigot, but a sense of duty compelled him to give the proposition a negative.

The Bishops of *Lincoln* and *Llandaff*, and Lord *Dartmouth* opposed the motion, which was supported by Lord *Carnarvon*.—Lord *Holland* moved that the debate be adjourned until the next evening, which was agreed to.

June 10. The debate on the ROMAN CATHOLIC QUESTION was resumed. The claims of the Catholics were opposed by Lord *Colchester*, the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, the *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Eldon*, the Duke of *Wellington*, and others, on the ground that the religion of that body was directly opposed to the Protestant Church Establishment,—was unchangeable,—delighted in persecution, and consequently it would be dangerous to grant them the concessions they prayed for.—On the other hand, the Marq. of *Bute*, Lord *Melrose*, and several other Noble Lords, supported these claims, and contended that the danger which was apprehended was ideal.—The Duke of *Sussex* contended that he, as part of the Royal Family, considered the Catholics entitled to the privileges of the Constitution in common with their fellow subjects. Lord *Plunkett* said, that the peace of Ireland could be alone secured by the question being settled, and, in fact, by admitting them to a participation of the privileges enjoyed by their Protestant brethren.—After a considerable discussion, their Lordships, at two o'clock in the morning, divided, and the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne was lost by a majority of 45. The numbers being—for the motion, including proxies, 137.—Against it, including proxies, 182.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 14th inst. M. Labbey de Pompierres brought forward a motion, *accusing the late Ministers of France of Treason in various shapes.* The debate was of a most tumultuous description; and, after a question of formality had been got rid of, and the sitting of the Chamber resumed, M. Labbey de Pompierres again mounted the tribune, amidst the most profound silence, and moved the following resolution:—That the Chamber of Deputies do accuse the Members of the last Ministry of high treason, extortion, and fraud. After some agitation, it was announced by the President that the Chamber had agreed to take the proposition into consideration; and a commission was to be appointed to examine the charges and make a report to the Chamber upon the subject. The Members then retired, evidently in the utmost state of irritation.

A spirit of liberality appears to influence the French executive, as well as the legislative body. The Secondary Ecclesiastical Schools, which are directed by fanatical persons belonging to a religious congregation not legally established in France, are to be purified by Royal Ordinance. From the 1st of Oct. next, "no persons are to remain charged either with the direction, or with the office of teaching in any of the houses of education depending on the University, or in one of the secondary Ecclesiastical Schools, unless he has affirmed in writing that he does not belong to any religious congregation not legally established in France.—It appears that every Bishop by law is allowed to found a seminary, but it must be exclusively for the education of the youth intended for the church. The bishops had observed this rule themselves, but had waved it in favour of the jesuits, whom they allowed to form establishments open to all classes; and as this permission gave them a number of pupils among the wealthy and noble, it enabled them to support their establishments in splendour by the sums they received for board, as their vows prevent them from taking money for education. These new regulations, or rather the enforcement of old ones, by preventing their taking lay pupils, will be highly injurious to their order.

PORTUGAL.

In consequence of the outrageous conduct of Don Miguel, a counter-revolution has taken place. The officers commanding in Oporto and the neighbouring districts assembled in their barracks, on the 17th May, and, after a solemn debate upon the state of the country, drew up a declaration of fidelity to the legitimate Sovereign, Don Pedro, and came to a determination to resist the designs of the faction which was rapidly effecting the ruin of the country at home, and disgracing her abroad.—The regiments which thus declared their attachment to Don Pedro, were five in number, at Oporto. Three others in Tras os Montes were ready to co-operate with them. The regiments in the province of Minho, animated with the same loyalty, were marching to join them. Having ascertained the sentiments of the troops, the officers appointed a Regency, at Oporto, to act in the name of Don Pedro. The declaration of their sentiments was followed up by a spirited pro-

clamation, against Don Miguel, whom it describes as a shame to Princes, and a disgrace to Portugal—"without talent or decency—devoid of honour and virtue—cruel by nature—false, hypocritical, and dissembling."—All the Monarchs of Europe reprove and detest the criminal proceedings of a monster, who so basely deceived them; all detest and despise him, and they also know that now the forbearance of the Portuguese must have an end. Already their Ministers in Lisbon have cut off all communication with that rebellious and usurping Prince, and, in a few days, they will withdraw from a Court where crimes, impudence, irreligion, fanaticism, confusion, and disorder alone prevail.

The patriotic determination of the troops of Oporto and the neighbouring districts spread quickly to the capital, and diffused the utmost consternation and dismay through the Usurper's palace. The *vivas* of the rabble were at once converted into curses—the troops and the people rejoiced at the prospect of a more legitimate Government. It appears, that down to the moment of the explosion at Oporto, Don Miguel had been prosecuting his treasonable designs with the stupidest confidence and security. He received a deputation from Evora, when a reverend professor of Coimbra informed him of his having been proclaimed absolute King, and Miguel listened with the utmost graciousness to the harangue, replying, that "he was very happy to receive such a document from their hands."

It seems that Don Miguel was advised to put himself at the head of the garrison at Lisbon, and march against Oporto, but he found it unsafe. Probably he had not courage enough to follow this advice, and, in consequence, no troops marched from Lisbon.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In our last we mentioned the passage of the Pruth and the occupation of the Principality by the Russian troops. The Grand Duke Michael arrived in the vicinity of Ibrail on the 17th of May. The place was closely invested by Count Wittgenstein. The Turkish Governor being summoned to surrender the place, replied that he did not know that the Sultan his master was at war with Russia, and he could not without his orders give up the place. Every preparation was immediately made to obtain possession of that important fortress, and to render the navigation of the Danube free from Ismail to Oltenitza, where a bridge is to be erected. The bombardment of the fortress of Ibrail was to commence on the 18th. The number of Russian troops at present in Wallachia amounts to 50,000 men, of whom 6,000 have remained at Bucharest, the others have proceeded to Guergevo and Oltenitza, and to Little Wallachia. The chief command of this corps is confined to General Roth, who is collecting all the materials necessary for throwing a bridge over the river at Oltenitza.

On the 17th of May the Russian declaration of war was read in the mosques of the capital. The Sultan had despatched orders to the different governors to call out contingents from the population of their respective provinces—to the amount, in all, of one million of fighting men; and it was expected, that when intelligence of the Turkish territory was known, a *levy en masse* of all the Mahometan population able to bear arms would be ordered. The war is declared to be "for the preservation of the religion of Mahomet," and the faithful are forbidden to give or receive quarter. The greater part of the troops in the capital were ordered to march on Adrianople. The Sultan has thrown off the Turkish costume, appears at all reviews in the European dress, and gives and receives fêtes—occurrences entirely without precedent at Constantinople. The letter states that he frequently goes to the capital and the camps incognito, and shews with his activity a cool and collected mind upon all occasions.

GREECE.

From the latest intelligence it appears that Navarin, Modon, and Alexandria, are under blockade, by the English and French ships. The Russian squadron, which was expected to be reinforced by six sail of the line from the Black Sea, had proceeded to the Archipelago. The Ocean, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, with the Ætna and Infernal bombs, were lying at Malta. The French Admiral de Rigny was at Smyrna. The Isis, with the pendant of Sir Thomas Staines, was still at Carabusa, following up, with great activity, destruction to piracy in that quarter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

June 14.—The first meeting of the Catholic Association, since the rejection of their claims in the House of Lords, took place in Dublin. The proceedings were of a most violent description, and the speeches there delivered afford a fair specimen of the virulent feelings usually displayed.—Mr. Coppinger informed the meeting that the Catholic rent was established in Philadelphia; that a meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty took place in that city, at which an address to the Catholics of Ireland was adopted, and which was on its passage across the Atlantic. Mr. O'Connell said—"This proposition (Lord Lans-

downe's motion) so just, so important, and so expedient, was opposed and refused. Wellington led the van, Eldon brought up the rear, and the pious Archbishop of Tuam preached a sermon in the centre. *(Laughter.)*—The Archbishop pockets 25,000*l.* a-year from the Catholics. Yet this swaddling bishop pulls out the Bible in the House of Lords, and says that all who differ from him in religion shall be damned! Eldon, too, took his stand against us. He is the very spirit of Toryism personified. He is the constant advocate of every thing illiberal, mischievous, and intolerant, and the perpetual opponent of every improvement. There was another Ex-Chancellor opposed to us—a wasp on two legs—Lord Manners, who, for twenty years, occupied the Chancery Bench in Ireland, and pocketed 200,000*l.* of our money." Mr. O'Connell vehemently denounced those who talked of securities, and professed himself unable to understand what security, except their oath, the Catholics could give. Never should they have the least dominion over their Church and their bishops: and if the English Catholics attempted to come into any terms, the Irish would thunder the resolutions of the simultaneous meetings against them. In conclusion, Mr. O'Connell said, "What then are we to do? Agitate the country from north to south. Revive the old Association: have aggregate meetings, county meetings, provincial meetings, separate meetings, and, above all, simultaneous meetings. (*Cheers.*)

A case was lately argued in the Exchequer Court, Dublin, which pourtrays the wretched bigotry of the votaries of popery in Ireland, and the means pursued by the priesthood to amass wealth. A residuary legatee contested a bequest of 4,000*l.* left by an old lady to a priest to say masses for her, in order to rescue "her poor miserable soul" from the torments of purgatory. Mr. Cooper (counsel for the legatee) contended that this was an enormous sum to have appropriated to such a purpose. The poor old woman must have been priest-ridden when she made such a bequest. In such a case it was competent to the court to apportion some reasonable sum; but 4,000*l.* was beyond all reason.—The Chief Baron: "How much do you think would bring her out of purgatory, Mr. Cooper?"—Mr. Cooper: "I think 10*l.* would be quite enough to relieve so old a woman, my lord."—The court: "We will refer it to the Master to determine how much he may think necessary for her relief in purgatory; and on the report we will be better able to ascertain what ought to be done."—How truly ridiculous is the papistical doctrine of purgatory, when committed to the test of common sense; but how lucrative to priestcraft.

SCOTLAND.

A Bill has been brought into the House of Lords, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Representation of the Scottish Peerage; to enable Peers of Scotland, not representative Peers, to sit in the House of Commons: and to declare the eldest sons of Scottish Peers eligible in future to sit in the House of Commons for any County or Burgh in Scotland, and to vote at any Election therein for a Representative in the Commons House of Parliament."—After the preamble, it contains clauses for enacting—That the sixteen Peers who shall be elected for Scotland, at the next Assembly held for that purpose, shall be entitled to sit and vote for life.—That, in case any of the sixteen Peers become Peers of the Realm, the vacancy shall be declared by proclamation.—That, in case of the death of any of the sixteen Peers, the vacancy be forthwith filled up.—That Peers of Scotland have writ of summons.—That as much of recited Acts as are inconsistent with the present be repealed.—That Peers of Scotland, not elected as Representatives, or voting for such, may sit in the House of Commons; but during that time shall not be entitled to the privilege of Peerage.—That, upon the summoning the next new Parliament, the eldest sons of Scotch Peers to be eligible as Commoners.

June 15.—The church of *Kirkaldy*, in Scotland, was crowded to excess, in expectation that the Rev. Mr. Irving would officiate. The church, which was built in 1807, was calculated to hold 1800; but on this occasion at least two thousand were present. Just before the usual time for commencing service, a great part of the range of galleries at the west end fell with a tremendous crash, and indescribable confusion ensued. A rush was instantly made to the doors, and such was the calamitous result, that, although most of the individuals in the gallery escaped with bruises, and only two of the crowd underneath were killed, twenty-five others were suffocated or trampled to death. One young lady, a stranger, after escaping, returned in search of her mother, and lost her own life. One man, in a paroxysm of terror, leaped from the gallery, sprung on his feet again after his descent, uttered a word or two, and then expired.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The following are the receipts of the undermentioned *Religious and Benevolent Societies* during the last year, to March 1828.

British and Foreign Bible Society	£78,943
London Missionary	45,344
Wesleyan Missionary	43,235
Church Missionary	41,529
Home Missionary	4,479
Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews	12,727
Hibernian Society	8,439
Religious Tract Society	3,520

Sunday School Union.....	6,043
Prayer Book and Homily.....	2,770
Navy and Military Bible.....	3,522
Irish Society of London.....	1,315
Sunday School	248
Continental Society.....	2,649
British and Foreign Seamen and Soldiers' Friend Society.....	1,937

June 11.—A meeting of the *Thames Tunnel Company* was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, and that of Mr. Brunel, the engineer, upon the state of the works. The report stated that the late irruption had been effectually overcome, and that the Tunnel had approached to within 350 feet of low water mark on the north shore of the river, having been already completed to the extent of 600 feet from the shaft on the south side of the river; that Mr. Brunel felt perfect confidence in being able to overcome every obstacle that might oppose itself to the progress of the work, and to complete the remaining part of the Tunnel in the same perfect and substantial manner in which the 600 feet had been completed.—Several resolutions were proposed, authorising the Directors to raise such sums of money (not exceeding 200,000*l.*) as might be necessary for the completion of the work.

June 14.—Early this morning, four houses were destroyed and several others injured by a fire in Red Lion-street, Holborn—the great sufferers are, Mr. Harrison, fringe manufacturer, Mr. Thirling, butcher, Mr. Webb, grocer, and Mr. Saunderson, ham and beef shop. By the above fire, a man and his wife, and five children, were burnt to death. On Monday the 16th the remains of four bodies were found, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Tingle, and two of the children. Mr. Tingle was foreman to Mr. Cubitt, Builder, of Gray's Inn-lane road.

June 19. A festival was held at the Freemasons' Hall, in celebration of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. At six o'clock, the Chairman, the Duke of Sussex, entered the room, accompanied by the Earl of Carnarvon, Lords J. Russell, Holland, Durham, Howick, Dacre, King, Stafford, Clifford, Stourton; Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Baring, and several members of the House of Commons. After the Royal Family had been drank in the usual form, the Chairman gave—"Every man's right, and every nation's best interest—liberty of conscience." *(Enthusiastic applause.)* On the health of the Duke of Sussex being given by Mr. W. Smith, M. P., his Royal Highness thanked the company in warm terms; and said he hoped that, in exultation over their own fortunes, they would not be unmindful of what was due to others. (*Cheers.*) After dwelling forcibly on the justice and policy of repealing all religious tests, he concluded by giving "Speedy and effectual relief to all who labour under legal disabilities on account of religious opinions." Lord Stourton returned thanks, and the Chairman then gave the health of Lord John Russell. His Lordship, in returning thanks, alluded to the support the question of liberty of conscience had received from the Irish members, and said, that satisfied as he was at having been permitted to participate in wiping away one of the foulest blots that disgraced the statute-book, he could not be guilty of the egregious vanity to suppose that such an act had ever been within his power, had he not had the sentiments of the people of England on his side—had he not been aided by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. (*Cheers.*) Lord Holland and other noblemen and gentlemen addressed the meeting on their healths being drank; and Lord Nugent, in acknowledging a similar compliment, declared, that much as he loved his religion and the Constitution, if that Constitution was to be dependent upon civil exclusion, the sooner a better Constitution was obtained the better. The Chairman did not leave the chair until one o'clock.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

May 30. Lord Lowther, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, esq. to be members of the Privy Council; the Earl of Aberdeen and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Murray were sworn Secretaries of State; Right Hon. Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, to be President of the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations pro tempore.

May 26. Earl Talbot to be Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire, *vice* Marquis of Stafford, resigned.

May 29. 2d Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thos. Willshire, 46th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—41st ditto, Lieut.-Col. R. Place, 2d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—44th ditto, Major John Shelton, to be Lieut.-Col.—46th ditto, Capt. W. Nairn, to be Major.

June 2. The Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

June 9. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, to be Secretary at War.

June 10. Henry Newman, esq. to be Consul at Nantes.—Gaspard Adol. Fauche,

esq. to be Consul at Charleston.—Edward Wyndham Harrington Schenley, esq. to be Consul at Puerto Cabello.

June 13. The Right Hon. W. Fitzgerald Vesey Fitzgerald, to be President of the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

June 13. Sir Andrew Barnard, to be Equerry to his Majesty.

June 16. 4th Foot, Capt. J. K. Mackenzie to be Major.—84th ditto, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Keyt, to be Lieut.-Col.

June 16. Unattached, to be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. Brevet Lieut-Col. Roderick Macneil, 2d Life Guards; Major Wm. Charles Drummond, 4th Foot.

June 16. The Right Hon. W. Fitzgerald V. Fitzgerald, to be Treasurer to the Navy.

June 17. The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker and the Right Hon. John Calcraft, to be of the Privy Council.

June 20. The Right Hon. John Calcraft, to be Paymaster-general of the Forces.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

City of Durham.—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.

Perthshire.—The Right Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Murray.

Plymouth.—The Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cockburn.

St. Ive's.—The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

Totness.—The Right Hon. Thos. Peregrine Courtenay.

Weobly.—Lord Henry Fred. Thynne.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Arch. Clarke, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.
Rev. C. Grove, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.
Rev. W. Macdonald, Archd. of Wilts.
Rev. P. Brotherson, Parish of Alloa, co. Clackmannan.
Rev. E. Cardwell, Stoke Bruern R. Northam.
Rev. H. R. Crew, Stanton by Bridge and Swarkestone R. co. Derby.
Rev. J. R. Fletcher, Lidford R. co. Devon.
Rev. R. Grant, Bradford Abbas V. with Clifton Maybank, Dorset.
Rev. W. Gerrard, Parish of Stricathrow, co. Forfar.
Rev. A. Hanbury, Bures St. Mary V. Suff.
Rev. E. G. Marsh, Sandon V. Herts.
Rev. G. S. Penfold, D.D. St. Mary-le-bone R. Middlesex.
Rev. W. A. Shirley, Shirley V. co. Derby.
Rev. G. T. Spencer, Roding Plumbea R. Essex.
Rev. R. Walpole, Christchurch R. Middlesex.
Rev. T. Talbot, Tivetshall St. Margaret with Tivetshall St. Mary RR. co. Norf.
Rev. J. Watt, Parish of Glanisla, co. Forfar.
Rev. G. Whitefoord, Burgate R. Suffolk.
Rev. E. Wyner, Westwick R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Drake, Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.
Rev. C. J. Glynn, Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. C. Cutbush, Head Master of Northampton Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30, 1827. At Sydney, the wife of Lieut.-General Darling, Governor of New South Wales, a son.

May 20, 1828. At Pitfour, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, a dau.——24. At Bartley Lodge, Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Blagmire, a dau.——27. At Rookwood, Surrey, Lady C. Spencer Churchill, a son.——28. In Cavendish-square, Viscountess Duncannon, a son.——29. At Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, a son.——At Wytham Abbey, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Hamilton, a son.——In Portman-square, the Duchess of Richmond, a dau.

June 7. At Wadley House, Berks, the Countess of Kintore, a son.——In Salisbury-square, Mrs. R. Bentley, a son.——8. The Right Hon. Lady Byron, a son.——11. The wife of the Rev. T. Evans, Grosvenor House, Shaftesbury, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 13. At Bath, John Lewis Eyre, esq. to Pulcherie de Sommery, third dau. of the late Marquis de Sommery.——15. At Taunton, John Baron Beard, esq. of Bath, to Marion, only dau. of Major Goldsworthy, of Ackworth House, Yorkshire.——17. At Derby, Capt. Sam. Blyth, 49th Inf. to Isabel, only dau. of Mr. Fritche.——19. At St. Ann's Blackfriars, Geo. Alex. Sloper, esq. to Maria, eldest dau. of Mr. Jas. Judd, of Lymington.——At Paris, the Visc. de Cussy, Capt. 6th Royal Guards, to Barbara Clara, dau. of William Middleton, esq. of Middleton Lodge, Yorkshire.——21. At Stroud, Gloucestershire, the Rev. William Astley Cave, second son of Sir W. B. Cave, Bart. of Stretton Hall, Derbyshire, to Eliza Martha, second dau. of the late Samuel Watken, esq. of Newhouse, Gloucestsrshire.——22. At Owslebury, Hector W. Arney, esq. of Southampton, solicitor, to Frances, fifth daughter of Edward Woolls, esq. late

of Winchester.——At Bishops Tawton, the Rev. W. Ready Landon, Vicar of Braunton, co. Devon, to Jane, second dau. of Chas. Chichester, esq. of Hall.——At Tottenham, the Rev. Markland Barnard, Incumbent of St. Peter Colney, to Emma, second dau. of Laurence Gwynne, esq. LL.D. of Teignmouth, Devon.——At Millbrook, Hants, Burnham, youngest son of Thos. Lauga, esq. of Bath, to Eleanor Judith, eldest dau. of Sir John Peniston Milbanke, of Halnaby, near Darlington, Bart.——At Exeter, Geo. Fred. Fortescue, esq. only son of the Rev. Geo. Fortescue, Rector of St. Million, Cornwall, to Anna, second dau. of Rear Adm. Cumberland.——24. At St. Pancras, Rich. Tayler, esq. of Theydon Bower, near Epping, Essex, to Rose, widow of the late W. Cade Key, esq. of Hampstead.——27. At Hornsey, Count Alex. Cha. Joseph Van der Burch, Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands, to Eliz. Cooper, dau. of W. D. Cooper Cooper, esq. of Park House, Highgate.——At St. George's Hanover-square, R. Williams Bulkeley, esq. of Baron-hill, Anglesey, eldest son of Sir Robert Williams, Bart. M.P. to Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Hughes, of Kinmel Park, co. Denbigh, M.P.——At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut.-Col. Brook, E. I. C. to Frances, dau. of the late J. H. Dungate, esq. of Ifield, Sussex.——At Chester, the Rev. John Armistead, Vicar of Sandbach, to Hester Susannah, second dau. of the Rev. R. Massie, of Coddington.——29. At Clifton, Vice-Adm. Sir Tho. Williams, of Burwood House, Surrey, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robert Harvey Mallory, esq. of Woodcote, Warwickshire.——At Lavington, Sussex, Sam. Wilberforce, esq. third son of W. Wilberforce, esq. to Miss Emily Sargent.

June 3. At the Earl of Coventry's villa, at Streatham, the Lady Jane Coventry, to James Goding, esq.——At Knaresbrough, the Rev. H. Mitton, Rector of Harswell, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late T. Hutchinson, M.D. of Harrogate.——At Painswick, Wm. Stratton, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts, to Cath. youngest dau. of the late John Heathfield Hickes, esq. M.D. of Pedington, Gloucestershire.——At Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, the Rev. Tho. Austin, of Houghton-le-Skern, Durham, to Jane Margaret, eldest dau. of James Brougham, esq. surgeon, late of Finsbury-place, London.——4. At Warblington, Hants, Capt. Short, of the Coldstream Guards, to Emily Sophia Montray, eldest dau. of the late Rich. Barwell, esq. of Stansted Park, Sussex.——At Chelsea, Fred. Devon, esq. to Ann, second dau. of G. T. Thynne, esq. of Poets' Corner, Westminster.——5. At Hackney, the Rev. T. C. Everett, of Reading, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. Joseph Berry, of Warminster.——At Derby, the Rev. John Fleming St. John, Vicar of Spondon, to Cassandra, third dau. of the late Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley Park, co. Derby.——At Bath, Bernard Granville, esq. of Calwich, to Mathewana Sarah Onslow, youngest dau. of the late Capt. M. R. Onslow, Coldstream Guards, and granddaughter of the late Adm. Sir R. Onslow, Bart. G.C.B.——6. John William, eldest son of John Bowden, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Eliz. youngest dau. of Sir John Edw. Swinburne, Bart. of Capheaton, Northumberland.——7. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Noel Thos. Ellison, Rector of Huntspill, Somerset, to Maria Jane, eldest dau. of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. of Nettlecombe Court, Somerset.——At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Henry Walker, eldest son of the Visc. Ashbrook, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart.——At St. Marylebone Church, Francis Barlow, esq. eldest son of the Rev. G. F. Barlow, Rector of Burgh, Suffolk, to Laura Sarah, youngest dau. of the late William Mount, esq. of Wasing, Berks.——9. At York, the Rev. Thomas Dayrell, Rector of Long Marston, Yorkshire, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Hawkesworth, Rector of Bulwell, Notts.——10. At Epworth, the Rev. Sam. Wasse, Master of the Free Grammar School of Sherburn, co. York, to Mary, second dau. of Thos. Gervas, esq.——At Gainsbrough, Patrick M'Gregor, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Wrightson, dau. of the late John Wrightson, esq. of Thirsk.——At Brighton, Capt. Harry Maxwell Wainwright, 47th reg. to Louisa Lætitia, eldest dau. of Cha. Elton Prescot, esq.——11. At Cheltenham, W. Christmas, esq. of Whitfield, co. Waterford, to Octavia, dau of the late Thos. Whinyates, esq. Col. E. I. C. and niece to the present Sir Thos. Frankland, Bart. of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.——12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Hallowell, R. N. eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Benj. Hallowell, of Beddington Park, Surrey, to Mary Murray, dau. of Sir Murray Maxwell.——The Rev. Edw. Bouverie, second son of the late Hon. Philip Pusey, to Maria Catharina, youngest dau. of the deceased John Raymond Barker, esq of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire.——14. At St. James's, Capt. Charles Ramsden, son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byram, Yorkshire, to Harriet Frances, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Byng.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Edmund Currey, esq. to Louise Lawrence, dau. of Sir James Scarlett, M.P.——16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. E. Stafford Jerningham, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, to Miss Mary Anne Smythe, niece of Mrs. Fitzherbert.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Wm. Marshall, esq. M.P. to Georgiana Christiana, dau. of Geo. Hibbert, esq. of Portland-place.——17. At St. Marylebone Church, Alex. Adair, esq. to Harriet Eliza, dau. of the late G. Atkinson, esq.

OBITUARY.

The Marquess of Northampton.

May 24. At Dresden, aged 68, the Most Honourable Charles Compton, first Marquess of Northampton, Earl Compton, and Baron Wilmington; ninth Earl of Northampton; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County, and Recorder of the Town, of Northampton; and F. S. A.

His Lordship was born March 21, 1760, the only son of Spencer the eighth Earl; his mother was the Earl's first Countess, Jane, daughter of Henry Lawson, Esq. He was a Nobleman of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1779. At the General Election in 1784, he was returned one of the Burgesses in Parliament for the town of Northampton, where his family have always possessed great interest; and he continued its representative in that and the following Parliament until he succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father, April 7, 1796. He was at the same time Colonel of the Northamptonshire Militia; and he succeeded his father as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County.

On the 7th of September, 1812, his first cousin the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval being then Prime Minister, his Lordship was raised to the title of Marquess of Northampton, to which were added those of Earl Compton, and Baron Wilmington, co. Sussex. The last of these, the Barony of Wilmington, was in memory of his great-great-uncle, Sir Spencer Compton, K. B. a younger son of the third Earl of Northampton, who, being a principal statesman in the reign of George I., was created Baron Wilmington, in 1728, and Earl of Wilmington in 1730, and was also invested with the Garter in 1733, but died unmarried in 1743. A new square on the estates of the Marquess near Pentonville, (inherited from Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London in 1594, and father-in-law of the first Earl,) has received the name of Wilmington Square. It may also be remarked, with regard to this accession of honours to the house of Compton, that the family were before its acquisition unprovided with a second title; for the ancient Barony of Compton, being a Barony in fee, had separated from the Earldom on the death of the fifth Earl and sixth Baron in 1754; and was carried by his daughter and sole heiress Charlotte, together with the Barony of Ferrars of Chartley, to which she had succeeded *jure matris* in 1749, to the Townshend family, and it is now vested in her grandson, the present Marquess Townshend.

The Marquess of Northampton married, August 18, 1787, Mary, eldest daughter of Joshua Smith, Esq. of Earl Stoke Park in Wiltshire, and M. P. for Devises. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue: 1, Spencer, who was born on the 8th and died on the 28th of June, 1788; 2, Spencer-Joshua-Alwyne, now Marquess of Northampton, who married in 1815 Margaret, daughter of General Clephane, and has several children; 3, Smith, born on the 7th and died on the 18th of December, 1790; and 4, Frances Elizabeth.

The remains of the Marquess have been brought to England, and deposited in the family vault at Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire.

Adm. Sir Wm. Domett.

May 19. At Hawchurch, in Dorsetshire, aged 74, Sir William Domett, G. C. B. Admiral of the White; formerly a Lord of the Admiralty.

This officer was of a Devonshire family, and entered the Navy, under the patronage of Lord Bridport, as a Midshipman in the Quebec frigate, commanded by Lord Ducie. He served in that ship for upwards of three years on the West India station: but, as she was paid off on her return to England, Mr. Domett was received by Capt. Elphinstone (the late Viscount Keith), on board the Scorpion sloop, in which vessel he remained until the spring of the year 1775, when he joined the Marlborough, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Viscount Hood, and from that ship went to the Surprise frigate, Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Robert Linzee, stationed at Newfoundland.

In the spring of 1777, we find the Surprise assisting in the defence of Quebec, and annoying the American army in its retreat from before that important place, which it had besieged for about five months. Soon after this event Mr. Domett was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Romney, a 50-gun ship, bearing the flag of Admiral John Montagu, Commander-in-Chief at New-

foundland, with whom he returned to England in the fall of the year; and on his arrival, was commissioned to the Robust, of 74 guns, in which ship he was present in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778; and the battle which took place off Cape Henry, March 16, 1781. In the latter affair, the Robust sustained a greater loss in killed and wounded than any other ship in the British squadron; and by having at one time three of the enemy's vessels to contend with, her masts, sails, rigging, and boats, were cut to pieces.

In the ensuing autumn, Lieutenant Domett was removed to the Invincible, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Charles Saxton, Bart., and was on board that ship in Rear-Admiral Graves's action with the French fleet, off the Chesapeake, on the 5th Sept. in the same year. Soon after this he was taken into the Barfleur, and had the honour of serving as signal-officer to Sir Samuel Hood, during the memorable and masterly manœuvres of that distinguished Admiral at St. Kitts, and the several battles which took place with the French fleet under de Grasse. Lieut. Domett also participated in the glorious victory of April 12, 1782, when, on the Ville de Paris striking to the Barfleur, and the first Lieutenant being sent to take possession of that ship, Mr. Domett was appointed to succeed him in that situation. Some days after this event, Sir Samuel Hood having been detached in pursuit of the fugitives, came up with and captured two 64-gun ships, one frigate, and a sloop of war, to the command of which latter vessel, the Ceres of 16 guns, Lieutenant Domett was promoted by Sir George Rodney, with whose despatches relative to this fresh success he returned to England.

On the 9th Sept. in the same year, our officer was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, and selected by Rear-Adm. Sir A. Hood, to (afterwards Lord Bridport) command his flag-ship, the Queen, of 98 guns, in which vessel he accompanied the fleet under Earl Howe to the relief of Gibraltar, and was present in the skirmish which took place off Cape Spartel, on the 20th Oct. Captain Domett's next appointment was early in 1785, to the Champion of 24 guns; and from that period until the month of October 1787, he was employed as senior officer on the Leith station. In the spring of 1788, he obtained the command of the Pomona frigate, and was ordered to the coast of Africa, and the West Indies, from whence he returned at the commencement of the year 1789, and was then removed to the Salisbury, bearing the flag of Admiral Milbanke, Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland.

The deceased continued in the Salisbury until the month of June 1790, when, in consequence of the dispute with Spain relative to Nootka Sound, he was selected to command the London of 98 guns. This appointment proceeded from the influence, and was made at the express desire of Sir Alexander Hood, who had chosen that ship for the reception of his flag. The London proceeded to Torbay, where a fleet was assembled under Earl Howe; but the misunderstanding with the court of Madrid having been accommodated, it was dismantled at the end of the same year, and Captain Domett immediately appointed to the Pegasus, in which frigate he again served on the Newfoundland station, and soon after his return from thence proceeded to the Mediterranean as Flag-Captain to the late Admiral Goodall, in the Romney of 50 guns, where he continued until the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, at which period he was again applied for by his old friend and patron, to be his Captain in the Royal George, a first rate, attached to the Channel fleet under Earl Howe.

During the partial action of May 29, 1794, and the decisive battle of June 1st in the same year, the Royal George was exposed to an incessant and fierce cannonade, by which her foremast, with the fore and main-top-masts, were shot away, 20 of her men killed, and 72 wounded.

In 1795, Capt. Domett was sent home by Lord Bridport, with the official account of the decisive victory off Port l'Orient, June 22 that year. It contained the following gratifying testimonial to the bearer's personal conduct: "I beg also to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Domett's conduct, serving under my flag, for his manly spirit, and for the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind."

Our officer continued in the command of the Royal George for a period of about seven years and a half,—a greater length of time, perhaps, than ever fell to the lot of an individual, successively to command a first rate. During this period, the Royal George was considered as one of the best disciplined and most expert ships in the British navy.

In the month of Nov. 1800, in consequence of the Royal George being ordered to receive the flag of Sir Hyde Parker, Captain Domett was removed into the Belleisle of eighty guns, one of the prizes

taken off l'Orient; and on a promotion of Flag-Officers taking place, Jan. 1, 1801, he had the honour of being nominated to one of the vacant Colonelcies of the Marine corps.

In the succeeding month, the subject of this memoir was appointed Captain of the fleet to be employed in the Baltic, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker. He accordingly proceeded with that officer in the London, a second rate, to the sound; and after the battle, which took place off Copenhagen on the 2d April, and the departure of the Commander-in-Chief for England, he served in the same capacity under the gallant Nelson, during the short time his Lordship's health allowed him to retain the command of the force employed in that quarter. On his arrival from the Baltic, Captain Domett immediately resumed the command of his old ship the Belleisle, then off Ushant; and in a short time afterwards the late Hon. Admiral Cornwallis applied for him to be appointed Captain of the Channel fleet, in which situation he continued to serve until the truce of Amiens.

During the temporary suspension of hostilities, Captain Domett served as senior officer, with a broad pendant, on the coast of Ireland; but on the renewal of the war with France, he resumed his old station as Captain of the Channel fleet, under the gallant and persevering Cornwallis, with whom he shared the duties and fatigues of service, in an unusually long protracted blockade, during the severest season of the year, and until April 1804; on the 23d of which month he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. About the same time he received the thanks of the Common Council of London, his name having been inadvertantly omitted when that body voted thanks to the other Flag-Officers, for their perseverance in blocking up the enemy's fleet at Brest.

Soon after his promotion, the Rear-Admiral was offered a command in the North sea; but ill health obliged him to decline it. About six months after he came on shore, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the revision of Naval Affairs; the purport of which commission was, to form a complete digest of regulations and instructions for the civil department of the Navy.

In the spring of 1808 our officer was called to a seat at the Board of Admiralty, where he continued until the summer of 1813, when he succeeded the late Sir Robert Calder as Commander in-Chief at Plymouth, having been in the intermediate time advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Towards the conclusion of the war, we find him employed off the coast of France, with his flag in the Royal Oak of 74 guns, under the orders of Lord Keith. At the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815, the Vice-Admiral was nominated a K. C. B.; and on the 16th May, 1820, he succeeded the Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley, as a G. C. B. Sir William Domett's promotion to the rank of Admiral took place August 12, 1819.

VICE-ADM. SIR T. B. THOMPSON.

March 3. At Hartsborne manor-house, Herts, aged 62, Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Knight and Baronet, and G. C. B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, a Director of the Chest, and a Visitor of the West India Naval School.

He was born at Barham in Kent, Feb. 28, 1766, the son of —— Boulden, Esq., by Sarah, sister to Comm. Edward Thompson, an officer extensively known in the polite and literary world. In 1778 that officer was appointed to the Hyæna frigate, and then took his nephew, the subject of the present memoir, on board the same vessel. She was mostly employed on the home station, until January 1780, when she accompanied the fleet under Sir George B. Rodney, to the relief of Gibraltar, from whence she returned to England with the duplicates of that officer's dispatches relative to the capture of a Spanish convoy, and the subsequent defeat of Don Juan de Langara.

In the following year, we find Mr. Thompson serving in the West Indies, on which station he obtained a Lieutenancy, Jan. 14, 1782, and being entrusted with the command of a small schooner, distinguished himself by capturing a French privateer of very superior force.

Some time after the termination of the colonial war, the deceased joined the Grampus, of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of his uncle, who had been nominated to the chief command on the coast of Africa; and after the death of Comm. Thompson in 1786, he was promoted by his successor to the command of the Nautilus sloop, in which he continued about twelve months, when he returned to England and was paid off. His post commission bears date Nov. 22, 1790.

From this period, we find no mention of the subject of our memoir until his appointment to the Leander, rated at 50, but mounting 60 guns, at the latter end of 1796. In that vessel he joined the Mediterranean fleet, then under the

orders of Earl St. Vincent; and shortly after his arrival at Gibraltar, was selected to accompany Sir Horatio Nelson on an expedition against Santa Cruz, in the attempt upon which place he was among the wounded. Some months after this, we find him commanding a squadron sent to take possession of some French vessels lying at Tunis; a measure adopted in consequence of a previous breach of neutrality committed there by the enemy, and connived at by the Bey, who, with the duplicity so characteristic of his countrymen, appears also to have sanctioned, if not invited, this retributive procedure on the part of the British. After executing this service, the squadron cruized about the Balearic islands, and on the south coast of Spain, where it made several captures. After this, Captain Thompson returned to Gibraltar, on which station he remained till June 1798, when he was ordered to the Mediterranean, to reinforce Rear Adm. Nelson, who was at that time watching the port of Toulon, and whom he accompanied in pursuit of the armament that had been equipped there, destined to the coast of Egypt.

At the glorious action of the Nile, the Leander, though but a 50 gun-ship, was stationed in the line of battle. Her Commander bore up to the Culloden on seeing her take the ground, that he might afford any assistance in his power to get that vessel off from her unfortunate situation; but finding that nothing could be done, and unwilling that his services should be lost where they could be more effective, he made sail for the scene of action, and took his station with great judgment athwart hause of le Franklin, of 80 guns, raking her with great success, the shot from the Leander's broadside, which passed that ship, all striking the l'Orient, bearing the flag of the French Commander-in-Chief. This station Captain Thomson preserved until le Frankln struck her colours to the Defence, Swiftsure, and Leander; he then went to the assistance of the British ships still engaged with the rear of the enemy.

On the 5th Aug., Captain Thompson sailed with Captain (now Sir Edward) Berry, of the Vanguard, as the bearer of Rear-Adm. Nelson's despatches to the Commander-in-Chief. On the 18th, being off the west end of Gora, near the island of Candia, at day-break in the morning, he discovered a ship of the line in the south-east, standing towards him with a fine breeze. The Leander being above eighty men short of compliment, and having had fourteen wounded in the late battle, Captain Thompson did not consider himself justified in seeking an action with a ship so much his superior; he therefore took every means in his power to avoid it, but soon found that the Leander's inferiority in sailing, made it inevitable; he therefore, with all sail set, steered a course which he judged would enable him to receive his adversary to the best advantage. At eight o'clock, the stranger, being to windward, had approached within random shot of the Leander, with Neapolitan colours hoisted, which he then changed to Turkish; but this deception was of no avail, as Captain Thomson plainly made him out to be French. At nine, being within half gun-shot of the Leander's weather quarter, Capt. Thompson hauled up sufficiently to bring the broadside to bear, and immediately commenced a vigorous cannonade on him, which he instantly returned. The ships continued nearing each other until half past ten, keeping up a constant and heavy fire. At this time the enemy availed himself of the disabled condition of the Leander to lay her on board on the larboard bow; but a most spirited and well-directed fire from the small party of marines on the poop, and from the quarter-deck, supported by a furious cannonade, prevented the enemy from taking advantage of his situation, and he was repulsed with much slaughter. A light breeze giving the ships way, enabled Capt. Thompson to steer clear of the enemy; and soon afterwards he had the satisfaction to luff under his stern, and passing him within ten yards, distinctly discharged every gun from the Leander into him.

The action was now continued without intermission, within pistol-shot, until half-after three in the afternoon, when the enemy, with a light breeze, for it had hitherto been almost calm, and the sea as smooth as glass, passed the Leander's bows, and brought himself on her starboard side, where the guns had been nearly all disabled from the wreck of the spars which had fallen on that side. This producing a cessation of fire on her part, the enemy hailed to know if she had surrendered. The Leander was now totally ungovernable, being a complete wreck, not having a stick standing, but the shattered remains of the fore and main-masts, and the bowsprit, her hull cut to pieces, the decks full of killed and wounded, and perceiving the enemy, who had only lost his mizen-top-mast, approaching to place himself athwart her stern, Capt. Thompson in this defenceless situation, without the most distant hope of success, and himself badly wounded, asked Capt.

Berry if he thought he could do more? who coincided with him, that further resistance was vain and impracticable; an answer was given in the affirmative, and the Leander was soon after taken possession of by le Genereux, of 78 guns, commanded by M. Lejoille, chef de division, who had escaped from the action of the 1st Aug., having on board 900 men, 100 of whom were killed, and 188 wounded in the contest with the Leander, whose loss was also considerable, she having 35 killed and 57 wounded; a full third of her gallant crew.

The court-martial which afterwards was assembled to examine the conduct of Capt. Thompson, his officers and crew, declared, "that his gallant and almost unprecedented defence of the Leander against so superior a force as that of le Genereux, was deserving of every praise his country and the assembled court could give; and that his conduct, with that of the officers and men under his command, reflected not only the highest honor on himself and them, but on their country at large." The thanks of the court were also given to Capt. Berry, who was present on the occasion, for the gallant and active zeal he had manifested. Upon the return of Capt. Thompson to the shore from the Alexander, in which the court-martial had been held, he was saluted with three cheers by all the ships in harbour at Sheerness.

Soon after this period, Capt. Thompson received the honour of knighthood, and a pension of 200*l.* per annum. In the following spring, 1799, he was appointed to the Bellona, of 74 guns, and joined the fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, off Brest. From this station he was sent to the Mediterranean, where the Bellona was attached to a flying squadron, under the command of Capt. Markham, of the Centaur, and assisted in the capture of three frigates and two brigs from Jaffa, bound to Toulon. She returned to England in the autumn. In the course of the same year, Corfu was taken by the Russians and Turks; and the Leander being found there, the Emperor Paul ordered her to be restored to the British navy.

The Bellona continued on the home station until the period of the memorable Baltic expedition, which sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, March 12, 1801. The glorious victory off Copenhagen ensued on the 2d of April; but from the intricacy of the navigation, the Bellona grounded before she could enter into action; and by this unfortunate circumstance, Sir Thomas B. Thompson was prevented from taking so distinguished a part in the engagement as he would otherwise have done. But, though not on the spot which had been assigned her, she was highly serviceable; and being stationary, within reach of the enemy's batteries, the loss she sustained was considerable, amounting to 11 killed and 63 wounded. Among the latter number was her commander, who had the misfortune to lose one of his legs. Sir Thomas, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; his pension was increased to 500*l.* per annum; and he was shortly after appointed to the Mary yacht, the command of which he retained for several years.

In Nov. 1806, Sir T. Thompson was nominated Comptroller of the Navy, which office he held till Feb. 1816, when he succeeded the late Sir John Colpoys, as Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and about the same time was chosen a Director of the Chest, in the place of Lord Hood, deceased. He had, at the general election in 1807 been returned to parliament as representative for the city of Rochester, his seat for which he vacated on receiving his last appointment. He was created K. C. B. in 1815, and G. C. B. in 1822. A portrait of him, by G. Engleheart, was some years since exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Sir Thomas married, Feb. 25, 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Raikes, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. and by that lady had issue three sons and two daughters: 1, Anne; 2, Thomas-Boulden, who died young; 3, Thomas-Raikes-Trigge, born in 1804, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is a Lieutenant R. N.; 4, Thomas-John, who died in 1807; and 5, Mary.

HON. PHILIP PUSEY.

April 14. Suddenly, having passed the preceding evening in the midst of his family in apparently good health, in his 82d year, the Hon. Philip Pusey, great uncle, by half blood, to the present Earl of Radnor.

He was born Oct. 8, 1746; and was the second, but only surviving son of Sir Jacob Bouverie, first Viscount Folkstone, by his second marriage with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert first Lord Romney. He assumed the name and arms of Pusey by Royal sign-manual, dated April 3, 1784, on acceding to the estates of the family of that name, seated from early times at Pusey in Berkshire, and owners of the cele-

brated Pusey Horn, so well known to antiquaries, and engraved in the Archæologia. The family first became extinct in the male line in 1710, by the death of Charles Pusey, Esq. He bequeathed the manor to his nephew, John Allen, Esq. who assumed the name of Pusey, and married Jane, daughter of Sir William Bouverie, Bart. and aunt of the subject of our present memoir. On Mr. Allen Pusey's death, the estates devolved on his sisters; who then united in settling them on the nephew of their sister-in-law; he accordingly entered upon them during the lifetime of Mrs. Jane Allen, the last surviving of the sisters, who died in 1789.

Mr. Pusey married, Aug. 21, 1798, Lady Lucy Cave, daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Harborough (by his second wife, Jane, daughter of William Reeves, Esq.) aunt to the present Earl, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, seventh Baronet of Stanford, Northamptonshire. By Lady Lucy, who survives him, Mr. Pusey had issue: 1, Philip, who married in 1822, Lady Emily Herbert, second daughter of the present Earl of Carnarvon; 2, Rev. Edward, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford (see his marriage in p. 560); 3, Lucy, who died an infant; 4, Elizabeth; 5, and 6, Harriet and Eleanor, who both died infants; 7, Charlotte; 8, William; 9, Henry.

Mr. Pusey never engaged in politics; but he was a most active public man among the charities of the metropolis.

REV. EDW. FOSTER, F. R. & A. S.

March 18. At Paris, after a lingering illness of many months, the Rev. Edward Foster, M. A. F. R. & A. S. Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris, Rector of Somerville Aston in Gloucestershire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, and to the Earl of Bridgwater.

He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1797; and was editor of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, translated; embellished with engravings from pictures by Smirke, 1802, 5 vols. 8vo.; Anacreontis Opera, 1802, 8vo.; the British Gallery of Engravings, with descriptions, super royal folio, published in numbers in 1808, and following years; also of Jarvis's Quixote, Hamilton's Tales, and other works. The Rectory of Somerville Aston is in the patronage of Lord Somerville.

CAPT. J. C. CRAWFORD, R. N.

Lately. At Liverpool, on his way to London, after a few days illness, aged 67, James Coutts Crawford, Esq. Capt. in the Royal Navy.

This officer was born at Dundee, July 20, 1760, the son of the late James Crawford, Esq. by Helen Coutts, first cousin of the late wealthy London banker of that name.

After making several voyages in the Carolina and Virginia trade, he entered the British service, in April, 1777, as a Midshipman, under the present venerable Admiral John Henry, who at that period commanded the Vigilant, a ship on the establishment of a sloop of war, but armed with heavy cannon for the purpose of battering forts, and covering the operations of the King's troops serving against the rebels in North America. Towards the latter end of the same year, Mr. Crawford removed, with his patron, into the Fowey of 20 guns; and on the 24th Oct. 1778, he was appointed to act as Lieutenant on board the same ship. Among the many services in which Mr. Crawford participated whilst on the American station, the defence of Savannah and reduction of Charlestown appear the most conspicuous. On the former occasion he was entrusted with the command of the Fowey's guns, mounted in a battery on shore; and his meritorious conduct was particularly mentioned in the public despatches. After the surrender of Charlestown, Mr. Crawford, who still continued to act as Lieutenant, accompanied Capt. Henry into the Providence, a prize frigate of 32 guns, which ship was shortly after ordered home with despatches, and on her arrival put out of commission.

He subsequently served about two months as a Midshipman on board the Britannia, of 100 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Darby; by whom he was, in April 1791, appointed to the command of the Repulse, a vessel mounting five Spanish 26-pounders, stationed at Gibraltar.

It was about this period that the memorable siege of that fortress began to wear a most serious aspect, the enemy having brought no less than fifty 13-inch mortars, and sixty-four heavy guns to bear upon the garrison from the land side, whilst their vast superiority by sea enabled them to annoy the southern part of the rock with impunity, and rendered it extremely difficult for any supplies to reach the garrison, unless thrown in under cover of a powerful fleet. The zeal, gallantry, and indefatigable exertions of the few British officers on the spot, however, were such, as induced the Governor to repose the utmost confidence in their abilities—a confidence which, as the result proved, was not misplaced.

After commanding the Repulse about thirteen months, during which he was often warmly engaged with the Spanish gun and mortar-boats, Mr. Crawford was ordered to act as first Lieutenant of the Brilliant; and on that ship being scuttled in the New Mole previous to the enemy's grand attack, he joined the naval battallion encamped at Europa, under the command of Capt. Curtis, to whom he served as Brigade-Major during the awful conflict of Sept. 13, 1782.

The Brilliant being raised again a few days after the enemy's defeat, Mr. Crawford re-embarked with her crew, and continued in that frigate until removed in Oct. 1782, into the San Miguel of 72 guns, a Spanish ship that had been driven on shore near the garrison, and compelled to surrender. On the 12th Nov. the enemy's flotilla made an attack upon this vessel, but did not succeed in doing her any material damage. Again, on the 18th of the following month, twenty-nine gun and mortar-boats made a second attempt to destroy her and other ships lying at anchor off Buena-Vista, and were supported by the Spanish land batteries with a very animated cannonade. The mortar-boats composed the centre division, and the whole flotilla were drawn up in a line-of-battle extending about two miles. They got their distance the first round, and retained it with such percision, that almost every shell fell within fifty yards of the San Miguel, which was the principal object of their attack. The 74th shell fell on board, burst on the lower deck, killed 4, and wounded 11 men, 3 of whom died soon after. Fortunately, however, she received no further injury, although the enemy did not retire until they had expended the whole of their ammunition. Three days after this event, the San Miguel was driven from her anchors more than half-bay over, and every effort to recover her station proved ineffectual, till an eddy wind brought her about, and enabled her to be run aground within the New Mole, where she was repeatedly fired upon by the enemy during the continuance of the siege.

In March 1783, Mr. Crawford was re-appointed to the Brilliant. His commission as a Lieutenant was at length confirmed by the Admiralty, Aug. 10 in the same year; from which period he does not appear to have served afloat till the Spanish armament in 1790. He then joined the Queen Charlotte, a first rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, to whose notice he had been introduced by his former commander, Sir Roger Curtis, then serving as Captain of the fleet under that nobleman.

We next find Lieut. Crawford proceeding to the East Indies, where he remained, attending to his private concerns, for several years. Returning from thence in a country-ship, he had the misfortune to be captured by a French republican cruiser; but being included in an exchange of prisoners about March 1797, he was immediately after appointed to the Prince, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Roger Curtis, in the Channel fleet, where he continued to serve till his promotion to the rank of Commander, Feb. 14, 1799. During the remainder of the war he commanded the Childers Brig, employed principally on the home station. His post commission bears date April 29, 1802.

Captain Crawford's next appointment was to the Champion of 24 guns, in which ship he co-operated with the Spanish patriots at the commencement of their struggle with the legions of Napoleon. From her he removed into the Venus, a 32-gun frigate, employed on the same species of service.

During the ensuing siege of Vigo by the French army under Marshal Ney, Capt. Crawford commanded a party of seamen and marines, landed from the Lively and the Venus, to assist in the defence of the castle, where he continued till the defeat of the enemy at the bridge of San Payo, and his consequent retreat towards Lugo.

Captain Crawford was subsequently appointed in succession to the Hussar and Modeste frigates, in the former of which he assisted at the reduction of Java, by the forces under Sir Sam. Auchmuty and Rear Adm. Stopford, in Sept. 1811.

In the latter ship, he captured le Furet, a remarkably fine French privateer, of 14 guns and 98 men, near Scilly, at the commencement of Feb. 1831. He was put out of commission at the close of the war.

Captain Crawford was twice married: by his first wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Edinburgh, he had one child, married in 1823 to the Hon. Henry Duncan, Captain R. N. and C. B.; by his second lady, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Vice Admiral John Inglis, he has left a son.

PETER MOORE, ESQ.

May 5. At Abbeville, aged 76, Peter Moore, Esq. for twenty-five years the representative of Coventry in Parliament, and during a much longer period, an active partaker in political transactions.

He was the son of a respectable cler-

gyman, and in early life went out to India, in the civil service of the East India Company. He there made an ample fortune. He objected to many of the transactions of Warren Hastings, during whose administration he resided in India; and on his return he furnished to Burke and Sheridan important materials for their memorable attack upon that governor. He became, from this circumstance, connected with the leading members of the Whig opposition, and in 1796 underwent an unsuccessful contest for the representation in Parliament of the borough of Tewksbury. In 1802 he declared himself a candidate for the city of Coventry, joining interests with W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq. The show of hands were in their favour; but Capt. Barlow and Mr. Jeffreys were elected on a poll. A Committee of the House, however, again turned the tables, and a fresh election in respect to Mr. Jefferys' taking place, Mr. Moore, after another contest with a Mr. Stratton, was the successful candidate. His seat had cost him 25,000*l.* He was re-elected for subsequent parliaments at comparatively little expense. From the first till the last he was a thorough Whig, but he was also distinguished as the most active promoter of various public works. The first of these was the erection of Drury-lane Theatre. He was made chairman of the committee for its management. The transactions of his administration in that capacity, the circumstances of his co-operation with Sheridan, and of the general line of theatrical politics, would of themselves fill a volume. The next undertaking which he promoted was the Highgate Tunnel. He was the most successful promoter of the Imperial Gas-light Company. He carried the bills for their incorporation through Parliament, and was made their deputy-chairman. In getting a bill through the House, he was one of the most adroit and successful men ever known. He conducted the opposition made by the Imperial and other Coal-gas Companies against the promoters of an Oil-gas Company, and defeated them, with a loss of about 30,000*l.* On his side, only 15,000*l.* were lost. He lost the last election for Coventry, in consequence of some local dispute. The majority of the electors are silk-weavers, and they suspected that in a contest for high wages, their two old members (Messrs. Moore and Ellice), had favoured the master-weavers. The Corporation or Tory party took care to increase this suspicion; and, by plying the electors with gin and beer, carried the election. This event weighed heavily on Mr. Moore's mind. The known aptitude of Mr. Moore caused him to be much courted during the years 1824 and 1825 by the projectors of new companies. He had by no means lent his name to them indiscriminately, and his friends offer evidence of the sincerity of his professions of belief in the stability of those which he did adopt. As he had been one of the most conspicuous in other companies, he was made the scape-goat for the sins of a multitude of jobbers, and was so assailed by legal process from all sides, that he was compelled to fly to the continent, for here there was no hope of his last days being spent outside a prison. He first resided at Dieppe. He occupied himself in writing the memoirs of his own life and times, but his mind was much harrassed by his reverses and his anxieties respecting the affairs in which he had been engaged in England. He has left one son, who is at present in India, and two daughters, one of whom is married, and both respectably provided for. His son George Peter Moore, Esq. (whether the one who survives, we are not aware) was elected M. P. for Queenborough in 1802; and retired by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds in March 1806.

CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON.

April 13, 1827. At Sockatoo, in Africa, aged 40, Captain Hugh Clapperton, the celebrated traveller.

He was born at Annan, in the year 1788, where his father was long established as a surgeon. Unfortunately for himself and others, he was careless rather than careful of money; but on the other hand it is due to him to state, that he married early—became a widower—married again, and was the father of no fewer than twenty-one children. Of the fruit of the first marriage, six sons and one daughter grew to man and woman's estate, and the youngest of these was the justly celebrated African traveller. In his person he resembled his father greatly, stood at least six feet high, had great breadth of chest and expansion of shoulders, nerves of steel, and sinews of iron, and was altogether a handsome, athletic, powerful man. From circumstances that need not be detailed here, he received no classical instruction, and could do little more than read and write indifferently, when he was placed under the care of Mr. Bryce Downie, a man of general information, though chiefly celebrated as a mathematician. Under him the deceased acquired a knowledge of practical mathematics, including naviga-

tion and trigonometry. At the age of seventeen Clapperton was bound an apprentice to the sea, and became the cabin-boy of Captain Smith, of the Postlethwaite of Maryport, to whose notice he was kindly recommended by the late Mr. Jonathan Nelson of Port-Annan. The Postlethwaite, a vessel of large burthen, traded between Liverpool and North America, and in her he repeatedly crossed the Atlantic, distinguished even when a mere youth for coolness, dexterity, and intrepidity. On one occasion, the ship, when at Liverpool, was partly laden with rock-salt, and as that commodity was then dear, the mistress of a house which the crew frequented, very improperly enticed Clapperton to bring her a few pounds a shore in his hankerchief. After some entreaty the youth complied, probably from his ignorance of the revenue laws, was caught in the act by a custom-house officer, and menaced with the terrors of trial and imprisonmet unless he consented to go on board the Tender. He immediately choose the latter alternative, and after being sent round to the Nore, was draughted on board the Clorinde frigate, commanded by a very gallant officer, who is now the Hon. Captain Briggs. Here he was ranked as a man before the mast; but feeling a desire to better his situation, he addressed a letter, detailing his mishap and recent history, to a friend, Mr. Scott, banker, in Annan, who had always taken a warm interest in the family. Mr. Scott, as the likeliest channel that occurred to him, applied to Mrs. General Dirom, of Mount Annan, who happened to be related to the Hon. Captain Briggs; and through the influence of that lady, combined with his own professional merit, the brave Clapperton was speedily promoted to the rank of midshipman—a circumstance which tended in no mean degree to fix his destiny, and shape his future fortunes in life. It has often been remarked that what at first appears to be a misfortune, is sometimes the happiest thing that can befal us, and so it chanced in the present instance. Had he stuck to the American or coasting trade, he might have become first a mate, then a master, then ship's husband and part owner, and finally, returned to his native burgh with a fortune of a few thousand pounds, and vegetated tranquilly for ten or twenty years, reading the newspaper or playing at billiards in the forenoon, and smoking cigars and drinking whisky-punch or negus in the evening. But where would have been his laurels—where his glory—where his zeal in the cause of science—where his defiance of death and danger—where his niche in the annals of Britain?—Previous to 1813, our sailors, in boarding, used the cutlass after any fashion they pleased, and were trained to no particular method in the management of that formidable weapon. It was suggested, however, that this was a defect, and, with the view of repairing it, Clapperton and a few other clever midshipmen, were ordered to repair to Portsmouth Dock-yard, to be instructed by the celebrated swordsman Angelo, in what was called the improved cutlass exercise. When taught themselves, they were distributed as teachers over the fleet, and our countryman's class-room was the deck of the Asia 74—the flag-ship of Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, since engaged at Navarino. The Asia was then lying at Spithead, and continued there till the end of January 1814; but her Admiral had been entrusted with the command of our whole naval force on the coast of North America, and was making every thing ready to sail for his final destination. Clapperton's services as a drill serjeant were to be performed during the passage out to Bermuda; and he was afterwards to make the best of his way to the Canadian Lakes, which had then, or were just about to become the scene of important naval operations. While at Bermuda, and on the passage out, nothing could exceed Clapperton's diligence in discharging the duties of his new occupation. Officers as well as men received instruction from him in the cutlass exercise; and his manly form, and sailer-like appearance on the quarter-deck, tended, in the opinion of all who saw him, to fix the attention and improve the patriotic spirit of the crew. At his own as well as the other messes, where he had the honour of being a frequent guest, he was the very soul and life of the party; sung a good song, told a merry tale, painted scenes for the ship's theatricals, sketched views, drew caricatures, and in one word was an exceedingly amusing and interesting person. Even the Admiral became very fond of him, and invited him to remain on board the Asia, under the promise of speedy promotion. But the warm work going forward on the Lakes, had more attraction for his enterprising mind, and, having procured a passage in a vessel to Halifax, he bade adieu to the flag-ship, to the regret of every individual on board, from the venerable Admiral down to the cabin-boys. From Halifax he proceeded to Upper Canada, and shortly after his arrival was made a Lieutenant, and subsequently appointed to command the Confiance schooner. While she rode at

anchor on the spacious shores of Lake Erie or Lake Huron, her enterprising commander occasionally repaired to the woods, and with his gun kept himself in fresh provisions. In these excursions he cultivated an acquaintance with the aborigines, and was so much charmed with a mode of life, full of romance, incident, and danger, that he at one time entertained serious thoughts of resigning his commission when the war was ended, and becoming a denizen of the forest himself. But the fit fortunately was not permanent, his country had stronger claims on his talents, and the tinge of romance, which formed a part of his nature, yielded to more patriotic impressions, and the spirit-stirring scenes in which he was engaged. At this time he occasionally dined on shore, and as few men excelled him in swimming, he not unfrequently plunged into the water, and made for the schooner, without either undressing, or calling for a boat. This he did for the double purpose of showing his manhood, and keeping his crew on the *qui vive*. In the year 1817, when our flotilla on the American lakes was dismantled, Lieutenant Clapperton returned to England, to be placed like many others on half-pay, and ultimately retired to his grandfather's native burgh of Lochmaben. There he remained till 1820, amusing himself with rural sports, when he removed to Edinburgh, and shortly after became acquainted with the amiable and lamented Dr. Oudney. It was at Dr. Oudney's suggestion that he first turned his thoughts to African discovery; and through all the varieties of untoward fortune—suffering and sorrow, sickness and death, clung to his friend with the constancy of a brother. After closing his eyes in a miserable hut, far from the decencies and comforts of Britain, he even assisted to dig his grave, and read over the lonely spot the burial service of the Church of England.

Captain Clapperton himself died on the 13th April, 1827, at Sockatoo, where he had been detained for five months, in consequence of the Sultan Bello of Sockatoo not permitting him to proceed, on account of the war between him and Bornou. He had waited there in hopes of getting permission to go on to Timbuctoo, and lived in a small, circular, clay hut belonging to the sultan's brother, the size of which was above fifty yards each way. He was attacked with dysentery, and his illness lasted thirty-two days; he latterly fell away rapidly, and became much emaciated. Two days before he died, he requested his servant to shave him, as he was too weak to sit up. On its completion he asked for a looking-glass, and remarked he was doing better, and should certainly get over it. The morning on which he died, he breathed loud and became restless, and shortly after expired in his servant's arms. He was buried by him at a small village (Jungali), five miles to the S.E. of Sockatoo, and followed to his grave by his faithful attendant and five slaves. The corpse was carried by a camel, and the place of interment marked by a small square house of clay, erected by his servant, who then got permission from the sultan to return home. He accordingly journeyed to Badagry, which occupied him seven months, and was taken off the coast by Capt. Laing, of the merchant brig Maria, of London, in January, 1828, to whom he expresses himself most grateful for his attentions and the preservation of his being. He states that he nearly lost his life while at Badagry, from the Portuguese setting the minds of the natives against him, and that they attempted to administer poison to him in his drink. He landed at Cape Coast, whence he was brought by the Esk. Whilst travelling to Badagry he lost four horses and two asses, from their being exposed to the sun, and fording the rivers, which were much swollen by the rains.*

Captain Clapperton's papers, and Lander's narration, are announced for publication in a separate volume.

MRS. RICKETTS.

March 12. At Bath, aged 90, Mary, widow of the late William Henry Ricketts, of Canaan, Jamaica, Esq. and mother of Viscount St. Vincent's.

She was the youngest daughter of Swynfen Jervis, Esq. of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, Barrister at Law, and Counsel to the Board of Admiralty, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas Parker, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Like her brother, the late Earl St. Vincent, she was gifted with a mind of

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* He also confirms the account that Mungo Park was lost on a reef of rocks which runs from the island of Busa (or Boussa) in the Niger. Park got on the reef, and was unable to get off. When the natives saw him, they came down and fired on him and his party. Three black slaves and two white companions threw themselves in despair in each other's arms into the river, and perished. Captain Clapperton's servant also states that Park's son died at five days' journey in the interior from Accra, in January last.

the strongest powers. Her piety was fervent and uniform, without the slighest tincture of enthusiasm. To use the words of her most intimate friend, the late Chancellor Hoadly, "She was truth itself." The tale of sorrow was never addressed to her in vain, for she had indeed "a liberal heart and an open hand,"—but it was not in mere acts of almsgiving that her disposition displayed itself. It was her highest source of gratification to rescue those of her sex who had unhappily swerved from the paths of innocence, and she proved by her own conduct that the fairest attribute of the most rigid virtue is mercy.

A life thus spent, was closed by such a death as a Christian would wish to die. Her faculties were preserved to the last, and crowned with years, and amid the blessings of her family and friends, she gently resigned her spirit into the hands of Him who gave it.

Her children, Viscount St. Vincent and the Countess of Northesk, survive her. Her eldest son, Captain Jervis, was unfortunately drowned by the oversetting of his barge, the 26th January, 1805.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 27. At Goring Heath, aged 58, the Rev. *Robert Baker*, Rector of Frilsham, Berks. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1793, and was presented to Frilsham in 1811, by R. Hayward, Esq.

Feb. 28. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, aged 73, the Rev. *Powell Samuel Criche*, Vicar of Rothwell, co. Northampton, to which church he was presented by the Rev. Wm. Higginson in 1780.

March 17. At Blockley, Worc. aged 58, the Rev. *Richard Collier*, M. A., Vicar of Upton Snodsbury. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford; and was presented to Snodsbury in 1812, by the Rev. Harry Green. With a mind well informed on various subjects, marked by solidity of judgment, liberality of sentiment, and gentlemanly feeling, he was no less distinguished by genuine goodness of heart, and an uniform complacency of manners.

March 18. At Cresswell Hall, near Stafford, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Whitby*, one of the oldest acting Magistrates of that county. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, created M. A. in 1768.

March 21. At Sleights, near Whithy, the Rev. *John Harding*, grandson of late Rev. Richard Mann, M. A., formerly Vicar of Ampleforth.

March 27. At Chilmark rectory, Wilts, the house of his son the Rev. Francis Lear, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Lear*, Fellow of Winchester. He was of New college, Oxford, M. A. 1771; was elected a Fellow of Winchester in 1773; and was presented to the vicarage of Downton in Wiltshire in 1799, by Dr. Douglas, the3 Bishop of Salisbury. He resigned that living in 1824.

April 3. At Aslackby, Linc. aged 65, the Rev. *Joseph Barwis*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1798, by Dr. Pretyman, Bp. of Lincoln (by lapse).

April 4. At Kensington, the Rev. *Rich. Wm. Hood*, of Roydon, Essex. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M. A. 1802.

April 12. At Marnhull, Dorset, in his 84th year, the Rev. *Harry Place*, fifty years Rector of that parish, and for upwards of twenty years an active magistrate for that county. He was son of the Rev. Conyers Place, who died Rector at Marnhull, in 1778; and nephew to Dr. Conyers Middleton, of Cambridge. His grandfather, also named Conyers, but not a clergyman, was master of the grammar-school at Dorchester. The deceased was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1766, M. A. 1770, and was instituted to Marnhull on his father's death in 1778, on his own petition.

April 12. At the Glebe-house, Barsham, Suffolk, aged 56, the Rev. *Horace Suckling*, Rector of that place. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Barsham by the King in 1797.

April 13. At Feering, Essex, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Walter Wren Driffield*, Rector of Southchurch in that county, and of Erwarton in Suffolk. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1767, being the 10th Junior Optime of that year; M.A. 1770. He was presented to Erwarton in 1767 by Lady M. Chedworth; and to Louth church in 1774 by Dr. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, being then Chaplain to Earl (afterwards Marquis) Cornwallis, his Grace's nephew.

May 17. The Rev. *John Digby Fowell*, Rector of Torbryan, co. Devon; to which he was presented in 1792 by J. Wolston, esq.

May 20. At Hastings, the Rev. *Mitford Peacock*, Fellow of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1822, M.A. 182—; and eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Mitford Peacock, Rector of Stainton, Durham.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 27. Suddenly, in King-street, Holborn, the relict of Mr. Stephen Jones, of whom a memoir was given in our January Magazine, p. 90.

May 9. In Upper Seymour-st. Matilda, wife of Thomas Campbell, esq. Author of "The Pleasures of Hope," &c. &c.

May 23. Miss Grant, eldest sister of the Right Hon. Charles Grant.

Ellen Emma, only dau. of John Ranking, esq.

May 24. In Finsbury-sq. aged 25, Jas. Dick, esq. of Forres, and formerly of Jamaica.

In Upper Montague-st. aged 82, Mrs. O'Reilly.

May 25. In Powis-pl. aged 87, Mrs. Susannah Steers.

May 26. In Waterloo-road, Mr. James Jones, for many years proprietor of the Royal Circus, and founder of the Coburg Theatre.

At Clapham, aged 78, Anne, widow of John Grenside, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Camberwell, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Reade, esq.

In Hackney-road, aged 54, Christ. Lorck, esq.

May 27. Aged 18, John-Ross, third son of Gen. Francis Fuller.

May 28. At Blackheath, in his 37th year, David Boyn Innes, R. N.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 60, Warner Phipps, esq. Sec. to Albion Insurance Co.

Aged 55, Wm. Cooper, esq. of Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Edwin, youngest son of W. P. Honywood, esq. M. P.

At Walworth, aged 84, Wm. Davey, esq. formerly of Plumstead.

Lately. By an accident, aged 23, Mr. Theodore Lane, the artist, whose clever little picture of the Enthusiast shines a perfect gem in the Suffolk Gallery; and whose various caricatures are well known. He has left a widow and two children. He was waiting for a friend at the Horse Repository Gray's Inn-lane, to accompany him to join his family out of town, when stepping accidentally upon a sky-light, he was precipitated upon the stone pavement below, and killed upon the spot.—Vide p. 540.

June 1. At his house in Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, aged 75, the learned Rabbi, Dr. Raphael Meldola, High Priest of the Southern (Oriental, Spanish, &c.) Jews, in the 23d year of his priesthood.

June 3. Aged two years and a half, Garnault-Bowles, only son of Edward Treacher, esq. Burton Crescent, and grandson of H. C. Bowles, esq. F.S.A. of Myddelton-House, Enfield.

June 5. Aged 69, Wm. Hutchinson, esq. Deputy Accountant of the Bank of England.

June 6. At Kensington, aged 32, Mary-Anne, dowager Viscountess Neville. She was a dau. of the late Bruce Elcock, esq. and was marr. to Ralph Visc. Neville, Capt. R. N. Feb. 2, 1813. His Lordship died without issue, May 19, 1826 (see vol. xcvi. i. 561).

June 7. In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. Mary, dowager Lady Dunsany. She was the 2d dau. of John Smith, esq. and sister to the late Sir Drummond Smith, bart. She became the second wife of Randal the 13th and late Lord Dunsany, Aug. 7, 1800; but had no children by him. His Lordship died in April 1821.

At Clapton, aged 83, Thos. Saville, esq.

In Tavistock-pl. aged 63, the widow of Mather Byles, esq.

June 9. At Pimlico, Anna Blinco, wife of Edw. Bell, esq. of Walton, and only child of the late Rich. Toulmin, esq. of Surrey-st. Strand.

June 10. On Denmark-hill, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Jas. Dean, of Aldermanbury Postern.

In Albemarle-st. aged 21, Sobeiskie Judith, eldest dau. of R. B. Dean, Chairman of the Board of Customs.

June 12. Aged 63, Rich. Dickinson, esq. late of Hendon.

At Wandsworth, Mary, widow of Wm. Walker, esq.

June 13. Aged 23, Sarah, dau. of John Wilson, esq. of Hambly-house Academy, Streatham.

June 15. In Spring-garden-terr. Wm. Hill, esq. Under Sec. of the Treasury.

June 17. In Park-street, aged 86, the Hon. Anne Robinson, last surviving child of Thomas, first Lord Grantham, by Frances, third dau. of Thom. Worsley, esq. and aunt to Lord Grantham and Viscount Goderich.

June 25. At his house in Pall Mall, aged 88, George Nicol, esq. many years bookseller to his late Majesty.

BERKS.—*May* 26. At Windsor, Eliz. wife of Lieut.-Col. Bridger, C.B.

BUCKS.—*June* 9. At High Wycombe, aged 67, Ann, relict of Sam. Manning, esq.

June 16. At Brickhill, aged 42, Mrs. Cockburn, wife of the Dean of York. She was Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. by Ellen, dau. of William Yates of Bury in Lancashire; and sister to the Right Hon. Robert Peel. She was married Dec. 30, 1805.

DEVON.—*May* 11. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Eliz. dau. of late Rev. Thos. Hugo, Rector of Wolhorough.

ESSEX.—*May* 24. At Quendon, the widow of Rev. Wm. Cross, Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, and Vicar of Amwell, Herts; and on the 25th, at the same place, aged 18, Henry, their second son.

At Wanstead, aged 84, Michael Hare, esq.

At Homerton, aged 86, Layton Smith, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

June 11. At Rochford, aged 44, Wm. Bathurst, attorney-at-law.

GLOUCESTER.—*May* 6. At Clifton, Caroline-Jane, youngest dau.; and on the 26th Harriet, wife of Wm. Henry Blauw, esq.

May 29.—At Bristol, Anne, relict of J. Usher, esq. of Seend, Wilts.

Lately. At Stapleton-road, Bristol, John Frampton, esq.

June 1. Lucia, wife of Edm. Clutterbuck, esq. of Avening.

June 5. At Clifton, Eliz. wife of William Chalmers, esq. late capt. 52d reg.

June 13. At Cheltenham, aged 58, Col. Wm. Augustus Spencer Boscawen, formerly of the Coldstream Guards; cousin once removed to the Earl of Falmouth, and first cousin to the Duchess-dowager of Beaufort, whose death, two days after him, is recorded below. He was son of the Hon. Major-Gen. John Boscawen (fifth son of Hugh 1st Visc. Falmouth), by Thomasina, dau. of R. Surman of Valentine House, Essex, esq.; and elder brother of Hugh Boscawen, esq. M. P. for St. Mawes, and predecessor of the late Sir James Bland Burges, in the office of Knight Marshal of his Majesty's Household; he died in 1795 (see vol. LXV. p. 795). Col. Boscawen sat in two Parliaments for the Borough of Truro; he was first returned at the General Election in 1784, being then a Captain in the Foot Guards; and again in 1790; but a new writ was ordered in 1792, on his being made a Commissioner of the Salt Office. He had for some years retired from the army.

June 15. At Stoke, near Bristol, having lately completed her 81st year, her Grace Elizabeth, Duchess-dowager of Beaufort. She was born May 28, 1747, the youngest dau. of Adm. Edward Boscawen, a Lord of the Admiralty, and grandfather of the present Earl of Falmouth, by Frances, dau. of Wm. Evelyn Glanville, of St. Clare, in Kent, esq.; and was married to Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, K. G. Jan. 2, 1766. By his Grace she was mother to Henry-Charles the present Duke, eight other sons, and four daughters. Many of these have very large families, and her Grace has lived until nearly eighty descendants from her of the name of Somerset alone have entered the world; besides which her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Talbot, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, adds fifteen to the number, and some married granddaughters have probably families. Her Grace was left a widow, Oct. 11, 1803 (see vol. LXXIII. p. 994.).

HANTS.—*Lately.* The widow of W. H. Kilpin, M. D. of Kingsclere.

May 17. At Andover, Charles, second son of Mr. Pitman, surgeon.

KENT.—*May* 24. At Bramblebury, near Woolwich, aged 74, Capt. Dickinson, R.N. who was superintendent of shipping in the Ordnance service 44 years.

May 27. At Woolwich, aged 58, John Long, esq. an extensive shipowner.

June 9. At Leeds Castle, aged 24, Fiennes, third son of F. Wykeham Martin, esq.

June 10. Harriet, wife of Thos. Benj. Chambers, esq. of Bell Farm, Minster, Isle of Sheppey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May* 19. At Laceby, Mr. T. B. Watson, aged 69, eldest son of the late W. Watson, Esq. of Kirton, near Boston.

June 19. At Scotter, aged 14, Arthur, fifth son of the Rev. H. J. Wollaston, rector of that parish.

MIDDLESEX.—*May* 30. At Chiswick, Anne, relict of the Rev. John Williams, rector of East Tisted, Hants.

June 9. At Tottenham, aged 21, Chas. Pratt, Esq. only son of the late C. Pratt, Esq. of Tottenham Mills.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Dickleburgh, aged 67, Geo. Lee, Esq., for many years an active Magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk, and High Sheriff of Essex in 1800.

T. H. Cooper, Esq., late of North Walsham, a magistrate, and Dep. Lieut. for Norfolk.

June 6. At Cromer, W. Orton Salmon, Esq., (son of the Rev. Benj. Wimberley Salmon,) late of the Bengal Civil Service, and President of the Central Board of Revenue in British India.

NOTTS. At Tuxford, on his way home from London, Ralph Creyke, Esq. of Rawcliffe, only surviving son of the late Col. Creyke, of Marton, and one of the magistrates for the East-Riding of the county of York.

OXON.—*May* 1. At the Vicarage, Adderbury, aged 85, the relict of the Rev. Ralph Smith, late Rector of Oaksey, Wilts.

May 26. At Coate House, near Bampton, aged 68, Mary, relict of John Townsend, Esq.

June 5. At Thame, Theophilus Christopher Dorrington, Esq., surgeon.

SALOP.—*May* 21. At Ludlow, aged 28, Eliza, wife of the Rev. T. T. Lewis, of Aymestrey.

SOMERSET.—*May* 25, Sarah, wife of John Braickenridge, Esq. Brislington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*May* 25. At Lee Hall, aged 74, John Webb, Esq.

SURREY.—*June* 6, aged 83, Mrs. Moore, of Mitcham.

June 9. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 55, Eliz. Harding, relict of Capt. Powell.

WESTMORELAND.—*Nov.* 25. At Kirkland, near Kendal, aged 76, Mrs. Agnes Yeates, a maiden lady.

WILTS.—*May* 31. At Melksham, Wm. Matravers, Esq., late of Westbury.

June 8. At Bemerton rectory, the Ven. Archdeacon Coxe. Of this literary veteran we intend to give an ample memoir in our next.

15. At Warminster, Rich. House, Esq. of Lisbon Terrace, Bath.

YORKSHIRE.—*May* 6. At Wilsden, in the parish of Bradford, Joseph Pickles, in his 96th year. He has left 7 children, 73 grand children, 169 great grandchildren, and 50 great great grandchildren, in all 309 descendants, exclusive of 101 deceased. His remains were followed to the grave by 135 of his descendants.

May 12. At Northallerton, aged 70, Susannah Gray, wife of Fletcher Rigge,

Esq., Clerk of Assize for the Northern Circuit.

At Easingwold, Mrs. Ditchburn, sister of the late W. Lockwood, Esq.

June 4. Mary, wife of Mr. Thos Crosse, of Huggate, and dau. of late Rev. W. Cautley.

June 10, Wm. Close, Esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

June 18. At Clifton, near York, aged 44, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. B. Lumley, Rector of Dalby.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Lately.* In his 86th year, Tho. Woods, of Banadoole, Esq. Capt. 58th Foot. He served 27 years by sea and land, having been present at the three most remarkable sieges the British arms were ever engaged in—namely, Quebec, the Havannah, and Gibraltar, at which latter place he was Capt. in the Queen's Lines on the memorable day of the attack of the Spanish floating batteries, Sept. 13, 1781.

WALES.—*May*, 22. At the Hon. W. B. Grey's, Duffryn, Glam. Mrs. Anne Fisher, of Cobourg House, Cheltenham.

IRELAND.—In Tipperary, John Philip Ryan, Esq. only surviving brother of the Venerable Archdeacon of Lismore.

At Woodville, near Cork, Edw. Wrixon Allen, Esq. student of Trin. Coll. Camb. and second son of the late Edw. Allen, Esq.

At Cork, in his 92d year, John Boyton, Esq. formerly Lieut. 6th Vet. Batt. and one of the few surviving officers who fought at Bunker's Hill.

At Limerick, the Hon. Robert Howard, 2d Dragoon Guards, brother of the Earl of Wicklow. He has died unmarried.

In Dublin, James Thos. Dickson, Esq. Barrister at Law and Commissioner of Bankrupts.

ABROAD.—*Jan.* 17. At Vingorla, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Col. Place, 41st Reg. This meritorious officer served in the Peninsular war, and during the whole of that memorable period sustained the character of a brave soldier and an inestimable companion and friend.

March 22. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Augustus George, youngest son of the late Philip George, Esq. of Bristol.

April 30. At sea, Horatio Paget, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Talbot, and nephew of the Marquis of Anglesey. He was third son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K. C. B. by Elizabeth-Araminta, 2d. dau. of Henry Monck, Esq.

At St. Petersburgh, aged 85, the Princess Lieven, mother of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain.

May 29. At Florence, in his 33d year, John Toke, Esq. Barrister at Law.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 21, to June 24, 1828.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 991	2004		Males - 808	1585	
Females - 1013			Females - 777		
Whereof have died under two years old		426			

Between

2 and 5	178	50 and 60	153
5 and 10	68	60 and 70	145
10 and 20	57	70 and 80	110
20 and 30	110	80 and 90	51
30 and 40	139	90 and 100	4
40 and 50	143		

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Aggregate Average Prices of Grain per Quarter, June 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
56 4	30 6	21 2	33 9	37 7	37 2

PRICE OF HOPS, June 23.

Kent Bags.....	4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	7*l.* 0*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto.....	4*l.* 6*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*	Kent Pockets	5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*
Essex.....	4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	Sussex.....	5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*
Farnham (fine)	8*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*	Essex	5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 7*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 19*s.* Clover 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
Whitechapel, Hay 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb.....	4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market June 23:	
Veal.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 2,073	Calves 253
Pork.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep 22,440	Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, June 23, 29*s.* 0*d.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 82*s.* 0*d.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, June 16, 1828,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	135	£. —
Barnsley	300 0	12 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	288 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	110	6 0
Coventry	1080 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	400	18 0
Croydon	2¼	—
Derby	170	6 0
Dudley	65 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	107½ 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	315 0	13 0
Grand Surrey	50 0	2 10
Grand Union	24½ 0	1 0
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	215 0	10 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	29¼ 0	1 5
Lancaster	25½ 0	1 0
Leeds and Liverpool	404 0	16 0
Leicester	320 0	16 0
Leic. and North'n	89	4 0
Loughborough	3900 0	192 0
Mersey and Irwell	850	35 0
Monmouthshire	230 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	0 10
Neath	350 0	15 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0
Regent's	2 0	—
Rochdale	108 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	270 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	220 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	42	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	270 0	16 0
Severn and Wye	28½ 0	1 2
Thames and Medway	11 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	820 0	37 10
Warw. and Birming.	265 0	12 0
Warwick and Napton	210 0	12 5
Wilts and Berks	5¼	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	57 0	2 0
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	4 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	88 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	210 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	80 0	4 0 do.
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	3 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	34 0	1 10
Vauxhall	20¾ 0	1 0
Waterloo	3 15	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	24½ 0	1 1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	21½ 0	0 18 8
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	35 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	120 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	—	3 0
Kent	31 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	—
West Middlesex	66 0	3 0
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	9¼ 0	4 p.ct.
Albion	59 0	2 10
Atlas	9¾ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4⅝ 0	5½p.ct.
County Fire	42 0	2 10
Eagle	4⅜ 0	0 5
Globe	155 0	7 0
Guardian	20¼ 0	—
Hope Life	5 5	0 6
Imperial Fire	99 0	5 0
Ditto Life	8¼ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	—	1 10
Protector Fire	1 4 6	0 1 4
Provident Life	19½ 0	1 0
Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	68 dis.	—
Bolanos	100	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	60 pm.	—
British Iron	34 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	7 dis.	—
General	9½ pm.	—
Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Potosi	10s.	—
Real Del Monte	350	—
Tlalpuxahua	270 dis.	—
United Mexican	24 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	22¼ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	55 0	3 0
Ditto, New	¾ pm.	0 12
City	—	10 0
Ditto, New	—	6 0
Imperial	15 dis.	—
Phœnix	1 pm.	6 p.ct.
General United	18 dis.	—
British	10 dis.	—
Bath	14½ 0	0 16
Birmingham	68 0	4 0
Birmingham&Stafford	½ dis.	—
Brighton	9 dis.	—
Bristol	26	1 8
Isle of Thanet	—	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	292	8 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	9 pm.	—
Auction Mart	17 0	—
Annuity, British	25	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	1½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
Ditto, 2d class	80¼ 0	3 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From May 26, to June 25, 1828, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	°	°	°			*June*	°	°	°		
26	65	68	61	29, 69	heavy show.	11	65	70	61	30, 20	fair
27	66	69	54	, 56	fair	12	65	64	58	, 19	cloudy
28	61	66	58	, 59	fair	13	64	73	55	, 20	fair
29	63	67	56	, 66	cloudy	14	68	77	59	, 20	fine
30	65	70	58	, 90	fair	15	68	71	61	, 08	fine
Ju. 1	65	71	57	30, 05	showery	16	68	66	60	29, 91	cloudy
2	60	69	52	29, 98	cloudy	17	70	72	61	, 50	cloudy
3	61	65	57	, 96	cloudy	18	61	70	61	, 50	showers
4	57	61	53	, 50	heavy rain	19	66	71	63	, 90	cloudy
5	55	59	54	, 40	showery	20	72	71	61	, 95	cloudy
6	61	61	52	, 66	clo. with hail	21	59	66	58	, 86	showers
7	56	57	54	30, 00	cloudy	22	64	63	57	, 80	cloudy
8	59	66	56	, 11	cloudy	23	64	66	57	30, 05	cloudy
9	64	68	55	, 18	fair	24	65	68	58	, 24	fair
10	63	65	59	, 21	cloudy	25	70	75	61	, 24	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 28, to June 26, 1828, both inclusive.

May&June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	206	84 5/8 ¾	83 3/8 5/8	92¾	92 5/8	102¼ ⅜	102 5/8	19 1/8	249	——	61 63 pm.	61 63 pm.
29	Hol.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
30	207	84 7/8 5⅛	85 5/8 7/8	93	93	102 3/8 5/8	102 7/8	19¼	——	97 99 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
31	207½	84¼ 5	86 5¾	92 7/8	92 7/8	102¾ ½	103	19⅛	——	98 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
2	207¾	85⅛ ½	85 7/8 6¼	——	93 3/8	102½ ⅞	103¼	19¼	——	——	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.
3	207¾	85¼ 6	86½ ¾	94	93 7/8	102 7/8 3	103⅜	19⅜	250	97 99 pm.	63 61 pm.	63 61 pm.
4	207¾	85 5/8 ¾	86⅜ ½	94	93¾	103 2¾	103¼	19⅜	249¼	99 pm.	62 59 pm.	60 62 pm.
5	208⅛	85 7/8 6	86 7/8 5/8	94⅛	94	Shut	——	19⅜	249½	97 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 61 pm.
6	208½	85 7/8 6½	Shut	94¼	94⅛	——	103½	19⅜	Shut	——	60 61 pm.	61 62 pm.
7	209¼	86¾ ½	——	——	94⅜	——	103⅝	19⅜	——	98 99 pm.	60 61 pm.	61 63 pm.
9	209⅕	87 6¾	——	——	94¾	——	——	19½	——	98 99 pm.	60 61 pm.	61 63 pm.
10	209¾	86 5/8 7	——	94¾	94¾	——	103¾	19½	——	99 pm.	60 61 pm.	63 62 pm.
11	Hol.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
12	209¾	86 7/8 7⅛	——	95	94¾	——	104	19⅝	——	99 pm.	60 61 pm.	62 63 pm.
13	210	87½ ¼	——	95⅜	95¼	——	100⅛	19⅝	——	100 pm.	60 62 pm.	62 63 pm.
14	209¾	87⅛ ⅜	——	——	95	——	104⅛	19¾	——	101 pm.	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.
16	210	87¼ ⅜	——	——	95⅛	——	104⅛	19¾	——	101 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
17	209	87⅛ ⅜	——	95¼	94 7/8	——	——	19¾	——	101 pm.	63 64 pm.	64 65 pm.
18	210	87½ ¼	——	95⅛	95⅛	——	104⅛	19⅞	——	100 pm.	63 64 pm.	65 66 pm.
19	210	87½ ¾	——	95⅛	95¼	——	104⅜	19 7/8	——	101 pm.	63 64 pm.	65 66 pm.
20	210	87⅜ ½	——	95	94 7/8	——	104⅜	19¾	——	——	64 65 pm.	65 66 pm.
21	210	87⅜ 5/8	——	——	94 7/8	——	104⅜	19¾	——	——	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
23	211	87 7/8 8¼	——	95½	95⅜	——	104½	19¾	——	100 pm.	65 64 pm.	65 64 pm.
24	Hol.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
25	210½	87¾ 8	——	95¼	95¼	——	104 5/8	19¾	——	102 pm.	65 64 pm.	65 64 pm.
26	212	88 ½	——	95¾	95¾	——	104⅞	19¾	——	101 pm.	65 66 pm.	65 66 pm.

South Sea Stock, May 28, 94¼. June 2, 95⅜.—3, 96. New South Sea An. June 3, 86⅝.
Old South Sea Anns. June 2, 85.—13, 87⅜.—18, 87⅜.—20, 87⅛.—26, 87¾.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, at W. CAPE, Spring.

Observations taken at Nine AM. Time from Noon.

Day of the Month	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
1	30	61	W.	Fair
2	29	62	W.	Cloudy
3	28	60	W.	Rain
4	29	63	W.	Fair
5	30	64	W.	Fair
6	30	65	W.	Fair
7	30	66	W.	Fair
8	30	67	W.	Fair
9	30	68	W.	Fair
10	30	69	W.	Fair
11	30	70	W.	Fair
12	30	71	W.	Fair
13	30	72	W.	Fair
14	30	73	W.	Fair
15	30	74	W.	Fair
16	30	75	W.	Fair
17	30	76	W.	Fair
18	30	77	W.	Fair
19	30	78	W.	Fair
20	30	79	W.	Fair
21	30	80	W.	Fair
22	30	81	W.	Fair
23	30	82	W.	Fair
24	30	83	W.	Fair
25	30	84	W.	Fair
26	30	85	W.	Fair
27	30	86	W.	Fair
28	30	87	W.	Fair
29	30	88	W.	Fair
30	30	89	W.	Fair
31	30	90	W.	Fair



M.A.K. del.

PLESSIS LES TOURS CASTLE.



Schnebbelie del

FARLEIGH CASTLE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCVIII. PART I.

Embellished with Views of the Castle of Plessis les Tours in Touraine, and Farley Castle, Somersetshire.

Mr. Urban, *York-street, Portman-square, June 2.*

THE accompanying drawing was made on the spot which it represents in September, 1825. The view is of the Castle of Plessis les Tours, or rather the remnant of it. The situation is about one mile and a half from Tours, in the province of Touraine, and 140 miles south of Paris. Louis XI. purchased the lordship of Montils from Hardouin de Maillé in 1463 for 1500 crowns, and then erected the new Castle there, since known by the name of Plessis les Tours. In 1469 the Cardinal Balue was confined there in a cage of iron bars, for betraying the King's secrets; but the Cardinal's friends having compelled the King to submit the affair of the imprisonment to the Pope, the latter decided that a Cardinal could not be judged except in the Consistory.

In 1470 Queen Margaret of England, and her son the Prince of Wales, went to Plessis, beseeching Louis's aid; and in 1476 Alphonso, King of Portugal, visited Plessis for the like purpose. In 1482 the King surrounded Plessis with "de grilles et de gardes;" and he died there the following year. The many dreadful contrivances which he fashioned for the torture and murder of his enemies and friends, are perhaps nowhere fully described. His companion and secretary, Philip de Comines, mentions some of them.

The Tower represented in the drawing was the prison of the King's son, the dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. In a cave at a small distance, in the King's garden, the Cardinal was long confined: its security as a prison is still apparent by the brick and stone of the interior.

The present building is but a small portion of the Royal residence. The room at the back of that part of the Castle here represented, was the chamber where the tyrant died. At the Revolution the building was seized upon by the self-constituted Government, and sold piecemeal to various private individuals. The mansion is the residence of an opulent and respected farmer, whose absence, and the absence of all of his family and servants, prevented our party inspecting the interior.

The antient park is now in part meadow, in part arable, divided into small ownerships, and interspersed with labourers' cottages. Part of the park wall and fosse remains. Louis, to neutralize his wickedness, built in his park an extensive monastery, and placed a pious monk called St. Francis at its head.

This building has partially suffered by the Revolution; but considerable remains still exist. They are now used as a school for priests. The gateway in the wall, through which St. Francis went from the monastery garden into the King's park, in his daily visit to the King, is blocked up, but the shape of the aperture is nevertheless visible. The Castle is built with red brick, edged with stone; two small *crosses* apparent on the roof, are for *religious* protection against danger. The drawing which is sent you was made by a lady, and is minutely correct.

S. G.

Mr. Urban, *June 22.*

IN volume LX. p. 1186, you gave insertion to some account of the old Chapel at Farley in Somersetshire, and printed an epitaph therefrom; and in vol. LXIX. p. 745, was engraved a view of the gateway of the Castle. You will now oblige me by allowing the annexed sketch of part of the same Castle, forming a beautifully picturesque picture, to appear. The situation of the village is so delightful, that few of the tourists to the counties of Somerset or Wiltshire omit to pay a visit there; and the Castle, with its few embattlements, remains of towers,

and crumbling walls clothed with vegetation, as a garment to hide their decay; the interesting chapel with its monuments, splendid, curious, and venerable, recording the virtues, or reminding the spectator of the deeds of men who fought for their country, themselves, and their pride, are all calculated to afford an ample gratification to the reflective mind. I shall not go into a minute history of the possessors of this Castle; ample information may be gained by consulting Collinson's Somersetshire, Camden's Britannia, Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire; Sir R. Hoare's Modern Wilts, Heytesbury Hundred; and his Hungerfordiana; in which latter work will be found all the sepulchralia of the Hungerfords, in whose possession it continued for nearly 300 years. Like the rest of these venerable military structures, it has been gradually decaying, and now presents a most romantic appearance. Its ruins stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, embowered with oaks, walnut trees, and poplars. It consisted of two courts or wards, lying north and south; the court northward was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south; and was flanked by four round towers sixty feet in height. Each of these towers, the walls of which are five feet thick, were originally divided into three stories, the apartments lighted by narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining and beautifully veiled with ivy, one of which is seen in the annexed view. More than half also of the north-east tower is still standing: the southern wall being fallen down, the windows and old chimney-pieces, interwoven with ivy and wild roses, appear to view. The north-west tower is quite down, as are also almost all the intermediate walls and building, except a small portion of the parapet northward, which overlooks a deep dell, shaded with the thickest wood. In this court stood the great hall and the state apartments, decorated with rich tapestry, exquisite sculpture, and beautiful paintings. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with armour. But of these buildings, which, towards the close of the last century, were nearly entire, the smallest remnant now is not left standing, the whole area of the court being rudely strewed with the ruins, which lie in heaps, covered with weeds and luxuriant herbage. A large gateway led from this to the southern court, in which were the offices, &c. The principal entrance was on the east side, through an embattled gate-house, the shell of which is still standing; before it, there was formerly a draw-bridge over a deep moat, which surrounded the whole castle; the holes through which the pulleys of the bridge passed are still visible in the gateway wall, and over the arch are the arms and crest of the Hungerfords, boldly sculptured in the stone. On the eastern side of this court stands the chapel, to which there is a descent of several steps; this building has of late years been repaired (see a view in Britton's Beauties of Wilts); it consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former fifty-six feet in length, and nineteen and a half in breadth; the latter twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite: against the south wall stands the old pulpit, and underneath it are several pieces of armour, such as a head-piece, breast-plate, with a saddle, brought hither in an old chest from the castle hall before the time of its demolition. Behind the chapel stands the old habitation of Lord Walter Hungerford's two chantry priests, now converted into a dairy. The external walls of this part of the castle retain some of their pristine battlements.

The parish church of Farley stands on an eminence southward from the castle, and is of one aile, 92 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. At the west end is a small tower, containing five bells. N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

IN perusing the works of ancient writers, we occasionally meet with an allusion to the different wines of our forefathers: among these we find the Hyppocras wine. The following receipts, which are taken from various authors, may be interesting to some of your readers.

There is a curious receipt preserved by Mr. Astle, which gives directions how "to make ypocrasse *for lords*, with gynger, synamon, and greynes, sugour and turesoll; and for *comyn pepull*, ginger, canell, longe peper, and claryffyed hony." (Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 161.)

The following extract is taken from "The Secrets of Alexis," printed in 1562:

"*Excellent Ipocras.*

"Take an unce of synamon, of ginger 2 dragms, melligetta 3 dragms, cloves 2 deniers, nutmegges, galanga, of eche of them a denier, stampe all, and put it in a jelley bagge or strainer, then take a pint of the best redde or white you can get, or a pint of good malmesey or other stronge wine; mix well all together; than take a pound of sugre fyned, and having stamped it, put it into the other wine, and so poure it upon the strainer, wherein you did put the said wine with the spices, than having taken it oute, you must poure it againe so often, until it become as cleare as it was before, stirring it sometime in the strayner or bagge: and here note, that this is to make about a flaggon full, wherefore if you will have more, you must take a greater quantitie of the said thyngs; and to make it very excellent, you may byude a lyttle muske in a fine linen clothe at the endc of the strainer, so that all the substances may passe over and upon it, the which by that meane will receyve the odour and sent of the said muske."

The next quotation is from Murrel's Book of Cookery, L. J. 7th edit. 1650:

"*A true and approved Receit, for ye right making of the best Ipocras.*

"Take of grains halfe a dragm, take of cinamon 4 ounces, of ginger two ounces, of nutmegges halfe an ounce, of cloves and mace of either a quarter of an ounce; bruise these well in a mortar, and infuse them in a gallon of white wine 4 or 5 dayes, the vessell being close stopt, then put to it a pound of sugar and a half, when the sugar is dissolved, put to it half a pint of rose water, and as much milk; let it stand a night, and then let it runne thorow an ipocras bagge, then may you put it into a fine new rundlet, if you purpose to keep it, or if you spend it presently, you may put it into certain pots for the present."

We see, by the foregoing account, the various methods of making Hippocras wine; that it was sometimes indifferently made, may be conjectured from the following quotation:

"Mrs. Howe of Grandon sent him (Dr. Kettle) a present of Hippocras and some fine cheese-cakes by a plain country fellow, her servant. The Dr. tasted the wine; 'what (say'd he) didst thou take this drinke out of a ditch,' &c." (Letters by Aubrey, p. 425.)

Yours, &c. J. A. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, June* 13.

NO point in political philosophy appears more delicate, nor perhaps, with respect to marriages between relations, is any part more difficult than to draw the exact line of demarcation where the laws of nature ought to cease, and where the civil laws ought to begin. To preserve the chastity and morals of the young ought to be a prominent part of every well-regulated human institution. Incest, and any communication between the sexes which even bears the remotest similarity to it, has in every civilized nation been universally held in the greatest horror and detestation. It is observed by Montesquieu, (than whom no author, perhaps, either ancient or modern, has developed with more accuracy the general spirit of laws and government,) "that the civil laws forbid marriages when by the customs received in a certain country they are found to be in the same circumstances as those forbidden by the law of nature; and they permit them when this is not the case. The prohibitions of the laws of nature are invariable, because the thing on which they depend is invariable; the father, the mother, and the children, necessarily dwell in the same house. But the prohibitions of the civil laws are accidental, because they depend on accidental circumstances: cousin-germans, and others dwelling in the same house, are accidental."

There seems an instinctive principle inherent in mankind, which induces them to unite into societies and communities; it is "the dictate of nature, and the institution of Providence." Marriage is certainly the most natural and the most requisite in such like associations: it is, as the ablest moralist and most eloquent orator of antiquity expresses it, "the original of a city, and the seminary of a state." It has universally been considered, at least among all civilized nations, as a contract so solemn and important, that, to secure it from violation, all the civil power, in conjunction with all the sacred rites of religion, have almost invariably been called in to ratify and confirm it. Though the law of England looks upon the act of marriage barely as a simple contract, by which two persons of opposite sexes mutually resolve to live together as husband and wife, yet it has always carefully provided (except during the short usurpation of Cromwell, when, more effectually to degrade the clergy, the solemnization of marriage was intrusted to

Justices of the peace, and celebrated in private houses), that the final ratification of it should be vested in the Church.

The cause which chiefly gave rise to these inquiries, and suggested the following reflections, was a question which has been much agitated in some recent numbers of your excellent Miscellany, whether the marrying a deceased wife's sister be lawful. This connexion is most unequivocally forbid by the canons ecclesiastical of the English Church,—"a man may not marry the sister of his wife." This prohibition has been strongly objected to by several of your late Correspondents, as entirely devoid of foundation, either in the natural law of civil polity, or in the perhaps more local injunctions of the Levitical code. It seems, however, to me at least, in the majority of instances, by no means inconsistent with the dictates of the former, and to be unquestionably implied in the precepts of the latter. The law of nature, which the civil law ought always to follow and strengthen as much as possible, upon which this union of sexes is permitted or forbidden, appears, as has been observed before, to depend in a great measure upon local manners and customs. The grand principle upon which it is founded is the general preservation of morals. For this cause too familiar connexions between relatives of opposite sexes, however remote the consanguinity may be, ought to be carefully avoided in every civilized and well-regulated government. To such a degree of affinity was this prohibition formerly extended, that even spiritual relations were expressly forbidden to contract matrimonial ties: the godfather was not permitted to intermarry with his god-daughter,—the catechist with the catechumen,—even two sponsors for the same child. The code of Justinian, though it allows the intermarriage of first cousins, expressly prohibits all these, on account of some supposed spiritual relationship. Prior to the Reformation, cousin-germans as well as second cousins were prevented from marrying by the canon laws of this country. Posterior to the time of Henry VIII. (owing, perhaps, in some measure to a considerable change having taken place in the manners and customs of the people, and undoubtedly more especially to annihilate the scandalous practices of the Romish Church, by the influence of which many of those restrictions had been introduced, on account of the excessive gain which it derived from the sale of indulgences in these particulars,) several of those abuses were abolished. In countries where it is customary, after marriage, for whole families still to cohabit in the same house, without being separated into distinct establishments, matrimonial restrictions are in the highest degree beneficial. For this reason the more ancient law at Rome prohibited the marriage of cousin-germans. Even in the present times in this country, an intimate and delicate communion not unfrequently exists between an unmarried and a married sister in the family of her brother-in-law. This circumstance alone, by the law of nature, unsupported by the civil jurisdiction, seems a sufficient barrier to prevent, in consequence of the married sister's death, any nearer union between the two survivors. Upon this principle alone, therefore, such an intermarriage may with justice become at least a matter of hesitation. The English canon law is in this particular, I believe, generally allowed to have its foundation on the Levitical injunctions of Moses.

Now really upon strict investigation I still find myself unable satisfactorily to believe that this relative union is, if not literally, at least impliedly, not virtually forbidden by the spirit of that code. Two of your Correspondents at p. 494 and 495 of your December Magazine, seem of an opinion directly contrary to this. The first passage referred to by them is ver. 9, chap. xviii. of the book of Leviticus, which "P." contends was intended solely and exclusively to apply to the case of a man marrying his *own* sister, and thinks the inference strengthened by the concluding words of the sentence, "the daughter of his father, *or* the daughter of his mother." A very different meaning, it appears to me, is legitimately deducible, as well from the Greek Septuagint as from the English translation. It is not expressed in either "the daughter of thy father, *and* the daughter of thy mother," which would undoubtedly have belonged solely to his own sister, but "the daughter of thy father, *or* the daughter of thy mother," attaching itself alone to the daughter of either of them. This prohibition, for the reason above assigned,

is equally consonant to the law of nature and to the divine command, and affords a strong instance where they ought certainly not to oppose each other.

Another of your Correspondents observes, that the only passage in that chapter of Leviticus which at all bears upon the subject, is the 18th verse, which he transcribes from the Septuagint, and infers from it that such a connexion (an intermarriage between the brother and sister-in-law) is so far from being prohibited, that it is rather sanctioned by it. The Greek preposition ἐπ' or ἐπι generally if not universally signifies *in addition to*; I should therefore be inclined to interpret the restriction, as extending only to the having two sisters at the same time, ἀντιζηλον ἀποκαλυψαι ἀσχημοσυνην, and by no means to relate to any posterior union. The Hebrew text, I am led to believe, forcibly corroborates this explanation. Upon the whole, I cannot help being fully persuaded that any circumstance which may lead to an expected union between a man and his deceased wife's sister, is equally repugnant to natural modesty, to all civil injunctions among civilized nations, and to the implied commands of the Deity. Notwithstanding the necessity and propriety of those regulations in general, and in most instances their coincidence with the Divine Will, I do not see why in some particular cases, (as in that of the patriarch Jacob, whose two wives were certainly sisters,) and to answer some particular purposes, these, and perhaps some others of the Levitical institutes might not occasionally be dispensed with. I am stupid enough also, I confess, not immediately to conceive the *very wide difference* which is supposed to exist in point of morality, between "a man's marrying an own brother's widow, and a deceased wife's virgin sister."

Far be it from me to wish the imposition of any new, or the unnecessary continuance of any old restraints upon marriage. By the encouragement which they give to licentiousness and debauchery, they are certainly in the highest degree, especially amongst the lower classes, detrimental to religion and morality. No human *general law* can, perhaps, be framed which shall be invariably productive of *good*: partial *evil* may occasionally result from it: but where the former evidently preponderates over the latter, the rule ought certainly to be established in every well-constituted State, and by every prudent legislator.

In further confirmation of Dr. Berriman's letter on this subject, referred to by your late Correspondents, permit me to prefix a concluding extract from the writings of Bishop Jewel, a divine not less famous for his piety and learning, than for the strenuous part which he acted, in widely diffusing the doctrines of the Reformation.

"Though (says he) I am not forbidden by plain words to marry my wife's sister, yet I am forbiddden by other words, which by exposition are plain enough; for when God commands me, that I shall not marry my brother's wife, it follows directly that he forbids me to marry my wife's sister. For between one man and two sisters, and between one woman and two brothers, there is like analogy and proportion."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

AS I am fond of seeing a new light thrown on an old subject, give me leave, through the medium of your pages, to return my thanks to your ingenious Correspondent "Jurisconsultus," for the assistance he has afforded us in your May number towards a new interpretation of the 18th chap. of Leviticus. Perhaps, indeed, he is scarcely aware of the merits of this discovery, not having duly considered how many minds it had eluded, though industriously directed towards it, and especially how completely it seems to have escaped the notice of the persons more immediately interested in it, and to whom it was originally addressed, I mean the Jews themselves. For if any man will take the trouble to consult our learned historian and antiquary Selden* on the subject, he will find that the Jewish expositors were divided into two sects, the one of whom held that marriages were prohibited by this chapter to the extent only of the several express declarations contained in the words, "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness," &c. while the other considered the prohibition to reach by analogy to several other cases of marriage. But none of these

* De Anno civili veterum Judæorum, cap. 2. Uxor Ebraica, cap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. De Jure naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Ebræorum.

learned men appear to have conceived the idea that this chapter had no application to the law of marriage. Above Jew and Gentile, therefore, must the authors of this invention be; indeed I do not see how we can refuse them the honour of being more knowing than Moses himself. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *London, June* 10.

CHANCING to pass by the church of Allhallows, Barking, in this city, and seeing the door open, I was induced to enter that venerable edifice, and was much struck with the character and neatness of its interior. There are within its walls several ancient and interesting monuments, few of which I had time to notice. I, however, particularly observed one to the memory of John Bacon, formerly a citizen and Woolman of London, and Joan his wife. Neither Stowe nor Strype mention it, but in the work on London usually called, "Seymour's Survey," there is this description:

"In or near the chancel is a plated gravestone with this inscription,—'Hic jacet Joannes Bacon, quondam Civis et Woolman, ob. 6 Maii, 1437; et Johanna, ux' ejus.' Also in the figure of a heart is the word 'Mercy,' engraved, and here are these arms: two chevrons, in base an annulet."

This account is rather imperfect, the heart being surrounded by a garter thus inscribed:

Ih'u fili dei miserere mei.
Mater dei memento mei.

Nor is it altogether correct as regards the epitaph, which is literatim as follows:

Hic jacet Joh'es Bacon, quond'm Civis & Woolman London, qui obiit vj die Mense Maii, A'o d'ni Mill'imo cccc xxvij; & Joh'a ux' ejus, quor' a'i'ab's p'p'ciet' de'. Amen.

It is placed under the figures of a woman habited in the costume of the times, and a man in a gown furred at the sleeves, and standing on a woolsack, the badge of that fraternity with which the inscription tells us he was connected.

Not far from this there is a gravestone inlaid with brass plates, representing wings, as the tomb belongs to one of the Vyrly, Wyrlay, or Wyrley family, whose crest is "a pair of falcon wings endorsed, issuing from a ducal coronet." This monument is not mentioned by Stow, and merely noticed by his annotator as "the tomb of Thomas Vyrly, vicar of this church, 1453." The inscription is as follows:

Hic jacet d'n's Thomas Vyrly, quond'm vicarius istius eccl'ie, qui obiit s'c'da die Mens' Decembr', Anno d'ni Mill'imo cccclliij.*

Yours, &c. D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

AS there are some errors in your Correspondent's account, p. 416, relating to the Natural History Society, I beg leave to send you the following particulars.

The Society for promoting Natural History was established, in London, 13th October, 1782. The original members were, Mr. Isaac Dalby, Mr. William Forsyth, Mr. Charles Harris, Mr. George Prince, Mr. John Prince.

The officers of the Society, in 1791, were, Viscount Lewisham, President; Dr. Ash, Rev. Edmund Poulter, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Francillon, Treasurer; Rev. John Hadley Swain, Secretary; Dr. George Fordyce, William Forsyth, esq., Everard Home, esq., John Woodd, esq., James Agar, esq., Mr. George Prince, and Mr. Day, Committee. The number of members in 1791 was 110, and honorary members 50.

The members met originally at a house in Golden-square, on the second and fourth Monday in every month, except August and September, at seven o'clock in the evening, and when five members (the original number) were present, they proceeded to business.—The subscription was one guinea a year, and one guinea admission; and nine guineas, besides the admission fee, exempted members from all future payments. The anniversary was kept on the second Monday in March. None of their communications were ever published.

When the Linnæan Society was established, in 1788, many of its members quitted, and joined that Society. From that time it dwindled away; they gave up their house in Golden-square, took apartments in Warwick-street, and afterwards held their meetings at the York Coffee-house, in St. James's-street. I am

* I think this date correct, though at variance with that given above.

not aware when their meetings finally ceased, but should suppose in 1794 or 1795.

The following are all that, I believe, are now living who were members in 1791:—James Agar, esq., Hare-court, Temple, 1787; Joshua Brooks, esq., Blenheim-street, 1786; Montagu Burgoyne, esq., Upper Brook-street, 1791; Everard Home, esq., Leicester-square, 1785; Rev. Rob. Nares, James-street, Westminster, 1789; William Smith, esq., Aldermanbury, 1789; Rev. Dr. Robert Thompson, Kensington, 1786. These were their residences, &c. at that time.

Dr. J. E. Smith had only lodgings at Chelsea; about 1790 he had a house in Great Marlborough-street, where he remained till the year after his marriage, 1797, when he retired from London to reside in Norwich. Of the original members of the Linnæan Society, now living, are, Robert Barclay, esq. Clapham; Sir T. Gery Cullum, Bart. Bury; Sam. Galton, esq., Birmingham; Aylmer B. Lambert, esq.; Dr. John Latham; Mr. Arch. Menzies; R. A. Salisbury, esq.

Yours, &c. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

I HAVE frequently observed shields inserted in the towers of churches, but I have hitherto been unable to discover the period when this custom arose. They often bear the arms of the Lords of the manor, or the owners of the neighbouring estates,—probably those who have contributed to the fabric.

There is also another circumstance connected with ecclesiastical architecture, which appears to be involved in some obscurity. In many places, particularly villages, the churches have only one aisle, or wing, and when this is the case the wall opposite the aisle seems to have been built at a different period, and with dissimilar materials to the other parts of the edifice. I am at a loss to conjecture whether there was formerly another aisle, or whether there was a private chapel in that part; something there undoubtedly was in almost every case where this singularity occurs. Perhaps some of your readers will have the kindness to give me information on these points, which will much oblige your obedient servant, RUSTICUS.

On the Effect of the Physical Geography of the World on the Boundaries of Empires. By JOHN FINCH, F.B.S. &c.*

THE limits of empires are controlled by two causes, the physical geography of the soil, and the power of man. The first is eternal, the last variable; thus, in examining history, we find that the first produces the most permanent effect.

Nations often war against those eternal limits which are pointed out by nature.

The Turks and Persians have, in modern times, renewed the ancient contest between the Romans and Parthians, and have fought for several centuries, without gaining permanently one square mile of territory.

The ancient Greeks fought for a thousand years; and their small republics, at the termination of the contest, retained their original boundaries.

England and France have amused themselves by wars; which may continue to the end of time, without joining under one sceptre the vineyards of Burgundy with the valleys of England.

Alexander invaded the east; but he could not enlarge the confines of Macedonia. Bonaparte subdued Europe, but France is not now more extensive than formerly. Tamerlane overran Asia; but it was not in his power to unite the fire-worshippers of Persia with the sons of Confucius; nor could he join under one empire the shepherds of Tartary and the agriculturists of India.

When these phantoms of universal empire perish, nations resume their ancient limits. Conquer them, exterminate them, destroy the memory of their existence as a people, still the new kingdom will have the same limits as the old. A nation, subduing those by which it is surrounded, resembles a river overflowing its banks; the flood gradually subsides, and the stream returns to its ancient channel. When successive hordes of barbarians invaded the dominions of imperial Rome, did they unite the frozen regions of the north with the olive gardens of the south?

When England was conquered successively by the Romans, Saxons,

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* From Silliman's American Journal of Science.

Danes, and Normans, did they surround with one rampart Italy, Saxony, Denmark, Normandy, and England? The decisions of nature soon cut asunder the artificial arrangements of man.

The barriers erected between communities of men vary in strength; let us examine them in their order.

1. *Forests.*—In the infancy of man the gloom of a forest often deters him from entering within its shade. The Hercynian forest divided many of the ancient tribes of Germany, and its influence is still perceptible in that country. The divisions of some of the counties of England are derived from the same source. Many tribes of Indians in America are divided by thick woods. In the progress of time nations cut down the woods, and this is one reason why civilized nations have larger boundaries than those which are savage.

2. *Rivers.*—In the first ages of man rivers are a real boundary; they prevent the passage of armies. They are now used as a boundary because they afford a definite line about which there can be no dispute. Europe, Asia, and America afford numerous examples. A singular fact takes place in regard to them; a small stream is a better division between nations than a large river. The Danube would not form a line of demarcation between Russia and Turkey, but that there is a spare population on its banks. France has fought to obtain the boundary of the Rhine; she must either advance to the mountains beyond, or retire to the next range of hills in her present territory. The reason of this law is obvious; the fertile banks of large rivers are usually inhabited by numerous tribes of men, the calm and tranquil surface of the river invites them to cross over, the interests of commerce keep up a continual intercourse, the river is easily passed, and both banks must be united under one government. Never have the Ganges, the Nile, the Danube, or the Rhine seen hostile nations in possession of the opposite shores.

The small stream which divides Spain and Portugal, is a more lasting boundary than the Tagus would be, if it flowed in the same direction.

"Where Lusitania and her sister meet,
Deem ye what bounds the rival realms divide?
Or ere the jealous queens of nations meet,
Doth Tago interpose his mighty tide?
Or dark Sierras rise in craggy pride?
Or fence of art, like China's vasty wall?
No barrier wall! no river deep and wide!
No horrid crags! nor mountains dark and tall!
Rise like the rocks that part Hispania's land from Gaul.
But there between a silver streamlet glides,
And scarce a name distinguisheth the brook,
Though rival kingdoms press its verdant sides."

3. *Seas and Oceans.*—These form a decided boundary to the greater number of nations; but the effect of dominion at sea will be noticed hereafter.

4. *Mountains* form a permanent and frequent boundary. They vary in their power to restrain nations within proper limits according to their breadth and altitude, but on the whole surface of the earth they form a real barrier. An individual ascends a mountain, but he returns to dwell in the valley. The peasant of Hungary fears to ascend the hill which overlooks his native plain.

"Mountains interpose,
Make enemies of nations, which had else,
Like kindred drops, been moulded into one."

5. *Deserts.*—I have mentioned the wars between the Turks and Persians, which are carried on across the deserts of Mesopotamia. The ancient Kings of Egypt made frequent expeditions to conquer the Arabs dwelling on the sands of Africa, but they defied their armies. Ali Pacha exerted himself in a similar way with the same success. A desert forms a safe barrier to China. A desert and the rocky mountains form a boundary to the United States of America on land.

1. *The surface of the earth is thus separated into certain natural divisions, which may be called natural kingdoms.*—Every island is a natural kingdom. Every part of the world which is surrounded by strong natural boundaries, is a natural kingdom: it is impossible to conquer one half of these divisions. In waging war with them you must complete a total conquest, or return. No army could conquer half China. The Tartars and native Chinese once made a treaty of partition; nature declared its execution to be impossible. Nor could the plains of England be divided between two Kings. Canute and Edmund drew an imaginary line

through the centre. The treaty could not be observed.

When nations occupy part of natural kingdoms, they must advance or recede. The kingdom of Prussia must be bounded by new acquisitions, or she must recede. This is the reason why she is constantly armed.

2. *Small natural kingdoms, in the vicinity of those which are larger, often lose their independence.*—Small islands are always subdued. No one could now erect the standard of empire on the island of Ithaca, or become King of the Fortunate Islands. We see this rule exemplified in the history of Great Britain. The British Islands contain five natural kingdoms, England, Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Wars took place among the Saxon monarchs of the Heptarchy for four hundred years, until the vallies of England were united under one monarch. She then united to herself the smaller natural kingdoms, by which she is surrounded, in the order of their respective strength. The powerful empire of Austria has subdued the smaller divisions by which she is surrounded.

3. *Where natural kingdoms are of a certain size it is difficult to conquer them.*—Nothing but the fury of religious dissension could have subjected Bohemia, with her circular rampart of mountains, to foreign power.

Let us now consider how the power of man modifies these laws. There is scarcely any law known among nations but force. The power of empire ebbs and flows like the tide; the savage tribes of Britain were easily defeated by the cohorts of Rome; at another period their descendants conquered the veteran troops of France, led on by their emperor.

"Nations melt
From power's high pinnacle, when they have felt
The sunshine for a while."

The legions of Rome, the peasants of Switzerland, the infantry of Spain, the chivalry of France, the cross-bowmen of England, and the battalions of Sweden, have, in succession, given law to Europe, and then retired to their native land.

The process of conquests is usually this: nations become luxurious, they are invaded by a neighbouring tribe, some of the vanquished fall in battle, and their place is supplied by the conquerors. The kingdom retains its ancient boundary, and has merely sustained a change of inhabitants, together with the havock and distress which a state of war occasions.

Fears have been expressed that France and Spain would be united under one empire! Europe was in arms many years to prevent it. The Pyrennees have made it impossible. The union of Russia and Siberia is dreaded! when Siberia possesses a large population, she will no longer be under the dominion of Russia.

The empire of Rome may be cited as an instance against this theory, but on examination will be found to yield it support. It required all the ferocity of the Romans, aided by their naval power, and their permanent national council, to subdue the nations around. On the decline of their high fortunes the empire was broken into its original limits.

Naval Power.—"War is the trade of barbarians. The whole art consists in assembling a force superior to that of your adversary." A great naval power is enabled to do this, by seizing on all the smaller detached portions of the world, and on large kingdoms which have not yet arrived at their full power, and which have become imbecile. This is easier, to such a power, because all countries are easily approached by sea; nature has made few impervious coasts; she intended that man should make use of the ocean. This produces the somewhat anomalous appearance of countries the most distant under one sceptre.

If we examine the reason of this law which binds nations within certain limits, we shall find it arises from similarity of habits and feelings, which, at the same time, leads them to hostilities with all around.

The Indians of America war with all but their own tribe. In the Highlands of Scotland each clan was accustomed to combat all those who lived in the neighbouring valley.

Denon has given a correct and vivid description of the combats which take place between the villagers of the Nile. On enquiring the reason, "They knew not; but their ancestors had been accustomed to fight, and it would be improper to break so laudable a custom." Even in civilized countries this hostile spirit is shewn. Wherever

two villages, of nearly equal size, are situated within ten miles of each other, rivalry takes place, and they would occasionally combat, but they are restrained by the laws. Cities within one hundred miles of each other, have the same spirit of enmity.

If we examine the map of Europe we perceive that Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, and Austria, are natural kingdoms. Norway has always been in vassalage, because her population is much scattered. Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, are joined by the power of a fleet, as they were under the Greek empire. Persia has its antient limits; China has had the same from time immemorial. The Arabians subdued Asia, but they retain their sway over nothing more than their original sandy deserts. Hindostan is a natural empire, too weak to defend herself. America is arranged in natural divisions.

Thus on the surface of the world man has done little to change the decrees of the Almighty power whose fiat governs the universe.

Sketches of Portuguese Depravity.

By a Resident.

THE recent transactions in Portugal shew the weakness of the Portuguese laws; and the glaring defect in their enforcement may be traced, in some measure, to the miserable and inadequate stipends allotted to those to whom their execution is entrusted. Being compelled to keep up a style of respectability, for which all legitimate means are absolutely withheld from them, they are naturally exposed to the temptations of bribery. Join to this the difficulty in Portugal of procuring evidence sufficient for conviction, even of the most public and most atrocious crimes: while the fear of revenge operates on one hand, and on the other the full persuasion that any testimony, however false, is meritoriously given, if it have the design of saving a poor sinner from a painful and degrading end. This feeling in the lower orders is carried to such a pitch, that the natural exclamation of a Portuguese on seeing one man stab another in the street (or prick him, as they simply term it) is, "poor fellow, he has had the misfortune to kill a man." Every effort is made to screen the assassin from justice; whilst the dead or wounded man, far from exciting pity or receiving assistance, will be shunned carefully as a dangerous object; it being one of the laws in these cases to consider as the murderer, and to confine as such, the first person who has been known to touch a dead body.

A law made by the late queen-mother, forbidding the execution of females, did not a little contribute to swell the annals of crime. An instance of this, and of the corruption of those to whom the subject ought naturally to look up for the protection of life and property, will be found in the following case which took place at Elvas in 1816. A gunner of the artillery, on his return home at night from labour, was seized upon by his wife and two dragoons of the third regiment. Her paramours (whom she had concealed in the house) lashed him to the table, and bled him to death in the throat like a pig, after which he was thrown upon the dunghill of a house further down the street. His two children, who were witnesses of the murder of their father, were threatened with similar treatment if they dared betray the secret. The soldiers retired to their barracks; but on the opening of the town gates next morning, they deserted into Spain, a thing so easy to effect, that the most horrid crimes are on both sides of the frontier as frequent as the commonest occurrences of life.

The woman was seized and interrogated; but, as may be supposed, denied any knowledge of the fact. The children, however, revealed the story with all its details; and from their age their testimony was fully admissible. Their diabolical mother was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but her beauty pleaded so much in her behalf, that, after being kept by the C—d—r for some months, he finally gave her in marriage to the gaoler.

I went to the spot where the murder was committed; and much pains were taken by the bystanders to persuade me, against the evidence of my own senses, that the blood which, upon the first incision, had spurted up against the opposite wall, had trickled into the similitude of a "Senhor crucificado."

Another instance of flagrant corruption in the protectors of the law, was exhibited at Lisbon in 1816. A

gallego was observed, at early dawn, to place a heavy box upon one of the quays (Caes da Forca), with the evident intention of precipitating it into the water; but on perceiving that he was seen by some soldiers, who had risen early as well as himself, he abandoned his charge and ran away. The soldiers, imagining the box to contain contraband goods, eagerly opened it, and found, instead of what they expected, a very pretty girl, of about seventeen years of age, with a rope round her neck, with which she had evidently been strangled. Her legs were sawed off at the hips, and half sawn through the knees, for the greater facility of packing; and she was entirely naked, but wrapped up in a clean sheet.

I saw her remains myself, and could not help admiring the beauty of her features, even changed as they were by the cruel manner of her death; and I well remember that her jet black hair curled naturally all over her head. A sham search was instituted after her diabolical murderers; but which, like every thing else of the kind, came to nothing. But it was every where confidently asserted that the authors of the crime were well known, their names even were whispered, and that a bag of fifty moidores had been quite sufficient to choke up the fountain of justice.

Many soldiers have assured me that the duty upon which they went with most reluctance was that of assisting the civil power. It happened almost invariably that they succeeded in securing the objects of their search; who, being soon bought off by their associates, became the most inveterate enemies of their captors, and sought every means of satiating their revenge upon them. A villain of this description infested for a long time the road between Elvas and Badajos, committing every kind of atrocity, and retiring for repose to the ruins of a dismantled windmill.

The last crime which he committed was the murder of a poor widow of a farmer, who lived in a sequestered cottage, and whose grey mare this hero coveted in order to carry on his profession on a more extensive scale. Some relation of the woman complained to the corregidor, and pointed out the hiding-place of the ruffian. The Colonel of a regiment of cavalry in garrison at Elvas was requested to furnish a detachment for the purpose of securing him, which was executed in a manner highly creditable to the serjeant commanding the little party.

The ruffian was seized whilst sleeping in the ruin; his head resting on a pig-skin full of wine, his carbine by his side, as well as his good knife, and a bag of dollars; and the grey mare was tied up in a corner of the same enclosure. The party bound his hands behind him, and drove him before them to the garrison, notwithstanding his tempting offers to induce them to permit his escape; and with the scrupulous exactness which so strongly characterizes the Portuguese soldier, they deposited every farthing of the money thus found into the hands of the authorities. The fellow was, however, soon after liberated; and the dragoon who related this fact to me, having belonged to the party, was in daily apprehension of reaping the reward of his zeal and integrity from the revenge of the ruffian.

The ecclesiastics who surrounded the source of temporal power in Portugal, directed the stream at their will and pleasure to the sacrifice of justice and of every barrier which had been erected for the protection of life and property. In 1800 a dissolute young man, residing in the Rua dos Capellistas, murdered (under circumstances of the greatest brutality) the author of his being, who had refused to furnish him with the means of gratifying his taste for debauchery. A friend of mine, of the regiment of Vieira Telles, was ordered to attend the execution with his company; but on his way to the spot, a messenger met him announcing the Prince's pardon of the offender. It appeared that a person interested in preserving the life of the parricide had found the means of buying (no difficult matter) the intervention of the court confessor, who persuaded the sovereign that he ought to forgive, if he hoped himself for pardon hereafter.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

I MUCH regret that Mr. BASIL MONTAGU's Letter in your Magazine for last August (p. 104), respecting the house of the Earl of Arundel at Highgate, in which the illustrious Bacon breathed his last, has received

no satisfactory reply. Nor can I assist in determining that point to which your Correspondent's inquiry was particularly directed, namely, the site of the mansion in question; but perhaps the following memoranda of events which took place within its precincts, may prove of some interest, as well to your correspondent as to your readers generally.

It is not until towards the middle of the reign of James the First, that we hear of the Earl of Arundel having a house at Highgate. When Norden wrote his Survey of Middlesex in 1596, the principal mansion was one thus mentioned: "At this place —— Cornewalleyes, esquire, hath a verie faire house, from which he may with great delight beholde the stately citie of London, Westminster, Greenewich, the famous river of Tamyse, and the countrey towardes the south very farre." Norden, before stating this, remarks, "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report that divers that have been long visited with sickness, not cureable by physicke, have in a short time repayred their health by that sweete salutarie aire."*

Mr. Lysons has remarked that there is in the Harleian MSS. 6994, fol. 43, a letter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, dated "Hyghgat, 16 July, 1587." Sir Thomas, who was Treasurer of Calais, and Comptroller of the household to Queen Mary, had been knighted as early as 1548, so that the "—— Cornwalleyes, esq." mentioned by Norden in 1596, was doubtless his son William, who had taken up his residence there, whilst Sir Thomas had retired to his mansion at Brome in Suffolk. It is presumed† that this house at Highgate was visited by Queen Elizabeth in June 1589; and on the 1st of May, 1604, it was the scene of a splendid Royal festival. For this latter occasion Ben Jonson was employed to compose his dramatic interlude of "The Penates; a Private Entertainment of the King and Queen on May-day in the morning by Sir William Cornwallis, at his house at Highgate;"‡ and Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley in Shropshire, was knighted there on the same day.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis died at Brome on the 24th of December in the same year, 1604, aged 85; and it is most probable that Sir William then removed to reside in the Suffolk mansion, as we hear nothing more of his family at Highgate. Their residence, it is evident, from what has been already stated, had been the principal one in the place; and, as we find the Earl of Arundel occupying one of a similar description, a few years after, which we have no intimation of his having erected himself, there appears reason to presume that it was the same mansion which successively accommodated the two individuals.

The first mention I have found of the Earl of Arundel at Highgate is of the date 1617; and this is also connected with the history of the great Bacon. At that time the King was in Scotland; and Sir Francis, having recently been appointed Lord Keeper, was left at the head of the Privy Council in London; where, according to the satirical Weldon, he occupied the King's lodgings at Whitehall, and assumed the state of Royalty. During the absence of the Court, the Lords were entertained by turns at each others' houses; and in Whitsun week, says Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, the Countess of Arundel (the Earl had accompanied the King to Scotland,) "made a grand feast at Highgate to the Lord Keeper, the two Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, and I know not whom else.

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* On the festival of the King's accession in 1621-2, the Spanish Ambassador, Count Gondemar, "excused his absence with his retrait to Highgate to take the fresh aire." (Finetti Philoxenis, p. 94.)—There is another record of that lively Spaniard's disapprobation of our metropolitan atmosphere, that "at the departure of one of his agents to Spain, he facetiously bad him commend him to the Sun, for he had seen none here a long while!"

† The bell-ringers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, were paid 6*d.* on the 11th of June, "when the Queen's Majesty came from Highgate." (Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. III. p. 30.)—The suggestion there made that *Richard* Cornwallis was the resident at Highgate, is clearly wrong, and is corrected by Mr. Nichols in his subsequent publication of King James's Progresses.

‡ See Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. I. pp. 430—437.

It was after the Italian manner, with four courses and four table-cloths, one under another; and when the first course and table-cloth was taken away, the Master of the Rolls [Sir Julius Cæsar], thinking all had been done, said grace (as his manner is when no divines are present), and was afterwards well laughed at for his labour."*

In 1624, we find the King sleeping at this mansion. He "went on Sunday [June 2,] toward evening to Highgate, and lay at the Lord of Arundel's, to hunt a stag early the next morning in St. John's Wood."—Ibid. vol. III. p. 978.

The death of the Viscount St. Alban's in the year 1626 is the only subsequent event connected with the Earl of Arundel's house that I have yet met with. J. G. N.

On Ancient Armories, or Armorial Bearings.

[*From Dr. Nuttall's MS. Collections for his "Bibliotheca Scholastica," a Work intended for future publication.*]

THE origin of Armorial Bearings is involved in the utmost obscurity. They may have existed with the first dawnings of society. The hieroglyphics of the Æthiopians and Egyptians were originally nothing more than armorial emblems adopted by monarchs, priests, and nobles, as commemorative of particular circumstances. In advanced stages of society, when warriors fought in armour, with their faces concealed under their helmets, some conspicuous marks of distinction became absolutely necessary. The *shield* pendant at the breast, or held forward on the left arm in action, was admirably adapted to receive these distinguishing marks, and it thus became, as it were, the face of the warrior. However, like the natural features of the face, those of the shield were only discernible in front, on a near view; but in action it was necessary that commanders, at least, should be known at a distance.—The *crest*, raised high on the head, was well adapted to the purpose. The emblems thus worn in war became badges of honour in peace, and were engraven on seals, and sculptured on monuments. Whilst mankind remained in a state of continual warfare, it is probable the descent of honours was not attended to; as every man was himself a warrior, and was chiefly anxious to acquire honours of his own. But nations being formed and civilized, the people became divided into civil and military; and the former having no opportunities of acquiring martial honours themselves, were anxious to preserve and transmit to posterity those of their ancestors. As nations grew in magnitude, arms increased in number, and grew nearer in resemblance to each other. The intervals of war, also, being long, and the memory no longer adequate to the task of making extemporaneous distinctions, impositions and armorial laws became necessary. Thus in peace and civilization probably arose the *laws of Armories*.

As considerable disputation has existed among the learned respecting the origin of arms, the following historical notices may be interesting. Favyn contends that they have existed from the beginning of the world, and Segoin from the time of Noah; others from that of Osiris, which is supported by some passages in Diodorus Siculus; others from the time of the Hebrews, as arms were given to Moses, Joshua, the twelve tribes, David, &c. Some will have them to have taken their rise in the heroical age, and under the empires of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians, on the authority of Philostratus, Xenophon, and Quintus Curtius. Some pretend that the use of arms, and the rules of blazon, were regulated by Alexander. Others say they had their origin under the empire of Augustus; some during the inundations of the Goths; and others under the empire of Charlemagne.

Chorier observes, that among the antient Gauls, each man bore a mark on his buckler, by the sight whereof he might be known to his fellow; and hence he refers the original of the arms of noble families. Camden has observed something like this of the ancient Picts and Britons, who, going naked to the wars, painted their bodies with blazons, and figures of divers colours, which he supposes to have been different in different families, as they fought divided by kindreds. Yet Spelman says, that the Saxons, Danes, and

* Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, vol. II. p. 344.

Normans, first brought arms from the north into England, and thence into France.

Upon the whole it is certain, that from time immemorial, there have been symbolical marks in use among men, to distinguish them in armies, and to serve as ornaments of shields and ensigns; but these marks were used arbitrarily as devices, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c. and were not regular armories like ours, which should be hereditary marks of the nobility of a house, regulated according to the rules of Heraldry, and authorized by princes. Before Marius, even the eagle was not the constant ensign of the Roman army, but they bore in their standards a wolf, leopard, or eagle, indifferently, according to the fancy of the Generals. The same diversity has been observed with regard to the French and English; on which account authors are divided, when they speak of the antient arms of those countries. In effect, it appears from all the best authors, that the armories of houses, as well as the double names of families, were not known before the year 1000; and several have even endeavoured to prove, that the use of arms did not begin till the time of the first Crusades of the Christians, for the conquest of the Holy Land. The truth is, it appears to have been the antient tournaments that occasioned the fixing of armories. Henry the fowler, who regulated the tournaments in Germany, was the first who introduced these marks of honour, which appear to be of an older standing in Germany than in any other part of Europe. It was then that coats of arms were first instituted, which were a kind of livery, composed of several bars, fillets, and colours; whence came the fesse, pale, bend, and lozenge, which were some of the first elements of armories. Those who had never been concerned in any tournament had no arms, though they were gentlemen. Such of the nobility and gentry as crossed the sea, in the expeditions to the Holy Land, also assumed these tokens of honour to distinguish themselves. Camden refers the original of hereditary arms in England to the time of the first Norman Kings. He says their use was not established till the reign of Henry III. and instances in several of the most considerable families in England, wherein, till that time, the son bore always different arms from the father. About the same time it became the custom in England for private gentlemen to bear arms; borrowing them from the lords of whom they held in fee, or to whom they were most devoted.*

After the appointment of *Courts Military*, and a Constable and Marshal, in the Norman æra, armorial honours flowed freely from the throne to the chieftain, and from the chieftain to his followers; and the Crusaders tended rapidly to augment their number both in England and on the Continent.

"In these holy warres (says an ancient writer on Armories) many armes were altered, and new assumed upon divers occasions, as the Veres Earles of Oxford, who bare before quarterly Gueles and Or, inserted a mollet† in the first quarter, for that a shooting starre fell thereon, when one of them served in the Holy Land. The Lord Berkleys, who bare first Gueles, a chevron Argent, after one of them had taken up the crosse (for that was then the phrase) to serve in those warres, inserted ten crosses patté in his shield. So Geffray of Boullion, the glorious general in those warres, at one draught of his bowe, shooting against David's tower in Hierrusalem, brocked three feetlesse birds called *Allerions*, upon his arrow, and thereupon assumed in a shield, Or, three allerions Argent on a bend Gueles, which the house of Lorrain, descending from his race, continueth to this day. So Leopold the fifth Marques of Austria, who bare formerly sixe larkes Or in Azure, when his coate-armour at the seige of Acres in the Holy Land was all dyed in bloud save his belt, he took for his arms, Gueles, a white belt (or a fess Argent is the same,) in memory thereof."

The multiplication of *Ordinaries, Charges, Augmentations of honour*, &c. for the purpose of distinguishing different families, and their several branches, soon became boundless; and there is scarcely any object in nature or art that has not been thereby represented. Technical descriptions may be seen in any modern work on Heraldry.—In addition to these numerous devices represented on the shield, were the *Helmet, Crest, Supporters*, and *Motto*; and, as the emblems of sovereignty and nobility, *Crowns* and *Coronets*.—Edward III. was the first who bore a *Crest* upon his helmet; and the Knights of the Garter follow-

* See a Paper in illustration of this, with a plate, in vol. LXXXII. ii. 609.

† *Mullet*, in heraldry the rowel of a spur with five points, used for the distinction of houses.

ed the example of their Sovereign, when the fashion became prevalent.—The origin of *Supporters* is uncertain; but it is generally supposed that they arose from the Tournaments, when the Knights were wont to place, on the sides of their shields, their pages, armour-bearers, and servants, clothed in whimsical dresses. Henry VIII. restricted Supporters to Peers and Knights of the Garter and Bath.—*Mottoes* are supposed to have originated in the war-cries of the ancients; but it is most probable that they arose from some family circumstance, or favourite expression of the first bearer. The institution of the Order of the Garter first introduced them into this country.—The *Arms of Ulster*, or Badge of Baronetage (a hand couped) was first granted by James I. on the institution of that order for the protection of Ulster in Ireland.

Having taken a general view of the origin of Armorial honours, we shall now present a brief Synopsis of the Arms, &c. of the Royal families of England from the Norman era, a knowledge of which is requisite to determine the ages of buildings, &c.—William I. and II.; Gules, two lions, *(leos-pardès*, not *leopards)* passant guardant Or; and for Matilda of Flanders Gyronny of eight; in the nombril point a plain shield gules.—Henry I. and Matilda of Scotland, England as before, and Scotland.—Stephen and Matilda of Boulogne; Gules, 3 sagittaries Or, 3 torteaux.—Henry II.; England; and, Gules, 1 lion passant gardant, for Eleanor of Aquitaine; his cognizances were, a crescent beneath a star, an escarbuncle of 8 rays, and the broom-plant from his name Plantagenet.—Richard I.; 3 lions passant gardant for England, and a cross bottonée Argent for Berengaria of Navarre; *Dieu et mon droit* first assumed by him.—Henry III.; England; Paly of 8, Or and Gules, for Eleanor of Provence.—Edward I.; as Prince of Wales his arms were, England, with a label of 3 or 5 points; as king, with Eleanor of Castile, England with, quarterly, 1 and 4 a castle, 2 and 3 a lion rampant; with Margaret of France, England, and semée de lis.—Edward II. the same as his father, with two small castles on the side of his throne to shew his descent, through his mother, from Castile.—Edward III. England within a border of France; i. e. Argent, semée de lis, placed on his throne, between 2 fleurs-de-lis, to shew his descent from France; this monarch first quartered the arms of France in 1358. His cognizances were, the sun issuing from the clouds, and the stump of a tree sprouting.—Richard II. France and England quarterly, with a label of 3 points, the middle point charged with the cross of St. George, which he relinquished at his father's decease; he assumed other arms, as the pretended arms of Edward the Confessor, &c. and was the first who bore supporters, being 2 angels.—Henry IV. France and England quarterly, (5 fleurs-de-lis) with Richard's supporters.—Henry V. and VI. France and England quarterly, the fleurs-de-lis reduced to three, in imitation of Charles VI. of France.—Edward IV. France and England; supporters, the black bull of Clare, and white lion of Mortimer; crest, the fleur-de-lis of France and lion of England conjoined; likewise with two lions supporters, and arms within the garter.—Edward V. France and England; supporters, a lion and white hart.—Richard III. France and England between two boars, or a bull on the dexter, and boar on the sinister.—Henry VII. France and England surrounded with the garter, and ensigned with a large crown; crest, the portcullis, from his mother, of the family of Beaufort; supporters, a red dragon, from Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, from whom he claimed descent; on the left a greyhound; Argent collared Gules, from the Somersets; badges, the white and red rose per pale.—Henry VIII. France and England; supporters, a red dragon and greyhound in the early part of his reign, afterwards a lion of England crowned, and the red dragon sinister; for Catharine of Arragon impaling Castile and Leon, and Arragon and Sicily.—Edward VI. France and England; supporters, a lion and griffin.—Mary; a lozenge, 1 and 4 France, 2 England, 3 Spain, for Philip her husband; supporters, an eagle dexter, and a lion rampant guardant, similar according to Nisbet, but according to Willement a greyhound and crowned eagle.—Elizabeth; France and England, ensigned with imperial crowns; supporters, a lion dexter crowned, a red dragon sinister.—James I. Charles I. and II. James II. France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, differently bla-

zoned; supporters, lion and unicorn, from the union of England and Scotland.—These arms remain to this day, with the exception of France being entirely omitted, and the arms of his Majesty's German dominions, ensigned with the electoral bonnet, being borne as an escotcheon of pretence.

Some Speculations on Literary Pleasures.—No. X.

(Continued from p. 507.)

IT has been observed that the moral economy of Nature's empire by no means always harmonizes with her physical arrangements. It often, indeed, happens that where, from the peculiar but unerring economy of our physical blessings, Nature has dispensed her brightest and most exuberant gifts of soil and atmosphere, and consequently of production, the moral features of the human beings who inhabit and cultivate these soils deteriorate exactly in an inverse proportion.

Philosophical theorists have often attempted to account for a discrepancy apparently subversive of the harmony of Nature's operations; and we ourselves have formerly slightly touched upon this point. Whether or not the reasons alleged upon this point are every way sufficient to solve this discrepancy, we shall not here decide; this much, however, is certain in the history of mankind, that those soils of our globe, which from the earliest periods have been chiefly distinguished for the magnanimity and intelligence of their sons, the countries which have chiefly shone in the acts of policy and government, in science and literature, have been between the 30th and 60th degrees of northern latitude.

In the long periods, during which we can trace the transactions which have distinguished the greater part of *these* countries, the man of reflection, if he cannot discern just grounds for the basis of the theory above noticed, will yet realize a constant source of amusement and pleasure, in marking the gradual developement of the human mind, during the lapse of long and distant periods. If, for instance, we ascend to high and remote antiquity, in the history of *civilized* countries, (and the annals of all others are, perhaps, not worth the study,) we feel the truth of the remark of the judicious and learned L'Abbé Millot in full force, when he says, "Quand elles sont enfin epurées, et que la politesse et les sciences, les loix, et la morale ont écarté cette rouille de barbarie, n'est-il pas aussi utile qu' agréable de considérer la différence et les rapporter de l'état présent avec l'état primitif d'où l'on est sorti, l'est ce qui forme l'histoire de l'esprit humain ou du moins cette de l'esprit national." This, indeed, alone forms the amusement, and stimulates the active curiosity of an intelligent mind; for innumerable of the details which swell the bulky tomes of perhaps the greater part of historians, serve not for the purposes we have mentioned, inasmuch as they are occupied with an eternal narrative of campaigns, with all the "circumstance of war."

It will be said, and it is admitted, that war has always formed a prominent object among mankind, and that in prosecuting the work of transmitting to distant ages the narratives of history, it becomes the duty of the historian to notice the principal, or, at any rate, the most prominent transactions of the people concerning whom he treats. But it does not hence follow that the whole of the sanguinary detail of the numerous campaigns which have distinguished the annals of a people, should form in those annals a too prominent picture. These, even upon the principles of the philanthropist, should unquestionably be noticed as forming the integral portion of the history of a nation; but it becomes a question (and a question of no minor importance) whether they should be dwelt upon and emblazoned, as they too frequently are, in the pages of some of our best historians. It will be asked, with what then will the details of general history be filled? It may be answered that, as it seems necessary, in order to delineate the temper and actual history of any particular State, to glance at these things, they might be noticed in the outline, not dwelt upon circumstantially in the detail, as though the chief end of history consisted in minutely reciting the most successful means of destroying the human race, or of scattering infelicity among her sons. This delinquency in the conduct of some of our best historians has been complained of, and not without reason. But it has been said, on the other hand, that the details

of early annals are so scant, except upon these themes, that later historians have scarcely an alternative left them. This may increase the difficulty; but it by no means wholly excuses this procedure. There are, however, assuredly other topics, which may be thought to form the staple and legitimate basis of history; and to this will the learning of the writer of philosophic views more especially point.

"A history of philosophy (says one of its distinguished ornaments) is a history of doctrines and men."—"As a history of doctrines (subjoins the same learned writer, who had ably investigated its details,) it lays open the origin of opinions, the changes they have undergone, the distinct characters of different systems, and the leading points in which they agree or differ; it is therefore in fact a history of the human understanding." And Buffon, following, it may be said, on the same side, has remarked, whilst speaking of the propriety of admitting metaphysical discussions in a treatise on natural history, "Why retrench from the natural history of man the history of his noblest part?" If history is thought a study peculiarly becoming the gentleman and the scholar, it certainly becomes doubly interesting to trace the varying features which Mind developes in the progress of ages and of science. As Hume has justly remarked, whilst speaking of the reign of Henry the Third, the longest and at the same time the most weak and contemptible which has distinguished our annals,—"how is it possible for any mortal to wade through the petty details which make up the sum of its general events with any common patience?" So it may be said with reference to general history; the minute incidents of a comparatively barbarous people are scarcely worth a transmission to remote posterity.—But there is such a thing as *selection* in memorializing; and a writer actuated with the views which we are usually in the habit of ascribing to Polybius or Tacitus, to the upright and enlarged thinking of the President De Thou, or even to the honesty and philosophic truth of Philip De Comines, might, perhaps, adopting the soundness and the sincerity of intention of those eminent historians, illustrate the general march of the human intellect in knowledge, and at the same time not overburthen the minds of his readers with a multitude of useless details. The metaphysician or the moralist, the student upon the general subject of mankind, will always discern an interest of deep and varying character in contemplating the vicissitudes, the progress of which have marked the history of civilized nations. And here, from the earliest chroniclers of remote antiquity to the comparatively recent events which swell the narratives of modern historians, a continuous history of the most civilized nations is open, it may be said, to the contemplation of the sage.

Without adverting to the Mosaic writings, which we of course esteem to be the most genuine, we have in Sanchoniatho a simple, though, it must be owned, a very meagre account of primitive manners, and the origin of arts. Meagre, indeed, and "bald," and "disjointed" is this fragment, preserved by Eusebius, and illustrated by our Cumberland, if considered as the memorial of a remote nation; but if viewed as a solitary record of ages, coeval with which the subsequent eras of mankind are of comparatively modern date, it becomes a curious if not a genuine and well-authenticated memorial.

"I find myself," says a distinguished speculator upon Morals and Happiness, "existing upon a little spot, surrounded by an immense unknown expansion. Of the first origin and history of this *spot*, Sanchoniatho endeavours to give an account; but whoever for a moment glances at the "Cosmogony" of this ancient writer, will see that while it tends directly to open and avowed atheism, his accounts, when weighed against the Mosaic Cosmogony (to which it furnishes the only records extant of any pretensions to the same antiquity), carry such internal marks of fable and extravagance, that while we read with the eye of curiosity, we should often (were we not on the other hand satisfied that his positions are false) smile with incredulity at his preposterous conceits. Sanchoniatho, however, as every one knows, has given us a chronicle of the few first dynasties of Egyptian princes, which may be termed a very valuable document, inasmuch as while it disproves the flagrantly absurd pretensions of Egyptian antiquity, it esta-

blishes something from almost a contemporary in the form of sober truth. But, independent of sacred history, a continuous line of events from the flood, may thus be traced down to our own times. "Where Sanchoniatho ends," says Cumberland, "Eratosthenes begins." Eratosthenes was the most learned man of his time, librarian to Ptolomæus Euergetes, had greater opportunities and helps for searching the Egyptian records than any other man. We have by this means, says Bishop Cumberland, a series of profane history from the first man to the first Olympiad, agreeing with the Scripture. "Sanchoniatho, (adds his commentator) begins his history with Protogonus (Adam), and brings it down to Thoth, the second King of Egypt. Eratosthenes begins his catalogue with Menes (Misor), and Athothes (Thoth), which is connected with the Olympiads."

From hence, speaking with reference to the chronology of the most civilized nations, Herodotus has taken up the thread of the narrative, and has illustrated the later periods of expiring civilization in Egypt, and the rising æras of literature and knowledge in Greece. If, as a writer, Herodotus may be said, as is well known, to partake almost as much of the poet as the historian, his legendary tales of events in Egypt, as transacted before his time, and his narratives (almost incredible) of the vast armaments which Xerxes, meditating the subjugation of Greece, carried across the Hellespont, have been long alike thought to be in a great degree at once the proofs of his invention and his credulity. Profiting from his errors, Xenophon and Thucydides, it is very well known, illustrated each a portion of their country's history with a severer and more philosophic temperament of mind; and some ages after him, Polybius, with all the attributes and the reflections of a great historian, carried on the affairs of the Greeks and Romans to almost the period of the universal empire of the latter. Of the services in this line of Livy and Sallust enough is known; it would be superfluous to dilate upon the closeness of the one, or the copiousness and fluency of the other. That admirable writer and historian Tacitus then takes up the narrative from the establishment of universal empire amongst the most enlightened people then on the globe, and with some inferior stars of Rome's latter days, who wrote some ages after him, described the state of arts and civilization, until, as a writer says, "the libraries, particularly those of Italy, which abounded in numerous and inestimable treasures of literature, were every where destroyed by the precipitate rage and undistinguished violence of the northern armies."

Hence Gibbon has undertaken to rescue from oblivion, during a period of nearly twelve centuries, the history and the transactions of the still most civilized people of the earth; and who will say he has not executed his immortal work in a style of luminous and succinct expression that scarcely knows a rival? Other historians, and amongst them some of distinguished eminence, have carried on the memorials of the most civilized nations downwards to our own times; thus affording to the student who contemplates manners, and analyzes the varying features developed by mankind under the circumstance of climate, policy, or military domination, a rich and extended harvest of thought. For, as a history of men, this sort of contemplation points to the causes which may be supposed to have influenced the doctrines and sects which distinguish the leading features of national philosophy, and traces the origin and progress of arts and opinions. The mind also, whose habitual excursions shoot forth into the fields of light which fill heaven's wide expanse, whose calculating spirit throws, like Des Cartes, its high-reaching fancy into regions which it peoples with the very coinage of his brain, or which, like M. Thomas, his scarcely less celebrated eulogist, gives the rein to a brilliant imagination, will glance from history to the great objects of creation with which it is in some degree associated. He then who traces the influences of natural objects upon human manners and opinion, where reason and imagination are the sole guides for regulating those opinions,—perceives that among the idolaters of antiquity the Sun was frequently the object of adoration and worship.

That ignorant hordes, scarcely emerged from barbarism, should deify this great luminary, or that the most enlightened men of nations advanced

in civilization should gaze upon it with rapture almost amounting to adoration, is not matter of surprise. Its mysterious and unerring course in the ecliptic, and the immeasurable blessings of which it was the constant parent to mankind, at once awakened their sympathies and constrained their reverence.

In the imaginative language of the eloquent Raynal, "The star of fire which dispels the darkness that covers the face of the earth, which draws the curtain of the night, and suddenly displays to the eyes of astonished man the most extensive and the most pleasing of all scenes, which is saluted at its rising by the cheerfulness of animals, by the melody of birds, and by the hymn of the being who is endowed with the faculty of thinking; which, when it sets, plunges the universe again into silence and melancholy; which distinguishes the seasons and the climates; which animates every thing by its warmth, embellishes every thing by its presence, and the privation of which produces in all parts a state of languor and annihilation; the Sun, in a word, adds this historian, "was the god of the Peruvians." "The worship of the Sun," he subjoins, "was accordingly instituted; temples were built to this deity, and human sacrifices were abolished." The Sun in the ecliptic is uninteresting to a certain portion of mankind, from its presenting no phenomenon in the appearance of the heavens. A comet appears but at lengthened intervals of time, and is hailed by the gaze of nations; but were the august spectacle of the Sun's daily course in the ecliptic presented to us but once in half a century, a new aspect would open upon the senses of mankind. From its frequency it ceases to interest, whereas, were this, the sublimest of all the bodies of our system, to observe the same periods as the comet in its orbit, such is the contexture of the human mind, and such is the force of novelty, that we can scarce conceive of impressions with which such a magnificent scene would operate upon our senses."

The prodigious extent of the planet we inhabit, and which we call our home (though it shrinks to meanness compared to the boundless orbs which people the spaces of the universe), the matchless contrivance of its various parts, and the beauty and grandeur of its economy,—these from the ablest pens have been too well described, to excuse any similar attempts here. It is, on the other hand, admitted by all who think with any precision, that these subjects are among the sources of our literary pleasures. They collaterally have a high influence in forming the associated enjoyments which operate in diversifying the pursuits of the human mind.

When we take as our companion the narratives of travellers, like the adventurous Humboldt or with Buffon; recreate ourselves with a world of speculative positions and interesting facts connected with philosophy and natural history; or with Priestley, mark the results of the laboratory, or explore the grand arcana of atmospherical phenomena, connected as they often are with the interesting science of electricity; we alike roam abroad with the luxury of excited feelings, or expatiate in the pure imagery of thought with the keen ardour of awakened attention. We especially look for these pleasures in perusing the narrative of the celebrated traveller and naturalist Humboldt, whose discoveries on those stupendous mountains which skirt the western shores of the western continent, in altitudes not only impervious to the footsteps of many, but to those of the wildest animals. We feel here isolated and alone, from the remainder of the material universe, and abandon ourselves to the reflections which are thus described by a philosophical writer: "At the sight of those enormous masses which rise to such prodigious heights above the humble surface of the earth, where almost all mankind have fixed their residence; of those masses which on one spot are crowned with impenetrable and ancient forests which have never resounded to the stroke of the hatchet, and which present on another nothing more than a barren and dreary extent of surface; which stop the cloud in its course, and break the impetuosity of the wind; while at another, they keep the traveller at a distance from their summits by ramparts of ice that surround them, from the centre of which volleys of flame issue forth, or frighten him who attempts to ascend thence with horrid and concealed caverns dug on each side; masses, several of which

give vent to impetuous torrents descending with dreadful noise from their open sides; all of them spreading their refreshing shade over the plains which surround them, and affording them a shelter from the heat of the Sun, from the moment that luminary gilds their tops; at this aspect (he continues) the inquirer into nature is fixed with astonishment, and led into reflections."

If the sullen grandeur of nature's scenery, as she frowns in her most magnificent aspect in the western continent, arrest the naturalist and the recluse,—to the experimentalist, who, with Priestley and others, looks through those realms of nature which are invisible to our grosser faculties, wonder and admiration are seasoned with emotions of pleasure. And here it may be premised that the most subtle, the most active, and the most singular body that we are acquainted with in the vast and amazing laboratory which our planet presents, is, perhaps, the electric fluid. Of the history, the wonderful properties of this fluid, and the amazing phenomena of which it is often productive, experimental philosophy, as it is known in our own days, is full. All bodies in nature, in so far as they are conversant with our senses, contain this fluid, the subtlety of whose properties are infinitely more rare and flexible than any agent with which experimental science has brought us acquainted. Priestley (who with Dr. Franklin may be termed the pole-stars in illuminating mankind in their discoveries respecting the phenomena of this science) has propounded, "In what does the difference between electrics and conductors consist? In other words, what is it that makes some bodies permeable to the electric fluid, and others impermeable to it?" This query, the solution of which still remains among the profound secrets of nature, opens in the field of thought and of inquiry which it suggests, interesting and recondite matter of speculation. A variety of other queries suggested by the same intelligent philosopher, concerning the greater part of which mankind are utterly in the dark, prove that great as have been the advances for the last century in this important branch of physiology, it still stands connected and ramified with most of the departments connected with natural philosophy in ways yet unknown, and by methods the operation of which are to us utterly inconceivable. Innumerable and almost infinite are the ways in which this mysterious and subtle agent, the electric fluid, displays its wonderful properties and effects to our senses. Corroborated in opinion by Dr. Priestley, we have long thought the science of Electricity only a branch of the more extended science of Chemistry, but as the one treats of innumerable affinities, this, though universal in its operation, is unique in its essence. The nature and properties of this fluid, though in its effects resembling fire, are perhaps, *sui generis*, distinct, and in some of its attributes essentially different. For instance, when we receive an electric spark, no sensation of heat is perceived, as is the case when fire comes into contact with any part of the human body, but, on the other hand, an impression wholly diverse from any thing which heat can produce. The temperature, likewise, of all bodies permeable by fire is, before ignition, raised in a very sensible degree; but the same process does not seem to characterize the laws which govern the electric fluid, as here combustion is absolutely instantaneous. Whether generated through an artificial process, or produced in the vast alembic of the atmosphere by the sublime chemistry of nature's operations, the process of ignition is accomplished by means which would infer that this mysterious agent is ruled and directed by other laws.

But in the field upon which we have simply touched, there are such innumerable details and multiplied relations, such an extensive arena for speculative inquiry and amplification, that in pursuing the subject, we should probably incur the charge of impertinent and tiresome digression from the object in view. We might, like Professor Kant, incur the charge of running into irrelevant matter; like him, when he wrote, *inter alia*, a dry dissertation upon the metaphysical principles of physics, in which he adopts a mystified sort of style that few read, and fewer understand. Mindful of this and other monitory warnings, we shall abruptly close, for the present, these Speculations, and adjourn the subject to some future opportunity of resuming it.

Melksham. ALCIPHRON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

I BEG to offer, through the medium of your valuable pages, a few remarks upon the celebrated Hymn to Calliope, which was found amongst the papers of Archbishop Usher, and preserved in the museums of Florence, Paris, and Oxford; the music of which I have lately translated from the original Greek musical characters. As these remarks relate to a specimen of Grecian melody, not only of the highest antiquity, but, in my opinion, of the sublimest description, and as they involve the discussion of many remarkable events of former times, I trust that they will be deemed worthy of your consideration, and at the same time of some observations from some of your valuable Correspondents.

The characters placed above my translation were taken from a work professing to give an exact copy of the original manuscripts, as preserved in the museums above alluded to. With the exception of the N and Γ in two places, which, for the proper developement of the melody, I have translated by an epsilon; the music corresponds throughout with the characters employed in the hymn: but since the publication of this ancient dythyrambic specimen of Grecian music, I have had the satisfaction to discover that the note thus supplied by me corresponds precisely with the musical character E, contained in the original Florentine edition of the poetry,—a circumstance, together with the evident capability of the melody itself to receive the modern principles of harmonic support, sufficiently proving the genuineness of the melody, as also of disproving the absurd notions entertained by many writers, that the whole of the music of the ancient Greeks was of a nature totally opposite from that of the present day, and incapable of receiving the principles of harmony! The asterisks denote mutilations in the manuscripts.

That a specimen so eminently beautiful, yet so simple, should have lain dormant for a period very little short of two thousand years, when the nature of the Lydian mode had been so well defined in the writings of St. Ambrose, and others in the fourth century, must appear extraordinary; but the principal cause which led to our ignorance of the real expression of the piece was, the erroneous nomenclature of the twelve Grecian modes by Burette, who undertook the explanation of the musical characters and modes employed by the Greeks, and to give a translation of the Hymn in question, but which, being effected with the intervals peculiar to the Phrygian mode instead of the Lydian one, in which we are positively informed it was originally written, has been up to the present time deemed totally of an unintelligible nature.

These Grecian modes, the adoption of which proved that the Greeks were much better informed than we are upon the subject of the principles of music, as well as those appertaining to sculpture and architecture, are with the aid of the peculiar melodies of Scotland, satisfactorily, I think, explained in the article "Music," of the London Encyclopædia, published by Tegg.

Considerable difficulty has arisen in making the English versification (such as it is) agree with the length of the notes required by the long and short syllables employed in the construction of the Greek poetry; and the accommodation of the music to suit the poetical feet, has required the time to change no less than six times, alternately into binary and ternary measure; a principle which will be found associating the words with the melody, and greatly to add to, rather than lessen, the beauty of the melody. Vocal music of the ancient Greeks was entirely governed by the quantity of their syllables. The lengthening of the measure in the last line but one, Λατὼς γονε Δηλιε, aptly serves to illustrate the observation of Cicero to his friend Atticus, that, wishing to declaim more or less slowly, he obliged the person who accompanied him to lengthen the sounds of his flute.

With regard to the time in which this melody was composed, it appears uncertain. Burette considers both the words and music to be of the highest antiquity, such as Lamprus, Pindar, and Pratinas; but as Olympus, who flourished before the siege of Troy, distinguished himself by his Hymns, and particularly the beautiful melodies he composed, and which were still preserved in the time of Aristophanes, there is more of truth than fable in saying that the subject of the present remarks is one of his productions, assimilating, as it does, with the tetrachordial system of sound, explained by

Aristoxenus, as peculiar to the lyre of Olympus.

The Hymn and Musical Notation, as preserved in the Florentine Museum.

σ ZZ φ φ σ σ
Ἀει δε μουσα μοι φιλη

ι | φ MM
μολπες δεμες καταρχου

Z Z Z E Z Z ||
Ἀὐρη δε σων ἀπαλσεων

M ZN| φ σ ϱ M φ σ
Ἐμας φρενας δονειτω

σ ϱ M ϱ σ φ ϱ
Καλλιοπα σοφα

φN σ σ σ σ Zβ φ
μουσων προυκα ταγετε τερπνων

ϱ φ σ ρ M | M
και σοφε μυροδατα

M | E Z E M ϱ σ M |
Λατους γονε Δηλιε παιαν

M. | Z M φ σ σ
εὐμενεις παρεσε μοι.

Yours, &c. J. F. Danneley.

Extracts from an unpublished Tragedy, called "Orestes."

Orestes is supposed to have just recovered from insanity, which is represented by the masterly hand of Euripides as coming on and going off at intervals; and as every classical reader is fully aware of the inconceivable beauty of the original, I have taken the liberty of paraphrasing it, in order to give the general reader a faint idea of its beauties.

Orestes.

Thanks to the Gods! oblivion's potentate,
Sole solace of my woes, refreshing sleep,
At intervals has closed mine eye's wild gaze,
In sweetly breathing slumbers hush'd my sense.

Electra.

List now, my brother, with attentive ear,
How the stern fates reverse insanity.

Orestes.

What fable's falsehood, allegory's charm,
Can prompt thy tongue to give it utterance?

Electra.

Taunt me not thus, Orestes, 'tis not kind,
Dost think I thus would trifle with thy woe?

Orestes.

Electra, say not so—it wounds my heart,
My bosom bursts at the remembrance;
Proceed with thy narration. Pardon me,
My feelings spurn the utterance of my tongue.

Electra.

Enough, good brother! Menelaus comes
To light our paths of anguish and despair.

Orestes.

Auspicious breezes waft his welcome fleet!
Comes he alone? [*With energy.*

Electra.

Not so; but captive Helen, from the walls of Troy,
Our nation's bane, in safety he conducts.

Orestes.

That little word o'ershadows all my hopes;
Perish her name, and her detested race!
Enough of this—how best my brain can bear
Th' approaching burst of ills, consider now!
[*Wildly.*

Electra.

How wild thy gaze, and wrapt in vacancy—
Dost trifle with me? *(Fondly)* Come, this is not madness! mute?
You wrong me, you deceive me—still so.
Oh, do not cast me from you, unheard, unpitied!
What sorrows must be mine! consider then,
Come, lay aside this madness, quick, be well!

Orestes (with a distracted air).

Shake* not at me those snaky locks of gore!
This, this, O mother, drives me to despair.

Electra.

Stay, wretched man, nor move thy faltering foot,
Thy darkling fears cause visionary forms.

Orestes.

Avert your loathsome grasp, terrific fates;
God of the silver bow, aid thou my cause!

Electra.

Still will I cling, nor loose my tottering hand,
Lest to the earth exhausted thou should'st fall.

Orestes.

Hold! of my furies thou wh'rt one, unhand me—
To Hades dark abyss who'd plunge my soul?

Electra.

Thine hand alone†, O Phœbus, can restore him;
Whom of the Gods, save thee, can I invoke?

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* Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes,
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ. Virg. Æn. lib. iv. l. 471.

† Phœbus was considered by the ancients as both the healing as well as the afflicting

Orestes.

Give me those instruments, Apollo's boon,
By which the furies' racking pangs opposed,
Reason establishes ascendancy.

Electra.

Gods! that my heart-strings now might fairly break,
By such a weight of misery o'ercharged!

Orestes.

Still hideous objects haunt my wasted eyes;
Hark! hear ye not the winged whizzing arrows
That rend the air, fast speeding from the bow
Direct to my relief? for this, Apollo, thanks.
The humble offerings of a grateful heart
To thine all hallow'd shrine be wafted now.
Electra! sister! wherefore glides the tear,
Fast trickling drop by drop athwart thy cheek,
Thy mournful mien disclosing to mine eye
The deep affliction thou hast felt for me;
The fondest expectations of my life
Convey'd not half such transport to my soul.
How shall I thank thee, in what terms express
My admiration of thy duteous care?

Electra.

Recovery so unwonted cheers my heart,
Bids welcome every harbinger of joy;
The gratitude that glows within my veins
At such acknowledgment I deeply feel.
Either vicissitudes of varying life
With thee I'd choose to share, or well, or ill.
But come, thy feeble state can ill afford
To descant on thy former malady.
Retire we now, in order to recline
Thine harass'd limbs upon thy downy couch;
Henceforward may the Gods in pity, kind,
Relieve a wayworn care-distracted mind.

[*Exeunt.*

REVENGE.

O Menelaus*, let not rage transport
Unwonted ardour to excessive acts;
Nay, let not hatred e'er imbue thy soul
With the infectious poison of revenge.
Revenge† evinces a degenerate mind,
The thought itself is pusillanimous;
Of all the passions that the human breast
E'er harboured, none so base as this;
And as the serpent coil'd in seeming calm,
When least suspected most malignant bites.
If reason were consistent with revenge,
Where in the end would be the benefit?
The law of nature shrinks from the idea,
Expels the longing passion whence it came.
If vengeance be thy aim, oh, turn thy thought
To milder, gentler, more persuasive means.
Forgive! and plead thou for a matricide,
Whose life alone will gratify that wish.

Oxon. J. D.

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power. The latter will appear from Horace, lib. i. od. 12, l. 24.

Te, metuende certâ
Phœbe sagittâ.

The former will be seen from the context below.

* Orestes, in conjunction with his friend Pylades, is here supposed to devise a plot against the life of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, as having been the cause of so many distressing calamities to Greece, and indeed the bane of that country; which Menelaus anticipating, prepares to answer treachery by treachery:—Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt.—Virg. Æn. lib. v. l. 429.

† Infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas Ultio.—Juv.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, June 20.*

WILL you allow me to propose an amendment to the inquiries of your Correspondent, "Investigator," p. 482, respecting the variance in religious opinions between the Jew and the Christian; and instead of going into the New Testament at all (which book the Jew does not believe), first inquire how far the former coincides with the latter, in the construction which they respectively put on various passages in the Old Testament. For instance: from the fall of man, as related in Genesis, the Christian infers the two doctrines of "Original Sin," as entailed on all the posterity of Adam, and of the sentence of "Eternal Death," upon all men, as a just punishment due to the offence of their first parents; and the question to be asked is simply this, Does the Jew agree with the Christian in this construction? If not, their difference in opinion begins at a very early period, and there will be but little expectation of much coincidence between the parties in subsequent doctrinal points.

It must, I think, appear evident to every person who maturely considers the subject, that the Jew must first agree with the Christian in his construction of the Old Testament, which they both believe, before the former will go a single step into the New Testament, which he does not believe, and which he cannot believe, unless the doctrines of the Old are therein confirmed, according to the construction which he puts on them.

Yours, &c. EXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June 25.*

THE establishment of Charity Schools on Dr. Bell's plan, is one of the institutions which characterizes the English nation as "the ex-

cellents of the earth." The National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England, which principles undoubtedly ought to be cherished and advanced, not only in every city and town, but also in every village through the kingdom, has examined and found the fountain pure; but the streams flowing therefrom, meeting with heterogeneous bodies in their way, have been, and are still sadly tainted. The work is begun, noble is the undertaking, to chrystalize the spring, so that no foreign matter can sully the transparency of its rills. To shew the necessity of further zeal and vigorous activity in such a cause, and that something on a wider scale can be done to forward the education of the poor in every corner of the island, a member of the Church of England offers the following considerations, which may be evident to every thinking man.

1. Though in several towns and some villages there are Charity Schools, yet Ignorance (the mother of Dissent) prevails among the lower class, even in such places, for want of visitors, to see that the children of the poor attend properly, and are educated in the principles of the Established Church.

2. Such Charity Schools, being supported by donation or bequest of ancient date, no one knows by whom given or bequeathed, are generally reckoned and looked upon as things of no great consequence, like sinecures; so that any sort of master, if he can read and write, whether he be a man of learning, principles, or conscience, no matter, having friends to sign a testimonial, is appointed, and he finds himself firm and unmoveable, therefore acts as he pleases.

3. The want of a mode of education (say Dr. Bell's) conformable to the liturgy of the Church of England, is a prevailing evil in most, if not all, of these Charity Schools. The pupils are generally taught reading and writing, and sometimes arithmetic, but all in a very careless manner, without making them to understand what they read and write, and the use of arithmetical rules.

4. In most places where such Schools are, at a certain age the children are dismissed, or ordered to leave the School, perhaps not more learned than when they entered, only they can read a little, without emphasis or accent, not knowing the name and use of a point; and can write their names, but in such a slovenly way, that one cannot tell whether they have been at school a week, or two or three years.

5. Owing to such non-improvement, the parents, seeing their children spending their time in vain at such Schools, neglect to send them, and argue it is of very little use; and say, they may as well help them in their respective callings, or exercise themselves as they please, playing about the streets, &c.

6. The masters of such Charity Schools neglect to take their pupils in order to church on Sundays and holidays, according to canon 79; and to see they behave well there during service, by attending on them in person, to shew them how to follow the clergyman in every part of the common prayer, &c.

7. Where deficiencies of this sort take place, very ready are those who dissent from the church to avail themselves of the opportunity of shewing more diligence in weaning the minds of youth from the doctrine of the Established Church, by enticing them to attend the preaching of laymen in their meeting-houses, and the private instructions they pretend to give them in the time of church service, when not only the children are deprived of the use of the liturgy, but also the pretended teachers in these conventicles are by such employment pleading for an excuse, that they are more religiously exercised than if they attended the service of the Established Church. This I can prove from facts, and it grieves me that I have been, and am now an eye-witness of such proceedings; for I anticipate the consequence, unless vigorous means of prevention are found and used. I need not myself say what, as a worthy magistrate in his letter, published some time ago in the Oxford Journal, has told us, that a "very leading member of a dissenting congregation in his neighbourhood put his hand on his heart, and solemnly said what the dissenters intend, *the overthrow of the Church of England.*"

In order to forward the national design, in so laudable an undertaking as the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, I beg

leave to suggest a few hints, which appear to me, and those whom I have consulted, indispensably necessary to effect the desired end.

1. When there are Charity Schools, whether in towns or country villages, they should be modelled after Dr. Bell's plan, and let there be visitors appointed to see that the children attend properly, and be educated in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England (Dissenters' Schools excepted), and to superintend the master, and give an account annually to the Bishop of the diocese, or the Archdeacon, at the yearly visitation, how the Schools are conducted, and what improvement the children have made in the course of the year. The visitors may be the Rectors, Vicars, or officiating Ministers, with the Churchwardens, or whom the Diocesan may think proper.

2. Let no master be appointed to any Charity School without proper examination by the Bishop, or his Official; nor without subscribing to the declaration, taking the oaths, and other qualifications, 13 and 14 Geo. II. c. 4; and let every master be under the advice and controul of the visitors.

3. Let the writings, whether will or deed, pertaining to the Schools, be lodged and kept in the church coffers, or in the care of the visitors, that they may refer to them on any emergency; and let the visitors annually inform the Bishop, or his Official, at the visitation, on oath, that the said writings (wills or deeds) are safe delivered to any new visitors the Bishop may appoint, or are in the church coffer. The visitors, if not ministers, may be changed at every visitation.

4. The mode of education being according to Dr. Bell's plan, or strictly conformable to the liturgy of the established church, let the children be taught how to find out the psalms and lessons, with the collects for the day; and let them, when able, read in classes, and go through the psalms and lessons for the day, morning and evening, before and after the exercise of the School. If the officiating minister, or one of the visitors, can attend on these occasions, so much the better, but by all means they must know that the children do so.

5. Let the visitors have power to admit to and dismiss from all Charity Schools the children at proper age, without favour or partiality, and give proper account thereof yearly to the Bishop, or his Official; and to see that the master brings his pupils to church every time divine service is performed, morning and evening; and cause those who are able to read out with the clerk all the responses, &c. without any excuse but real illness. It is to be supposed that those who, through poverty, cannot provide themselves with Prayer-books and Bibles, may obtain them from the National Society at a low rate, or *gratis*, through some charitable hand.

6. Let the visitors consider it an incumbent duty to advise poor parents never to neglect sending their children to School; telling them, that all care shall be taken to educate them in an effectual, but lenient manner; and that learning is the best fortune they can possess.

7. Where there are no Charity Schools, as many villages, and some towns in the country are without them, if no means can be devised to establish a Day School, a Sunday one alone will prove very beneficial; and if the National Society will give encouragement, I have no doubt the inhabitants of most parishes, if not of all, will readily come forward, and willingly subscribe for the same purpose towards the education of their respective poor. I have established Sunday Schools in several parishes, and have met with no one who refused to subscribe more or less toward the institution. Nothing short of spirited activity will ensure success.

If the Bishops would give injunctions to the officiating Clergy of their respective dioceses for inquiring into these matters, they would soon learn the cause of the falling away from the doctrine of the church; and I am ready to say that, if the above plan, or something similar to it, do not shortly take place, by the *highest authority*, through the empire, the time will come (it may not be far off) when the established church will be desolate, as "a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers, as a besieged city," if not utterly overthrown, and lost in the fanaticism which daily increases. See the meeting-houses which are erected in almost every village, or old houses and barns converted into conventicles.

Yours, &c. BEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

IT is much to be apprehended, that the discontinuance of a low Paper Circulation, to which the attention of Government has been lately directed, will cause many evils. It is almost impossible to return to the same metallic standard as that of the last peace without an immense annihilation of wealth, increasing injury or ruin to all debtors, and the complete stagnation of the industry of the country.

A great part of the debts of the country were contracted during the war, under a depreciated standard: it is just that they should be paid in *full;* but when we remember that the value of money, compared with gold or silver at that period, was avowedly depreciated, and it is clear that the debt was incurred in paper money, not in gold, it is but fair that they should be repaid in money of the same description as that in which it was contracted. The great debtor is the Government, and the bulk of the national debt was contracted since the year 1797, the period of the cessation of cash payments.

The Government must really tax the community at a much higher rate to produce the same sum, if paid in gold, than it would do if that sum were paid in paper or pounds sterling.

Instead of improvement, the country will undergo deterioration in its financial concerns, under the banishment of a paper currency; and its distress has gradually increased since the termination of the bank restriction.

The obligation to pay in gold does not operate in driving promissory notes out of the market, unless the public entertain doubts about the security of the issuer; and in Scotland the one pound notes have done much more than supply the metallic currency, in consequence of the confidence of the public in the stability of their banks; but it seems certain, that if there were a continued panic in Scotland, the banks would find it impossible to pay in gold.

It does not appear necessary to hamper ourselves by a metallic currency; it is madness to return to that of the last peace. At all events, we cannot find employment for our capital under the present system of return to cash payments; and the superabundance of unemployed capital in a nation wanting employment, and oppressed by pauperism, is a real calamity. It is monstrous to suppose that we can lower both sides of a balance at the same time, and that labour and money should be equally cheap. It is clear that our paper system, under security, was productive of prosperity; our metallic system, calculated on the *old standard,* will bring about distress and stagnation, and the depreciation of public and private property.

A silver standard, either alone or conjointly with gold, has been suggested as a sort of palliative, a half-measure between the maintenance of the present standard and its depreciation. If its object be to depreciate, according to the principles of the bullionists, it is injustice, but a very pitiful act of injustice.

Our great object is to find good employment and good wages for the unemployed poor. No such trifling alterations as this will effect our purpose.

The question is, how to force dormant capital into employment, how to diminish the *increasing* burthens of taxation, how to remove the increasing misery and destitution of the mass of the nation.

Will any thing do this but the method of a small note circulation, which, when based upon adequate and known security, will be considered by the public as valuable as gold itself?

To return to gold without any adjustment, will be to increase the capital of the monied interest at the expence of the rest of the community. It is indeed a question between the great capitalist and the daily labourer, or the monied interest and the nation at large. We have before us the example of the French revolution, its causes, its concomitant misery, and its consequences; these were *financial mistakes,* murder and confiscation, and a military despotism. The history of that event is an awful and instructive lesson. A plentiful paper circulation, or an equitable adjustment of our metallic standard, will remedy our financial mistakes; but without either of these measures our case is hopeless: our state of debtor and creditor, the unequal distribution of our national wealth, and, above all, the poverty of our immense population, are the necessary results of the bank restriction in 1797, *and of an attempt,* which is *now* in progress, to effect a violent change from the new order of things created by that measure.

N.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

157. *Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo* (M. Savary) *written by Himself, illustrative of the History of the Emperor Napoleon. Vol.* i. *parts* i. *and* ii. 8*vo. Part* i. *pp.* 321. *Part* ii. *pp.* 317.

THERE is only one man, who is entitled to speak lightly of Napoleon, and that is *he* who never will do so, WELLINGTON,—whom his country ought to deem it an honour to have for a Prime Minister. Seven or eight hours only destroyed a Cæsar, without the disgrace of assassination; and it was not, as Adam Smith says, the conquest of Scipio over Hannibal, where the latter had only recruits to oppose to disciplined troops.

We have made these remarks, not for the purpose of depreciating the military genius of Napoleon, but for that of resisting the tendency of works like this,—viz. to exalt him above rivalry: an exaltation which we can only admit to be just, except in relation to other Frenchmen, and various foreigners.

This allegation will be treated by many as national prejudice; but the object of the book before us, *in limine*, is to establish that allegation. However, it only shews that the anarchs of the Revolution had not capacity for business, either in a political or military view. When the generals were defeated, treachery alone could possibly be the cause, and commissioners were sent from Paris to sow mistrust in the armies, put numbers of good and unoffending soldiers to death, and then elevate incompetent men to the command in chief. Pp. 3, 4.

"It was imagined that the best mode of justifying one's self for public misfortunes, or reverses in war, was to cut down *with the sword of the law* those brave men whom the enemy's sword had not reached. On fields of battle death flies at random; but in the other case, it was discriminating in the choice of its victims. Who could hope to escape its blows? Messieurs de Custin, de Biron, de Beauharnois, perished on the scaffold. Dumourier only saved his head by a precipitate flight."

Thus it appears that Dumourier's presumed apostacy was an act of self-preservation. The command in chief was given to Pichegru, who was, it seems, in correspondence with the Prince of Condé! (p. 7) Moreau, his successor, committed the most palpable errors (p. 12), and not one person, except Napoleon, seems to have possessed the slightest qualifications for a command in chief. Thus it was that he easily rose to supreme ascendancy. It could not be said of him, as it might be justly said of all his possible rivals, —"dignus imperio, vix imperasset." They were successively tried, and none would do.

How he rose, conquered, and was honourably expatriated to Egypt, is well known. That he planned the expedition to get out of the way of that jealousy which would have brought him to the scaffold, is exceedingly probable; for, except in one view only, and that view he certainly had, the expedition must, without command of the sea, prove (as it actually did) a failure. That view was, to revolutionize the East, which process would, he thought, occasion a cordial junction of the natives with the invaders; "for," says the Duke of Rovigo, "out of so many different populations might be raised a splendid army, which would have cleared the way before our legions, leaving the latter at liberty to husband their resources for occasions of importance, (103, 104) by which means the army could deal the most fearful blows to the Eastern Powers, rush upon Constantinople, or penetrate into India, and strike at the prosperity of England, in its most vital point." P. 97.

Thus, according to General Buonaparte, the East India Company solely or mainly laid the foundation of *all* our national wealth and greatness; and moreover, he saw no difficulty in fraternizing the Mahometans and Europeans, so that the former would warmly take up the political notions of the latter, though they nationally detested them. We do not hesitate to say that the project was, from the very first, impracticable. Nor was the idea an original conception. It was evidently borrowed from our successful conversion of the natives of India into sol-

diers, who make our cause their own; but it was forgotten that circumstances were not similar. The Egyptian scheme failed; and we shall say no more, because, in the work down to that period, we have a sufficiency of curious and interesting matter (not political) for our first notice.

The chief coin known was Spanish dollars. Gold was refused from ignorance of its value. A cunning soldier offered a large white button to a Turkish tradesman, who seriously received it, and gave some change, in a small coin named medros, or paras. The successful Frenchman told it to his comrades, and a most lucrative commerce was carried on with white buttons; nor did the Turks discover the cheat, till the collector of the taxes refused to take the buttons in payment.

The fable of "Portitor ille Charon," is thus explained:—Upon the spot presumed to have been "Lake Mœris,"

——"There is a small island, about the centre of the lake, upon which the inhabitants of the town of Faoue (the Arsinoe of antiquity), constructed their City of the Dead, and erected a temple which is still in existence; every opulent family had its tomb in it, with a sepulchral recess for each of its members. In those days, as in the present time, it was an object of constant occupation with the Egyptians to provide for their last home. The City of the Dead could only be approached in a boat; and in all likelihood the boatman, who was at the same time the guardian of the tombs, went by the name of Charon, since the inhabitants of the province still give to Lake Mœris the appellation of Berkel-el-Caron, (the Lake of Charon.)

"The funeral of the higher classes was attended with great pomp: the inferior ranks were buried with less display, and the family of the deceased, after embalming the body, carried it to a spot destined for the purpose on the border of the lake, near the place of embarkation, whence Charon removed it to his boat, and transported it across to the tomb appropriated for its reception. The boatman waited until several bodies had been brought down by the respective families, who never failed to place on each corpse the name of the deceased, and the piece of coin which accrued to Charon as his perquisite. Each family afterwards proceeded to the respective tombs on an appointed day, and rendered the last duties to their deceased relatives.

"The poor, who neither possessed a tomb nor the means of being embalmed, were no doubt carried to the border of the lake by their relatives, who placed on their tongues the piece of coin claimed by Charon, as his due previously to burying them. Nearly the same practice is still prevalent in Egypt in all towns of sufficient extent to possess a city of tombs.

"The Egyptians have still the habit of hiding their money under the tongue. It appeared very extraordinary to us, on our first arrival, that a Turk, before he handed us any change, would spit out all the medins [extremely thin silver coins, about the size of a small wafer] which he kept concealed in his mouth, sometimes to the number of a hundred and fifty or two hundred, without either his voice or his powers of eating and drinking being at all affected by it."—Pp. 75, 76.

The following account of the passage of the Red Sea by Napoleon, shews his high qualifications for the arduous part of a general-in-chief.

"He crossed the sea at the same point where Moses had crossed it with his Hebrew followers; and, like Moses, he did so at a moment when the lowness of the tide left it almost dry. On their arrival in Asia, the horsemen remained on the sea-shore, with the guides brought from Suez, and took it into their heads to give the latter brandy to drink: these poor people had never before tasted any; they lost their senses,—and were still drunk when the General returned from his excursion. The tide, however, was about to rise; night was coming on, and there was not a moment to be lost.

"The position of Suez having been surveyed, the party proceeded in the direction of that town: but after marching some time in the sea, they lost their way: night had set in, and they knew not whether they were advancing towards Africa, Asia, or the open sea. The waves were gradually rising, when the horsemen a-head cried out that their horses were swimming.

"Had they persisted in their course, or lost time in considering, they must have inevitably perished. General Buonaparte rescued the whole party by one of those simple expedients which a calm mind always finds at command.

"He made himself the centre of a circle, ranging round him in several rows all those who shared this common danger, giving numbers to the men who composed the first outward circle. He then ordered them to march forward, each man advancing in a straight line from the point at which he was placed, and being successively followed in the same line by other horsemen, at the distance of ten paces from the first circle. When the horse of the headmost man of one of these columns lost his footing, or in other words, began to swim, General Buonaparte made the rider draw back towards

the centre, as well as those who followed him, and move on in the direction of another column, the extreme point of which had not yet lost its ground.

"The radii thus sent out, in directions where they had lost their hold, had all been successively withdrawn, and placed behind others that still had a firm footing. The right road was thus recovered, and they reached Suez at midnight, the horses being already more than breast high in the water; for the tide rises to the height of twenty-two feet on this part of the coast. P. 99.

158. NICOLAS's *Siege of Carlaverock.*

(*Continued from p.* 158.)

THE character of the biography of the peerage is of a general character in the sameness of its matter. The life of one peer is that of another, because the materials furnished by the records refer only to the similar public services of each, or to civil and feudal acts, to which all were subject of course. Lists and muster-rolls are the chief authorities; and, though the chroniclers sometimes diverge into anecdotes, they are seldom such as exhibit the peculiarities of private character. Indeed, they seem to have thought two points only necessary to form the substantials of history, viz.—the acts of the sovereign, and benefactions to support the religion of the day. Of course there is very little interest taken in such limited narratives by the public at large, though they are of great genealogical importance to individuals, and form in fact the only authentic history of the nation. The unrelieved sameness shews the simple construction of society, and the universal diffusion of the same sentiments and principles. To be an agriculturalist, and a feudal militia man, and a benefactor to the Church, formed the whole of civil duty. With all this identity, however, matters of a very romantic and picturesque kind are often intermixed, of which Fiction, guided even by Genius, cannot surpass the beauty. And there is another important point:—we see in them that hardihood of character which distinguished the rude conquerors of the later Romans, and stemmed that inundation of Asiatic habits and luxury, which would have emasculated the manly character of all Europe, as it did that of Italy.

However, the subject is copious; and we shall end our preamble with the reflection, that these unphilosophical and unsentimental annals, yet exhibit to us days when all were gallant soldiers, and many pre-eminent heroes; when title was not nominal, but an obligation to greater service; when elevation in life only implied greater risk of existence or health; and when office was not a mere dial-plate of a clock without the works,—a sinecure, or a *nomen sine re.*

The biographical matter before us consists of abstracts of Dugdale's Baronage, with valuable additions. We shall, according to our rules, notice curious or instructive things.

Among the children of Humphrey de Bohun, who was killed in 1322, was a son named *Æneas.* P. 122.

Mr. Nicolas says "that the placing charges on the exterior of the shield on seals, approached much nearer to the subsequent system of quartering arms, and seems often to have been adopted from a similar principle, namely, of perpetuating a descent from the family of a maternal ancestor." P. 125.

The *Nevou* of the Middle Ages, seems, like the Latin "Nepos," to have been used for grandson as well as nephew. P. 137.

We must beg to correct an error in p. 138. It is there said that Gaveston perished on the scaffold at Warwick Castle. We refer Mr. Nicolas to Dugdale's Warwickshire, for a full narrative of the surprise and decapitation of Gaveston.

Among the articles belonging to the unfortunate favorite, were "Trois furchesces d'argent, pur mangier poires" [three forks of silver, to eat pears]. Great part of Gaveston's plate was marked with an eagle, and *several articles of jewellery were in that form;* his arms being "Vert, six eagles displayed Or." P. 140.

This adaptation of the form of many articles of jewellery to the armorial bearings, is curious.

In p. 145, Mr. Nicolas makes some remarks upon the peculiar titular situation of Aymer de Valence. Though heir of his father, who was *created* Earl of Pembroke, he was never summoned to Parliament in the time of Edward I., but as a baron; nor was the title of *Earl* of Pembroke ever given to him by royal sanction till the first of Edward II. Mr. Nicolas adds—

"Although never styled Earl of Pembroke until the accession of Edward II. it is manifest that from the death of his father he ranked above all barons, excepting Henry of Lancaster, who, being of the blood royal, is uniformly mentioned *next to earls;* hence it appears, that, notwithstanding his claim was not positively acknowledged, he was considered to be entitled to a higher degree of precedency than belonged to the baronial dignity." P. 146.

Mr. Nicolas says, that it is wholly impossible to explain the anomaly in a satisfactory manner. Conceited as we may appear, the question appears to us one of no difficulty, if we take the circumstances as they are stated. The title of *earl* was then official, and *created* by a peculiar ceremony of investiture, &c. Edward I. withheld that creation, and by so doing Aymer de Valence could no more be earl than an archbishop or bishop without consecration. As representatives of the king in their several earldoms, they, like the modern lords lieutenants of counties, took precedence of all other persons (except the King himself), let their rank be what it would; and this seems to be confirmed by the earls being higher in Parliaments than even members of the blood royal. In short, the title was *official* or *Viceroyal.* With regard to Aymer de Valence, as he was acknowledged to be earl immediately upon the accession of Edward II. that he had been suspended from it during the preceding reign, by royal displeasure, seems evident. That he was elevated above the other barons, Henry of Lancaster excepted, appears to us a consequence of connexion with the royal family, though in a more remote degree than that of Henry.

We shall take this opportunity of saying that we do not see in other respects the *modern* difficulties annexed to various ancient titles; because, though far less informed than many of the objectors, we know that fullness of information often prevents "seeing the wood for trees." It appears to us very plain, that there were very anciently territorial baronies, which did not, as such, become parliamentary baronies, except by writ of summons from the crown; and moreover, that even parliamentary baronies were alienable by fine. That such was the fact (though it may be disputed), is shewn by various precedents in the Harleian Manuscript, n. 566, and others in that collection; and that such a mode of alienating a barony was acted upon by the Crown, is evident, from Charles I. having commanded Roger Stafford to forego his claim by levying a fine to the Crown of the title; and that it was in consequence pronounced to be illegal by the House of Lords, we presume may have been caused by the fines being levied to the crown, not to one of the family, by which the title would still have been preserved to them. The presumed validity of *fines*, as to the transfer of titles in the same family, we could also shew, from the Crown summoning to Parliament those to whom such titles were transferred. They were even bequeathed by will,—as in the case of Hastings, with regard to a remainder in favour of Clinton. We do not say that the Crown did not possess a power of refusing to recognize such fines or bequests: we only know, as Mr. Baker has well shewn concerning the Barony of Warden, and many other instances, that the Crown did not limit the summons to Parliament to primogeniture, but that it exercised a discretion as to what members of the family it would summon; and the reason given by the old heralds is, that some be incompetent. And that such a necessity as rejection of an elder son might exist is plain, from the great defect of education in ancient times, when barons signed their names with a cross. It also appears from original letters (we think in Whitaker's works) that our ancestors, in making intermarriages, thought very highly of sense and understanding in families, wisely considering that a fool would be very likely to ruin the family property;—and perhaps knowing also, that a fool is the most incorrigible and obstinate of human beings. In modern times, when happiness is estimated by the quantum of luxuries to be commanded, (and a very reasonable estimation it is, when people are brought up so as to feel severely the want of luxuries,) money, as the sole means of procuring them, becomes the first point of regard. In ancient times, however, when there were only country gentlemen who lived upon the produce of their estates, state and retinue alone made the difference between the esquire and the lord; and that numbers in such a state of society must be incompetent for public business is manifest, from

the present unintellectual character of farmers, who are not able to do any business of an intellectual character, without the aid of lawyers. There was on that account a necessity in the Crown, of not limiting the summons to primogeniture; nor, as far as we remember (and we speak with great diffidence) did this right of severing and distinguishing among the members of a family cease till the creation by patent *fixed* the title in the heirs male; and then, to our certain knowledge, the latter were not uniformly summoned to Parliaments, and if they sat there *de jure* (a question which seems to be in abeyance) we can only say, that it was at the risk of the royal displeasure. We could mention peers of Parliament, allowed by the Crown to be so, who, notwithstanding, never sat in the House during their lives. If we recollect rightly, this was most conspicuous in the reign of Henry VII. Such are our opinions of these mooted points, but we are far from pretending that these opinions are incontrovertible: they are only such as have occurred to us in the course of our reading.

Of one point, however, we are satisfied, that our ancestors had very different ideas from ourselves. Piers Gaveston called this Aymer de Valence, from his *tall stature* and *pallid complexion*, Joseph the *Jew*. P. 149. No modern would think of characterising a Jew by tallness and a pale complexion. And to us it appears equally odd that at the coronation of Edward II. this Aymer, though then created Earl of Pembroke, *carried only the king's left boot*, though the spur belonging to it was borne by the Earl of Cornwall. P. 149. In our own days, it would be as ridiculous to see a nobleman processioning with a boot, as it would be with a nightcap or a pair of breeches. As little rationality can be assigned for traitors or cowards being called *Pharisees*, and yet we find that at the battle of Bannockbourn,—"Insuper Comes de Pembrok, Henricus di Bellomonte, et multi magnates, *corde tenus Pharisæi*, a certamine recesserunt." P. 149.

These instances may suffice to show, how absurd it is for modern writers of romance to attempt the explanation of ancient manners, though they are utterly ignorant of the contemporary ideas and opinions. Our ancestors were Goths, the moderns Romans, and the points of dissimilarity are very strong.

In confirmation of what has been before said, concerning the descent of dignities, we have in p. 156, a proof that the heir male was preferred to the heir female, though less remote, in the barony of La Warr.

159. *An Introduction to Perspective for the use of Young Persons. To which are now added useful Hints on Drawing and Painting. By* J. C. Burgess. Souter.

THERE are many introductions to Perspective published, but scarcely any sufficiently simple for young persons. The present little work appears from its simplicity, conciseness, and clearness, to be desirable as an elementary work.

The hints on Drawing and Painting appended to this Edition, are a useful epitome of instruction in those delightful arts, and form an appropriate addition to the Treatise, rendering it much more complete than when published in a separate form.

160. *The Anti-pauper System; exemplifying the positive and practical good, realized by the relievers and the relieved, under the frugal, beneficial, and lawful administration of the Poor Laws, prevailing at* Southwell, *and in the neighbouring district; with plans of the Southwell Workhouse, and of the Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse; and with instructions for Book-keeping. By the Rev.* John Thomas Becher, *M. A. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Newark Division of the County of* Nottingham, *and for the liberty of* Southwell *and* Scrooby.

THROUGH the benevolent and patriotic exertions of Mr. Becher, Friendly Societies, firmly established on legal and scientific principles, have been formed in many parts of England. We have formerly (1826, ii. p. 155.) reviewed with deserved approbation, his able pamphlets on the constitution and management of these Institutions. We are always gratified to notice the labours of the regular Clergy of our admirable Church; for, instead of impugning the wisdom of the legislature, they generally lead us to examine, if there be a fault, whether it may not be in ourselves. In the very sensible and practical pamphlet now before us, it is clearly proved that the great burden of the poor

rates arises more from the inefficient and slovenly administration of the poor laws, than from any inherent defects in those laws. We are not amused with theory and speculation, but fully satisfied by a candid and manly statement of facts. No Utopian scheme is here proposed, but a most satisfactory detail of the real good which has been effected by a firm and humane administration of the poor laws, and the establishment of a well-regulated workhouse. By these means the poor rates at Southwell, Nott. have been reduced from 2254*l.* to about 700*l.* a year. It will be evident, that the great reduction here specified was solely effected by the aid of the workhouse system, legally carried into effect, as those places in the neighbourhood of Southwell, containing the old system, have in the same time been gradually increasing their rates. To show that the advantages of the system adopted at Southwell are as great in a moral as in a pecuniary point of view, and that it is quite practical, we shall give one short extract from the conclusion of this very useful pamphlet.

"We shall find it difficult to discover any reason why the system adopted at Southwell, and in the neighbourhood, should not equally succeed in general practice. It is involved in no mysterious sublety, but founded upon a strict, frugal, and judicious administration of the Poor laws. In distributing the parochial funds, its takes into consideration the character and conduct of the person applying for relief; it discriminates carefully between the innocent, the idle, the profligate, the studry, and the criminal claimants. It protects even the victims of their own follies and vices from absolute want; but checks the progress of indigence, with its inseparable companions, misery and guilt, by interposing that corrective discipline and salatuary restraint which the wisdom and humanity of the Legislature have sanctioned, not less for the security of the rich, than for the preservation and happiness of the poor. These, it must be acknowledged, are important duties; and their beneficial influence will be conclusively demonstrated, if we contemplate the condition of the working classes in this district. Look at the independence, forethought, and industry, revived among the inferior members of the community. Contrast the empty approaches to the Justice room at Southwell, with the scene formerly presented by the wretched complainants, who were accustomed to crowd before the magistrates with urgent applications for relief, grounded upon fictitious sufferings, and supported by shameless perjuries. Proceed to our Workhouses. Observe the decency, cleanliness, and comfort, pervading every part of them; you will not then hesitate to pronounce every such establishment, an Hospital for the infirm, an Asylum for the aged, and a School for the young, but a terror to the dissolute and refractory.

Surely a permanent reduction of the parochial burdens, effected by recalling the poor to the duties of self-support and moral rectitude, is well entitled to the active and zealous co-operation of every individual, who feels animated by a disposition to promote the welfare of the working classes, or the general good of the community.

161. *Poems.* *By* Eliza Rennie. Lloyd and Son. 1828.

WE are tempted to wish that the productions of Literary Ladies were referred to critics of the softer sex, that we might escape from the horns of a dilemma on which we are so often fixed, that of sacrificing truth to politeness, or gallantry to truth. Whether this arrangement would be agreeable to female writers we very much doubt; but we are certain that some truths would escape, which we are not permitted to utter, and which might possibly have a wholesome effect in restraining the luxuriance of female poets. However, the time is well nigh passed when critical opinions arranged in an advertisement, procured more than a stray purchaser of the bepraised volume; and the public seem pretty clearly to understand that the general terms in which such language is couched, is but an offering of gallantry, "signifying nothing."

These are lines which Miss Rennie will say augur ill for her volume; and we hasten to assure her, that it is to guard against such an impression in her case that we have made these prefatory remarks. We will speak of her little unassuming volume with the sincerity of critics who have found much to praise, and with the candour of friends who have something to condemn. It is one thing to write elegant verses for the amusement of friends, or the adornment of albums; it is another to print a volume, and to put in a claim for public approbation. That the poetry of Miss Rennie has been admired in manuscript we can readily believe; but

graceful as much of it is, it wants the flavour of originality for the public taste. It comes to a market already overstocked; it depicts feelings and passions in language to which every reader is accustomed; and though it serves to exhibit the fair authoress as a clever and sensible woman, and as possessing a mind highly cultivated, and gifted with many poetical endowments, and though it will certainly place her in the rank of those whose names deserve to be remembered, it wants that living principle of originality which can alone ensure its very permanent reputation.

162. *Plain Advice to Landlords and Tenants, Lodging-House Keepers, and Lodgers; with a comprehensive Summary of the Law of Distress, &c. &c. By the Author of "Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators," and "Plain Advice on Wills."* Washbourn, 1828.

Of the two former productions of this author, we have taken occasion to speak in terms of commendation, being well adapted, as safe practical manuals, on the subjects on which they treat, for the direction of the class of persons for whose use they are respectively designed; and to the concise and useful little work now before us, the same praise may justly be awarded. The laws affecting Landlords, Tenants, and Lodgers, and the remedies by Distress for Rent and Taxes, cannot fail to be at all times interesting to vast numbers of the community; and we hesitate not to express our opinion that the information on these points (divested of all legal technicalities) which this little two shilling volume imparts, may be the means of saving those who consult it, from much of the litigation and expense to which parties are continually subjected, from ignorance of the statutes for the regulation of persons placed in the relative situation of those for whose guidance "Plain Advice" is here offered.

163. *A Disquisition on the Nature and Properties of Living Animals, with an Inquiry how far our knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology is consistent with the belief of a Soul and a Future Life; and on the intellectual difference between Man and Brutes. By* George Warren, *Surgeon.* 8vo. *pp.* 144.

AS we do not mean to commit ourselves upon the subjects treated in this Disquisition, (and it is a very ingenious book,) we shall only give short abstracts of the chief positions.

The first is, that volition produces muscular action, by a power similar to galvanism; of course, the point is to show, that volition *has* such a power. Our author proves this by a conformity of phenomena between muscular action and electrical operations (p. 79), and the following inference.

"That that faculty of the animal which is recognized in the act of volition is capable of projecting electric fluid to the muscles may readily be admitted, upon the principles of the closest and most correct analogy, when it is known that some animals are capable of projecting it at will from their bodies, and producing its powerful paralysing effect, as is well authenticated in the accounts of the torpedo, gymnotus, and silurus electricus. The natural histories of these animals afford truths which give a reflective brightness to the previous reasoning upon the ultimate uses of the assimilative functions and foodtaking. They become, from over excitation, much impaired in all their electrical and animal powers, and fall into a torpid state, from which they do not regain their electric powers without long rest, and considerable supplies of food, which latter circumstance is proof of the source from which their electric power is derived; and it is universally known, that exhausted muscular power is only capable of being restored from the same source." p. 80.

Those muscles, or muscular organs, which are not designed for loco-motion, but whose movements (termed organic) are essential to the support of those operations which immediately keep the animal in a proper relation with the laws of the material world, are placed independent of the will, and have their electrical influence through a separate and distinct system of nerves, and their electrical influence is directed by causes purely physical; while all voluntary muscles have an immediate nervous connexion with the brain or spinal marrow, and their exertion is influenced by a recognized faculty of the soul, the action of which is termed volition. Pp. 80. 81.

The office of the lungs is to cool the blood, by exposing it in a large surface to the air (102).

The ever-living hope of consumptives is owing to the intellectual faculties remaining unimpaired (108).

The brain is large or small in proportion to the necessities of the animal

for muscular exertion, and keeps no proportion with the intellect of the animal (120, 127).

To Materialism our author makes the following physical objections.

"*First.* It is an admitted principle in physics, or natural philosophy, that similar causes should produce similar effects; and by parity of reasoning, that similar effects should be the result of similar causes. It follows then, that life in animals similarly situated should result from, and be maintained by, equal operations; but this is contrary to experience, since the degree of organic operations, which afford the life of the smaller animals would render the larger incapable of inhabiting the same world. *Secondly*, it is an admitted principle in physics, that when causes be removed, effects should cease. Accordingly, if the faculties, as well as the demonstratron of the faculties of the soul, were the result of the organization, it should necessarily follow, that the destruction of the organization by which those faculties were demonstrated should be accompanied by a destruction of those faculties. Thus, if from the peculiar structure and function of the eye and its appendages, in which I conclude a portion of the brain, the *power* as well as the *act* of perceiving, retaining, discerning, compounding, comparing and abstracting the ideas of light, and its modifications of colour and form, arose; then it should follow that, with a destruction of that organization should fade all the knowledge (an effect) which had thus been obtained by this faculty of organization. This is contrary to experience, since the knowledge of light, with its modifications of colour and form, must be, and is retained, when the destruction of that organ (the eye) is completed. The same reasoning is applicable to the other senses, and also to the other faculties." P. 111.

We are sorry to differ from our ingenious author, not as to the independence of mind, but to the impossibility of its exhibition, under the destruction of the indispensible organic agents. But he is perfectly right in his postulate, that music is not a creation of musical instruments, no more than language is of a tongue; or an agent of a principal, or a banker of money.

The fact appears to be, that there are no physical means (as we shall endeavour to show in our review of Mr. Payne's book, p. 611) of settling questions of mind, as unconnected with matter. We shall therefore conclude with the following opinion of our author (p. 129), that there is no *physical* obstruction known, which impedes the existence of the mind or soul in a future state, in connexion with another [a Resurrection] body.—All Physiology tells us is, that such a thing may be (130), and if properties may be susceptible of existence under different forms of material organization (as is the physical fact), enough is acquired.

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164. *Emigration practically considered: with detailed directions to Emigrants proceeding to British North America, particularly to the Canadas; in a letter to the Right Hon. Wilmot Horton, Esq.* By A. C. Buchanan, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 148.

165. *No Emigration. The Testimony of Experience before a Committee of Agriculturists and Manufacturers, on the Report of the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons,* Sir John English, *in the Chair.* 8vo. *pp.* 60.

THE question of Emigration, *pro* and *con*, has been amply discussed in the newspapers. We are only astonished, that when people are starving at home, any humane or religious person (and upon such principles is the second pamphlet written) can object to such paupers locating themselves abroad, by means of government enabling them so to do, and thus living in comfort and plenty. The objection proves one of the inroads upon common sense, which modern fanaticism is daily making. A nobleman or gentleman locates his son in India for years, and in so doing, he insults Providence, according to the opinion of this religious (we believe well-meaning, Committee,) as if the Almighty created man not for habitation in the world at large, but for one particular nation only. We do not mean compulsory emigration; only that it is a great political convenience for persons to have the means and privilege of bettering their situations abroad, if they are unable to do it at home. Machinery and population so compete with the value of labour, that it cannot support itself; and if pauperism increases, and cultivation be increased also to meet it, then the new products only increase new pauper consumers, and the rich only raise crops, which they must enable the poor consumer to buy, by furnishing him with the money themselves; for such must be the result, if the new race of labourers are not born with an independent means of subsistence. Postpone the facility of emigration,

then you only make the ultimate evil worse, by not anticipating it. It is utter nonsense to talk of the land furnishing the means of subsistence for ten times the number of its present inhabitants; for what does it imply but excessive misery? Mr. Buchanan, who has been consulted by Government, shows the great advantages which may accrue to the poor by voluntary emigration; and as they could by no means whatever derive equal advantages at home, we cannot see the common sense of preferring a lottery of all blanks, to one of numerous prizes. Providence prompts bees to colonize; and Mr. Buchanan shows, in his valuable statistical pamphlet, that all ancient nations have ever done the same.

166. *Elements of Mental and Moral Science; designed to exhibit the original susceptibilities of the Mind, and the rule by which the rectitude of any of its states or feelings should be judged.* *By* George Payne, *A.M.* 8*vo. pp.* 529.

WE mean no disrespect to ingenious men, when we profess our belief, that the properties of mind (like water boiling at 212° of the thermometer) are elementary and arbitrary properties, annexed to animated matter, which display themselves according to the organization of the animal. Parke's Chemical Catechism will show that there is no limitation attached to elementary properties, and that every substance, and modification of substance, has its own specific properties. The phrenologists contend, that the several intellectual faculties have their distinct and separate counting-houses in the brain, and their respective nerves of clerks and workmen in the several lines of business, who go through the body, as through a town, receiving and executing orders, and so forth. All we actually know is, that the coachman *Mind* is inseparably connected with the coach *Body*, as long as the latter exists, and that he is so kind a master, as, like a mussulman, to suffer a seraglio of passions to be indulged by that great fool the body, often at the expense of right. Having therefore this solemn opinion, that all metaphysics are merely theoretical, we can only allow credit to the ingenuity of the author before us. Science on the subject we do not believe that there either is, or can be. By this, however, we must be understood to mean "the physiology of mental action," the vanity of attempting to discover cause by effect, not depreciation of such excellent books as Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, or the acute argumentations of Mr. Payne; all we intend to say is, that Metaphysicks, confounding the action with the principles of action, make them not distinct things, but one and the same. The consequence of such false philosophy is, that it limits universals to particulars, within the definite knowledge of the writer, and confines the actions of such universals to certain organs, as motion to legs, wings, &c.; sound to musical instruments, &c.; whereas such properties must be independent of matter, because matter *in se* can neither possess nor confer them.

167. *Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and other Saints; with Reflections and Collects; adapted to the Minor Festivals of the United Church of* England *and* Ireland. *By* Richard Mant, *D. D. M. R. I. A. Bishop of* Down *and* Connor. 8*vo. pp.* 592.

We remember to have seen juvenile exercises of this worthy prelate, when a Wickhamist at school, which gave us a high opinion of his talents:—we have never seen his Prize-Essay. All this was in profane literature. He has since become Bampton Lecturer, Sermonist, Biblical Commentator, &c. &c.; but whether his professional publications exhibit that very high degree of genius which his early performances promised, may be a matter of doubt. Certain, however, it is, that Bishop Mant possesses an ample portion of that quality, and is an honour to the Episcopal Bench. His preferment may perhaps have robbed the world of that gratification which, but for his situation and profession, might have been produced by his pen, when less restrained. But all this is very proper; and we heartily rejoice in the honour deservedly conferred upon the author, and certainly do not fear that talent will be ever so noticed by even humbler preferment, as to occasion a frequent loss to the public, by meritorious rewards cramping its energies.

Foreigners have most successfully paraphrased and *poeticized* (a fearful word to Bishops) the sublime of

the Bible. We do not know that a Bishop ought to do such a thing; all we know is that Bishop Mant could do it.

Profane Literature is now in obscurity, because, forsooth, the taste of the Dissenters is so worthy imitation; though a polished layman will never read jargon. But where is the necessity? The Charges of Bishop Huntingford are logically conclusive, beautifully precise, and the style, that of the Attic bee, Xenophon. We have wept over the Phædon of Plato. It is, in our opinion, an excellent episcopal model, where the energy of an apostle may be well commixed with the sublime in sentiment and manner, without deviation from propriety.

The book before us is a substitute for Nelson's Festivals and Fasts. It is, precisely speaking, in reference to the motive and composition, a truly good and edifying book. We wish, however, to do justice to a deceased and oppressed theologian, who, in our judgment, understood the New Testament better than any man before or since, we mean WHITBY. Poor fellow! he was barbarously used. We allude to p. 99, where the highly ingenious Prelate, contrary to Whitby, makes the elect Lady of St. John's 2d Epist. v. i. to be a *person*, not a *church*. The term is in the original κυρια, and in our humble reading, we have seen no confutation of Hammond (p. 844), where he says, that both κυρια among the Athenians, and *curia* among the Romans, signifies the very same, that εκκλησια and ecclesia doth, for which he quotes Spelm. Gloss. p. 185. As to the Apocalypse, mentioned in the same page, we think with Dr. Tilloch, that it was written in hieroglyphical language.

168. *The Life of the celebrated* Jean Bart, *a Naval Commander, in the service of Louis XIV. From the French. By* Edward Mangin, *M.A.* 12*mo. pp.* 131.

JEAN BART was born at Dunkirk, in 1650, and taking to the sea when a boy, acquired all that heroism, which is not uncommon in naval characters. He was an enthusiast stimulated by ambition, and achieved wonderful exploits, by a peculiar system and a determination to board, never to fire till at a pistol-shot distance, and instantly after to rush up the sides of the enemy's ship (p. 85.) If a bold Commander succeeds in these hazardous manœuvres repeatedly, he acquires a very high name; but if he happens to fail, soon after a first or second attempt (as we think he would, if he had an enemy who knew how to resist him,) then his hardihood is lauded, but his plan blamed and himself forgotten. If the navy of his opponents had not been very badly served, we think Jean Bart could not have effected what he did, even admitting, that a man, who will rush forward and take death by the nose, a neck-or-nothing fellow, will animate his followers to madness and do wonders; yet wonders are not impossibilities, and these his wonders might have been easily made impossibilities. We believe, that seeing something like fear in his son, (a boy aged ten years only) at the commencement of the action, he might have ordered him to be lashed to the main-mast (p. 19), for a seaman without courage is an absurdity; but many of the stories we must deem factitious, or borrowed from accounts of others. This seems to have been done, that the story might include captures from the English, which, as to ships of war, this account does not show that he ever made; and therefore a falsehood is invented in p. 45, to supply the desideratum, and make amends for his having been taken by that nation. Taken he was, and therefore we do not believe, that on another occasion he placed his son in the gun-room, ready to apply a match to the powder magazine sooner than surrender. (p. 80.) However, he was a man who conferred great honour and advantage on his country, and deserves the glory which he acquired. Mr. Mangin's translation is well executed, and contains judicious reflections.

169. Burton's *Diary of the Commonwealth Parliaments.*

(*Continued from p.* 419.)

THESE Commonwealth Parliaments remind us, as to their political consequence, of Courts of Conscience for settling debts under forty shillings, and Parish Vestries. The whole business of import was managed by Cromwell and the Army; and the language and manners of the members, as to the Usurper, resemble those of Parson Supple, in Fielding's Tom Jones. As tradesmen or hotel-keepers treat a chief

customer, so they express the most anxious solicitude lest they should wound the sensitive nerves and delicate sensibility of his Highness the Protector, although he himself pays no real regard to any one political thing, but conservation of the affection of the Army; and treats his Parliament as a schoolmaster does his boys, flattering or menacing them into their lessons, as circumstances require. The great interest of this book is, therefore, Cromwell himself. The rest are only cyphers; but he is a figure at the head, which converts them into numbers, However, we do not meet with him much in this second volume, except in relation to his assumption of a kingship or protectorate. The devil of course would be God, if he could; and this mighty political rogue liked royalty well. But the old dogs of the Commonwealth Army would not relinquish their hold of John Bull's throat, by assent to a system, which might elevate rank and property again to its natural pre-eminence, and throw them upon the goaded animal's horns.

"The Protector," says Whitlock, "was satisfied, in his private judgment, that it was fit for him to take upon him the title of king, and matters were prepared in order thereunto; but afterwards, by solicitation of the commonwealth's men, and fearing a mutiny and defection of a great part of the army, in case he should assume that title and office, his mind changed; and many of the officers of the army gave out high threatenings against him, in case he should do it." P. 118.

Every body has heard of puritanical austerities, and it would scarcely be supposed possible for enactments to be made, "that a woman should not kiss her child on the Sabbath, nor fasting day," nor a man walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting; yet such enactments did exist.—(See p. 262.) The Parliament sat in long debate upon the Bill for the Lord's day; and it is curious to see in what manner these austerities operated, viz. in punishing the authors of the laws, not the violators. One member says,

"*These laws are always turned upon the most godly.* This is very strict, as to that of unnecessary walking, and coming into men's houses. The last Bill for the Lord's day, I remember, was passed on a Saturday, and carried on with great zeal. Then I told them, they had tied men from coming to church by water or coach. *Next day I, coming to Somerset-house to sermon, had my boat and waterman laid hold on for the penalty.*" P. 262.

It was a part of these sapient enactments, that police officers might enter private houses to discover offenders, because, all places of public resort being shut up, the greatest disorders were committed in private houses (263); and the result was, that "Sir Edward Hales was robbed of £8000 in Whitefriars on the Lord's day, upon pretence of a warrant from the Council to to search." P. 264.

Among other restrictions, one was proposed, that no person should sit at his door, or walk in the church-yard. We shall give the debate upon these clauses.

"*Mr. West.* I except against the words in the Bill, 'idle, sitting openly at gates or doors, or elsewhere,' and 'walking in church-yards,' &c. Let a man be in what posture he will, your penalty finds him.

"*Mr. Godfrey.* I move to leave out the words 'profane and idle sitting;' for this joins issue between the officer and the party, and puts a plea in the party's mouth, which is not triable. He will say, he is talking, or meditating, about good things. I would have the word 'elsewhere' left out, for I know not how far this may reach.

"*Mr. Fowell.* I move to leave out the whole clause.

"*Major-General Whalley.* God requires not these things of us. We must take heed to adding to the commandment of God. If you put this clause, you deprive men of the only livelihood they have by the air; as at Nottingham, many people that have houses in the rock, and have no *air*, live most part of their time without doors.'

Thus far the more liberal; but the bigots thought that it was not sufficient to prevent persons sitting at their doors; they ought not even to stand there.

"*Mr. Bodurda.* This clause is too short of what is intended by those that would have it. Some persons have not conveniency to sit at doors; so I would have you add more to it, viz. 'leaning or standing at doors.'

"*Mr. Vincent.* Though the law seems a little strict in this clause, yet this clause is not to be derided. I cannot think such sitting at doors, as is usual, can be a sanctification of the Lord's day. I would have the question divided. First, put it upon working, then upon sitting at doors."

Other members spoke against the clause, and upon most rational grounds; but a godly officer came forward,

"*Major Burton.* You had as good leave out the whole Bill, as leave out this clause."

And another, in the fullness of his perfection of character, added *(Mr. West)*, "You would not leave out the word 'elsewhere,' for there may be profaneness by sitting under some eminent tree in a village, or an arbour, or Gray's Inn-walks." P. 265.

To the honour of common sense the clause was thrown out, though only by a majority of two. Such was the folly of the age, that they could not distinguish between austerity and moral worth. The latter is a blessing to society, which no *tempora mutantur* will affect. Under change it will be missed, and therefore will be mourned. Providence knows no other distinction, for it punishes immorality with disease or misery; at least, if we are correct in our opinions, that immoral men cannot be happy men. That austerity has been the best agent of wickedness, on a grand scale, is proved by history. Mr. Mackay, in his Constitution of the Church, has shown that Mahometanism owed its establishment to austerity and sect; and the reign of Charles the Second evinces that austerity is impracticable, unless enforced by physical means. But every man knows the value of a virtuous and amiable relative, friend, or neighbour. Philosophers say, "that Fanaticism has ever professed to produce the golden age; i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt;" for the best of reasons, that Fanaticism, setting apart natural passions, is not to be united with wealth and knowledge. No man will walk long journies who can afford to ride; and no man who desires friends or customers, will treat them with water, salt, and potatoes. It would be very good, no doubt, if we had no passions, neither ate, drank, or slept; but while we do not hesitate to affirm that rational piety and morals are principles plainly dictated by the laws of Providence (for the want of piety is punished by an increase of immorality, which produces also increase of misery), we are at a loss to discover why the forced austerity of the Irish, and of our paupers, is not attended with exemplifications of superior religious and moral conduct. The very contrary is the fact. Privation, like hunger, prompts intemperate indulgence, and disregard of character; and we are very sure that excess of population, and, of course, excess of want, will make people vicious, do what we may, while an easy subsistence and education will produce the consequences desired. Of the vicious principles of Cobbett but one opinion can or ought, in our judgment, to be maintained; but to his redeeming idea, in one particular work, the "Cottage Economy," a most warm feeling is due. His observation, that two flitches of bacon, permanently renewable on a cottager's shelf, will prevent more outrages than sermons of religious enthusiasts, we know to be true, because men who do not want will not thieve. The orthodox Clergy judge of their poorer parishioners by their industrious and moral habits; and Cobbett's work shows that every promotion of the facilities of subsistence augments moral habits, and prevents crime. We know nothing of Cobbett, and expect only a reply by him with abuse (because that he is politically wrong we are certain); but the fact is, that we wish the Clergy to be made such benefactors to the public, by philanthropic utility, that they may be elevated far above rival imposture.

To resume. No man can command the affections of an army who is not qualified for every species of government, and the one proves the other. If, too, he gains the army, he has the rest of society at his mercy. Newspaper writers will tell us of insurrections, and mobs, &c. &c.; but when, after the anarchy of Robespierre, the populace of Paris were converted into fiends, a little man, in a large cocked hat, taking snuff at every second, his face distorted with convulsions, placed cannon, loaded with grape, at the end of every street, and killed the *canaille* like larks or crows; then all tendency to riots ceased, and the little man became the Emperor Napoleon, the idol of that very *beaucoup de monde* (as the French politely call a mob), whose fathers or grandfathers he cared no more about than vermim. Why? because they know nothing about the indispensable principles of civil government, obedience to law and order. Cromwell followed the same plan. He was the idol of the army; and as we all know that the navy is the real support of our national independence, we find him, in a *Rump* speech, showing the cloven

foot, in manner following. It is observable, that he uses the royal formula of *we* and *us*.—See p. 353.

"You have accounted yourselves happy, in being environed with a great ditch from all the world beside. Truly you will not be able to keep your ditch, nor your shipping, unless you turn your ships and your shipping into troops of horse and companies of foot, and fight to defend yourselves in *terra firma*." P. 361.

What would a modern Englishman say to a King's speech, recommending neglect of the navy for the purpose of supporting a standing army? But so things are. Under anarchy and usurpation the people become dogs and cats. At first they expect their masters to change places with them, seat them at the dinner table, and wait upon them; but, being hunted out, come fawning and crouching for the waste of the plates.

170. *Horæ Catecheticæ; or an Exposition of the Duty and Advantages of public catechising in Church. In a Letter to the Bishop of* London. *By* W. S. Gilly, *M.A. Prebendary of* Sarum, *and Perpetual Curate of St.* Margaret's, Durham. 8*vo. pp.* 200.

THE education of the nobility and gentry of this realm lies wholly in the Clergy; and under the National School system, that also of the lower orders. That both these systems must incorporate the Established Church in patriotic estimation with the national feeling, is beyond question. This plan, in our judgment, is the best that can be devised to amalgamate the Church and the people. Frivolous measures, so commonly recommended, are the mere nothings of serious coxcombs. They make no impression upon the public mind. As to evangelical modes, they are condescensions to vulgar thinking and bad taste; and as the Clergy descend, their rivals will descend still lower; and if the former continue to sink, educated people must and will desert them. Now for some facts.—We know that there is a text which says, "it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." The Welch, in the fullness of their fanaticism, instead of a *rich man*, put a *soldier*; thus making that grandeur of feeling, that elevation of soul, which verifies the text, "peradventure for another one would die;" that feeling which is the essence of a noble and most patriotic profession, and the very support of national safety and well-being, an agent of moral criminality of the deepest die. This is *one* result of the consequences of Fanaticism. It is in this view a cancer in the State, which threatens to annihilate the means of preserving the very independence of the nation. That it stops the education of the people, and of course that superiority of knowledge which is the foundation of national superiority, is evident, from a further fact, which is told in "Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller's Guide," and which we know to be well founded, because we have heard the philanthropic exertions of the Orthodox Clergy degraded thus: "Ah! all temporals, no spirituals." "Morals! filthy rags." However, to the fact. Nicholson, speaking of the town of Buelth, says,

"The size of the church seems to bear a small proportion to the inhabitants of the parish. This is attributable to the increase of methodism. There are no less than *four* meeting houses in this small place, the population of which in 1801 was 677 inhabitants, and the number of houses 108. These are crowded every Sunday, and on other days in the week. The first is for the Presbyterians; the second for Baptists; the third for Calvinistic Methodists; and the fourth for Wesleyans. *That ignorance is enlarged with the diffusion of party and polemics, appears evident, from the circumstance of the place containing no public school.* For the purpose of promoting sectarian dissension by building opposing chapels, the purses of the inhabitants are liberally emptied; *but for the purposes of establishing a good school, and promoting useful knowledge, no gratuitous assistance is lent.* About the year 1800, a well regulated school was conducted by the Rev. T. Morgan, with credit to himself and benefit to the inhabitants, but *fanaticism* and *superstition* have obliterated this fair establishment, and at present no public school exists. A small portion of the money expended upon the erection of meeting houses, and supporting the preachers, if laid out in building and endowing a respectable school, would confer a lasting and invaluable benefit upon the rising generation. Thomas Richard, a native of this town, in 1752 gave 1800*l.* new South Sea annuities, to trustees, to be applied to charitable uses; and in 1759 a bill in the nature of an information was

filed by the Attorney General to establish this will, which was decreed in 1760, and the application of the money directed to be laid out in building a school house, paying a salary to the master, placing out the children apprentices, &c. but no house has been built in pursuance of this decree. See further, Jones's Breconshire, ii. 288."

Thus Nicholson (p. 229). We here quote facts, and shall now explain the modes by which Fanaticism obtains patronage. The patrons generally sought are persons of low life, and little or no education, who have acquired money, especially elderly females. They are persuaded to open their houses for hospitality, and their purses for building meetings; and that they may not be deterred by fear of the cost of the latter, a Society in London affords its contributions. Calvinistical notions, that such actions prove the certainty of their election to eternal life, are studiously propagated; the parish clergyman and the church people are bitterly defamed; and extortion of money and feasting, to benefit persons who wish to avoid subsistence by honest labour, are successfully practised under the mask of zeal. We shall mention a few facts which have come within our own observation. A fanatical lady of rank established for years an enthusiastical sectarian institution, to the vexation of the parish clergyman. Just before her death, she requested an interview with him. He was astonished, and demanded the reason. "I wish to put my will into your hands," was the answer. "Why don't you consign it to your own people?" "*I dare not trust them!!*"—Only a few months ago, the near relatives of an opulent farmer with a large family were obliged to remonstrate with him, in consequence of his having given pieces of land away, keeping open house, and bestowing pecuniary donations upon these parasites, to the great impoverishment of his family.—We could mention one man swindled out of four thousand pounds by a flaming religionist, another of five hundred, and a third reduced to beggary. For the truth of all these facts, we could specify names and dates. Now we see no remedy for all this, but a dissemination of knowledge, which strengthens reason.

We have been led into these reflections, by the opportunity which Mr. Gilly's work afforded us. There is no doubt that the catechetical instruction of children is of eminent utility, and we are sure that he will not accuse us of disrespect, if we add, that there are circumstances which must be remedied before it can be universally practised. One of the Emperors of Germany said, that it was utterly impossible to civilize his people, unless he founded towns. In such places it is easy for teachers to be understood, and to find patrons and scholars. But in what a state are the villages? Intellectuality must first be created by education, *dedocendo docendo*, unteaching by teaching, before either sensibility or susceptibility can be called into being, as to religious truth. Sectaries cannot find support where the population is thin, and the parish clergyman has there the field open to him. The rude population must *first* be educated, and as a method of doing this, nothing can be better than Mr. Gilly's plan of instructing catechumens in sound divinity principles, by the clergyman *drilling* them half an hour every Sunday after service.

But our readers are not of that class which is to be instructed by "milk for babes." We have done justice generally to our author; and we shall make our extract from a passage which shows the mischief arising from that Calvinistic interpretation of the Scriptures, before alluded to, as a jesuitical stratagem to implant a prejudice not easily overcome.

Bishop Wilson preached a sermon upon this text, Acts xiii. 48, "As many as were ordained to [that is, disposed or prepared for] eternal life, believed." Here Mr. Gilly makes the following remark:

"I cannot withhold my expression of pleasure at seeing the Calvinistic rendering *ordained* met boldly, and effectually corrected *in limine*, at the very outset of this sermon. '*For*,' as the right rev. author well said, '*if the opinion be true, which has sometimes been founded on this text, it would render all education, with regard to another world, useless.*' In many other instances, I could almost venture to say in all, where the terms *ordained, foreordained, predestinated, foreknew*, &c. occur in the authorised version, and are wrested to imply some doctrine of *necessity*, of personal election or rejection, it will be found by reference to the Greek, that they admit of a very different construction. A philological investigation,

with a sound knowledge of grammar and derivation, would do more to shake the authority of Calvinistic readings of Scripture, than any mode of reasoning whatever. One hint to the reader shall suffice. Let him trace the Greek preposition ΠΡΟ, through its different acceptations, and then let him search for the meaning of the apostle, by interpreting προθεσιν, προεγνω, προκρισε (see Romans viii.) according to grammatical and etymological rules; and I think he will not be likely to rise from the inquiry—a confirmed Predestinarian."

171. *Academic Unity; being the Substance of a general Dissertation contained in the Privileges of the University of* Cambridge, *as translated from the original Latin; with various Additions. By* G. Dyer, *B.A. Editor of the Privileges of the University of* Cambridge. 8*vo. pp.* 192.

OXFORD and Cambridge could not be fit places for the education of students intended for Ministers of the Established Church, if the latitude in religious principles desired by Mr. Dyer was admissible. If the students, as in the Inns of Court, were only qualifying for lay professions, then we might agree with him. But could colleges of Baptists, Methodists, &c. admit Hindoos, Chinese, or Mussulmen into their societies, to deteriorate the principles of the other members? They could not, and would not. Mr. Dyer's argument, therefore, is a sophism, as applied to ecclesiastical seminaries; nor could Mr. Dyer's other measures be adopted without utter ruin to important temporal interests of the Universities and the Established Church. The property connected with these temporal interests is not public but corporate; and of course all corporate bodies exercise a discretional power, as to participators in such property and privileges. Sectaries may have similar institutions of their own; but they have no claim to the funds or benefits appropriated to the Establishment alone; and as no public disservice has ensued through incompetent persons filling the situations desired, why should an appeal be made to the public, as if an injury was sustained, or a person be said to be deprived of a thing to which he never had a right. To add to the sophistry, if the two Universities were not to require subscription to the articles, no Bishops would ordain their students; and the small profit gained by a few Dissenters would never compensate for the utter loss of all the candidates for holy orders, who now form ninety students out of a hundred. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Dyer, but his arguments appear to us untenable as to logic, and impracticable as to execution. His title too, "Academic Unity," is a misnomer, for religious feuds are implacable, and a conglomeration of different thinkers on religious subjects would produce nothing but discord. In short, it is as plain as day-light that sectaries can have no more right to call upon the administrators of the Established Church property and privileges to share benefits with them, than for the officiating Minister of a town or village church to ask for half the contributions given to the meeting-houses. Yet such is the doctrine of Mr. Dyer.

172. *An Appendix to the State of the Protestant Religion in* Germany, *being a Reply to the German Critiques of that Work. By* Hugh James Rose, *B. D.* 8*vo. pp.* 128.

INTELLECT in Germany is a chaos, governed by anarchs. There is no keeping in any distinct class of literature. Shakspeare is as methodical as Aristotle, compared with their University in Bedlam. For all that, there is interest in their madness—often the pathetic—even the sublime—frequently heroic and beautiful sentiment. But when it has so innovated upon theology as to make Christianity, by sophistical interpretations, nothing more than pure Deism (see p. 3), we shudder for our consolations in misery, and our hopes on a death-bed. Barrow says, that Christianity cannot possibly be a system of riddles and enigmas, because it makes of the Almighty a trifler. This licentiousness Mr. Rose reprobates, and of course successfully. He says, that

"Modern German divines, although they *profess* to belong to a Lutheran or a Calvinistic church, yet hold few or none of the points of belief recognized by these churches, and are thus guilty of gross deceit." p. 31.

The defective reason of our sectaries would fain abolish our thirty-nine Articles. Is not this German exemplification of their position a proof that they would abolish Christianity itself? and does not the Established Church preserve a standard by its Articles? But

our readers shall have a specimen of *German* polemics. Dr. Staudlin asserts:

"That the dignitaries of our cathedrals are frequently Captains in the Navy, grooms of the King's bed-chamber, or actors; that many of our Bishops are suspected of infidelity; that the salaries of curates are 10*l.* or 12*l.* per annum; and that the episcopal population is daily sinking into the most frightful depravity." P. 24.

This information is on the authority of a Dr. Steinkopff, a name which we think that we have seen connected with Bible Society meetings. Dr. Steinkopff denies the allegations, but in a manner which compels Mr. Rose to say,

"I trust that Dr. Steinkopff will allow that the statements ascribed to him are indeed unjust reflections on the Church of England. However this may be, it is pretty clear that the writer of the German article derives all his information from German travellers and residents in England unfavourably disposed to the national Church, and from English Dissenters." (Ibid. note.)

We shall conclude with a very felicitous idea, in p. 34:

"The Deist (says Soame Jenyns, speaking of the English Rationalists) comes like the multitude with swords and staves to take Jesus; the Rationalist, like Judas, betrays him with a kiss."

173. *A Letter on the White Mustard Seed. By a* M. R. C. S. London.

THE notoriety of quacks, nostrums, and books of cure-mongering, flourishes chiefly in the large watering-places, where being brought into the notice of people of fashion, who, we regret to say, are for the most part as susceptible of imposture as the lowest and most credulous classes of people, it is trumpetted all over the country. In an agricultural county, known to us, mustard seed, though in the preceding spring unknown or laughed at, was introduced some time since by a fashionable squire, on his return from Bath or Cheltenham; and, in compliance with *such* authority, taken by *every* body for *every* thing, and whether *ill* or *well!*

According to sound policy, medical men ought not to interpose. By producing obstructions of the bowels, skin diseases, morbid determinations of blood, and affections of the rectum, it proves, wherever or whenever used, eminently profitable to the profession.

Our author is a manly, disinterested, and Englishman-like writer, which, now-adays, is a *rara avis in terris*, and, in *some* people's opinions, simillima *nigro* cygno. In the following passage he shows his good sense.

"The Author has no wish to screen himself behind an anonymous signature, nor to *mix himself up in contemptible notoriety with what is altogether worthless.*"

"In France it has succeeded to the medical honours of Eau de Cologne at the toilet of every lady of fashion." p. 1.

And now reigns at Naples, and is blazoned forth in Lincoln and Yorkshire, aided by extracts from *religious* Essays on the subject, and the medical experience of rural newsmongers.

"Already have they had the *impious* hardihood to advertize their calling "a blessing to mankind;" and if aught can beget the genuine feeling of contempt, and make that feeling mount to indignation even, it is surely to be pardoned, when we see our *religion prostituted to so base a purpose.*" 29.

"I have watched it closely in the wards of a public charity." (p. 6.) In chronic ailments, such as rheumatism, epilepsy, and derangements of the digestive viscera, we could not, after attempts the most diligent and persevering, discover even a shade of amendment, unless we except a solitary instances of paralysis, in which the poor woman expressed herself as "*something* better." In typhus, phthisis, and indeed all acute diseases, the vitiated action runs on so quickly, that we were afraid any longer to trust to so inactive an antidote." pp. 7, 8.

The dissection is given of a female who was destroyed by it (p. 12); but such was the tyranny of "*that fashionable conceit, which can either neutralize or give infallibility to any thing,*" (p. 6.) that

"Private families, not at all friendly to quackery, were constrained to bear honourable testimony to its distinguished merits. Two physicians of first-rate practice, I knew, were in the habit of giving it their occasional sanction." P. 14.

"Its reputation was kept up, by the artful scheming of some of our daily projectors, (the mustard dealers and venders) who never speculate beyond *their own* benefit." P. 26.

"We know very well that the unblushing mountebank, who fattens on the proverbial gullibility of John Bull, calculates the sale of his imposture to be exactly proportioned to the sum sunk in its publicity." P. 27.

"An execrable odour, like that of the street gas, is exhaled from the skins of many who take it, and in other ways, which ren-

ders the patient loathsome to all who come within reach of its unsavory influence." P. 17.

"The truth is, white mustard-seed has no virtue; it has no significant or manageable operation. And I thus abruptly challenge any respectable physician in Europe to prove a single case of actual disease, in which, by its medical operation *alone*, a permanent cure has been established?" Pp. 21, 22.

This Pamphlet is quite to the point, and were it worth while to give it, our own experience and observation would fully confirm the author's statements.

174. *The Case of Labourers in Husbandry stated and considered. By the late* David Davies, *Rector of Barkham, Berks. Second edition, abridged.* 8vo. *pp.* 39.

THE worthy Philanthropist, after the most diligent statistical investigation into the expences of subsisting a family, very justly infers, that Poor-rates are only a substitute for deficiency of wages. Of one fact we are satisfied, that the poor are the *chief* customers for corn, and for nearly all the tillage productions not appropriated to the maintenance of cattle; and that, if they are too much ground down, an Irish potatoe system must follow, and the diminished consumption occasion diminished production, and consequently the means of paying rents. In our judgment emigration, by removing the expence of the superfluous poor, will enable *half that cost* to be well applied to the comfort of the indispensible labourers left behind; but in theory, necessary regard to the defence of the country should accompany an emigration plan; and perhaps parishes should be assessed to the support of naval and military institutions. Costly penitentiaries (where there is no repentance but in those who pay for them) and comfortable gaols, and many other bubbles, might be extinguished, and half the poor-rates be unnecessary, and half the immorality of the country be suppressed by an awful dread of the necessity (and under circumstances, penalty) of emigration. Provident Societies, cottages with a little land annexed, as recommended in this benevolent pamphlet, are excellent auxiliary measures; but alas! excess of population baffles such measures. We are sure however, that the case does demand solemn consideration. *We* say, that you must provide an outlet for excessive population before you can do any any thing. We plead the cause of those who cannot help themselves; the cause of humanity, the cause of morals; for well does our Author say,

"The charge of mismanagement made against labouring people seems to rest upon no solid ground. For a long time past, their condition has been going from bad to worse continually. Small indeed is the portion of worldly comforts now left them. Instead, therefore, of grudging them so small an enjoyment as a morsel of good bread with their miserable tea, instead of attempting to show how it may yet be possible for them to live worse than they do; it will become the wisdom and humanity of the present age, to devise some means how they may be better accommodated. Give to some the ability to keep a cow, and then all will have milk. Give to all the ability to drink small beer at home, and then few will frequent alehouses." p. 11.

So say we;—but none of these reforms are practicable under excess of population.

175. *The Constitution of Friendly Societies upon legal and scientific Principles, exemplified by the Rules and Tables adopted for the government of the Southwell Friendly Institution, examined, authenticated, and recommended for general use, by William Morgan, Esq. F.R.S. and Arthur Morgan, Esq. joint actuaries of the Equitable Assurance Society. By the Rev.* John Thomas Becher, *M.A. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell; Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Newark Division of the County of Nottingham, and for the Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. The fourth Edition, with an annual graduation of the Tables.* 8vo. *pp.* 78.

WE hope that the exhaustion of the subject in parliamentary debates, newspaper and other journals, will be deemed by Mr. Becher a satisfactory apology for our not entering into the details of his excellent pamphlet. To such a philanthropist as Mr. Becher, the whole nation owes a Statue; and the practical and easy good which he recommends will influence the morals, and augment the happiness of posterity to an incalculable extent. The prospective benefit of his wise plans will recommend prudence, and where there is prudence there is rarely immorality. We see, also, high political advantage in ways too numerous to be included within our narrow limits, and

though at present only possible and hypothetical, yet hereafter, we trust, probable. We heartily hope therefore that the country at large will join Mr. Becher in the following exhortation:

"While we endeavour to revive those virtuous feelings and provident habits, which constitute the natural basis of independence and happiness among the labouring members of the community, surely we are bound by legal and moral obligations to facilitate the practice of our precepts, so as to provide them with the means of assuring in the days of health, strength, and youth, a comfortable refuge against the seasons of sickness, infirmity, and old age!"

176. *A Plan for bettering the Condition of the Working Classes, by the Establishment of Friendly Societies, upon legal and scientific Principles, exemplified by practical illustrations. By* George West, *A. M. Rector of* Stoke, *next* Guildford, *&c.* 8*vo. pp.* 51.

WE are truly happy to see Clergymen, instead of perplexing the public mind with Original Sin and sectarian jargon, directing attention to philanthrophy, morals, and the qualities useful to society, practical Christianity, that which secures to the Clergy a popularity, of which the grounds are secure, because no faction attaches to philanthropists. But to the point before us. The Rev. Mr. Becher, of Southwell, to his high honour, has placed those useful institutions, Friendly Societies, upon a permanent basis; and Mr. West, in order to do good, has most laudably seconded Mr. Becher. We have only to express our heartfelt respect for both the gentlemen, and our warmest wishes, that the rest of the Clergy will take up the subject with vigour, and petition the Legislature for aid, in exemplifying the object. A benefit (under circumstance) beyond that of the Saving Banks is implied; and we should be rejoiced above measure, if we could see it universally patronized, by means "of the institution of a Becherian Society, for the promotion and organization of Friendly Societies upon a permanent and advantageous plan." May our public-spirited gentlemen take the hint: it will repay them a thousand per cent. interest. We request Mr. Becher and Mr. West to favour us with the substance of their pamphlets, including the tables, by way of communication. Our columns shall be open to them, with thanks.

177. *Parochial Sermons, illustrative of the Importance of the Revelation of God in Jesus Christ. By the Rev.* Renn D. Hampden, *M.A. Fellow of Oriel College,* Oxford. 8*vo. pp.* 450.

THESE are good Sermons, but in our opinion of somewhat too mystical a construction. We mean no depreciation of their merits; only, that the people being ignorant of professional knowledge, such technical disquisitions make no impression. It is, however, a vogue of the present day, but what is not understood cannot edify. In all Sermons, which imply intellectual regulations of opinion, and a correct judgment concerning abstract doctrines, there should be a previous clear exposition, such as is that of the obscure text, "The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law." This Mr. Hampden excellently explains in manner following:—

"The sting of death is sin; that which gives death the power of annoyance, and renders it a bitter enemy to human nature, is our disobedience to the commands of God. The strength of sin is the law;—that which makes our disobedience of so heinous a nature, and so destructive to us, is the righteous law of a wise and good God, whose holiness cannot consist with the permitted, unpunished, violation of that law."

178. *Suggestions for the Consideration of the Legislature on the Amendment of the Laws of Real Property; with a Sketch of the first Act proposed to be passed. By* Jacob Phillips, *Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.* 4*to. pp.* 19.

IT would be very hard if a man could not take a journey without being obliged to thread a labyrinth; but to a similar process he must submit, if he buys, sells, or settles an estate. Mr. Phillips, finding that certain Statutes have produced consequences not contemplated by the Legislature, proposes the repeal of certain Acts. The first which he proposes to annul is the Statute *De Donis*, "because its object can be attained either by shifting uses, or executory devises, without the necessity of resorting to entails," (p. 11.) The next Acts are the Statutes of Fines, "because, by lapse of time and change of practice, they have not now the effect, and do not operate under the circumstances, or in the way that the makers of these acts intended (p. 13). But as fines would be still necessary to pass the estates, and extinguish the

dowers of married women (p. 16), he recommends the general extension of a custom, on this head, which obtains in the City of London, and many other corporate towns.

179. *Dunwich, a tale of the splendid City, in four Cantos. By* James Bird, *author of the Vale of Slaughden, &c. &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 165.

Mr. Bird has made up here a beautiful tale about the loves of a "Baron bold and Lady fair," where Mars is not a coarse ruffian, but a chivalrous Knight, and the Venus, not a putrid wanton, but a bashful beauteous virgin. We assure our readers that Mr. Bird has formed the myrtle and the rose into a tasteful wreath; and we firmly believe, though we feel it not, that there are delightful fairy scenes in the soul of a Poet, when his eye is with fine frenzy rolling. This we say in favour of the book in general, because our extracts will apply to subjects, of which we are better judges—where we *can* be clocks that strike, not mute watches.

Speaking of a festival, Mr. Bird says (p. 39.)

And wine, the warder of the soul, who keeps
The key of jollity, while reason sleeps,
Unlocked the stores of fancy and delight,
Loosed fluent mirth and gladness to the night,
While in rich mockery, on the sparkling brim,
Joy laughed at Time—in very scorn of him.

Tacitus's exquisite description of a scene after a battle is surprisingly picturesque. There is an affecting melancholy in Mr. Bird's well-toned muffled bells.

There the young Matron, with her cheek all pale,
Asked o'er and o'er to hear the mournful tale,
That left her desolate!—while she closer pressed
Her child, unconscious, to her aching breast;
Gazed in her face, and wept to see her weep;
Then horror came, with withering pang so deep,
For when she looked on that lorn child, she felt
How sad, how lonely in the world she dwelt!
And there the Mother wept her son, who died
Amid the battle—he had shone her pride,
Her more than life, her cherished hope, her stay
In helpless age, and all was torn away!
And there the Maiden with her lips apart,
Cold, pallid brow, bereft and burning heart,
Turned from the scene her streaming eyes, and shed
Hot tears of anguish over the loved dead;
Oh! life had thrown around her heart the spell
That promised bliss with him who fought—and fell!
Alas! her heart was dying in her breast,
She only longed to share her lover's rest.

Broken hearts, we believe, to be very rare: but cracked ones, which will not ring, we think to be common. As to men's hearts, we do not hold it to be of much consequence what becomes of them, they are so easily mended. But those of women are brittle and of the first value and delicacy; *very often* has perfidy brought on consumption and premature dissolution. Such conduct is horribly brutal, for, says Mr. Bird beautifully and truly,

That hallowed sphere, a woman's heart, contains
Empires of feeling, and the rich domains
Where love, disporting in his sunniest hours,
Breathes his sweet incense o'er ambrosial flowers;
A woman's heart!—that gem, divinely set
In native gold—that peerless amulet,
Which firmly linked to love's electric chain,
Connects the worlds of transport and of pain!

It is well-known among medical men, that broken hearts generally mean death by a kind of nervous apoplexy: and it is recorded as an historical fact, that during the reign of Robespierre, premature deaths of this kind occurred, in number utterly unknown in preceding annals of the French nation.

180. *An Apology for the Waldenses; exhibiting an Historical View of their Origin, Orthodoxy, Loyalty and Constancy, to which is added an Appeal to several of the European Governments on their behalf. By the Rev. Tho. Sims, M. A. Domestic Chaplain to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort.* 8*vo.*

WE heartily wish that Mr. Sims may be a successful advocate in obtaining protection for these inoffensive and suffering descendants of the Primitive Christians against the attempts of the Church of Rome, either to proselyte or extirpate them.

181. *A Letter to the King on the Coronation Oath. By* John Collyer, *M. A. Barrister at Law.* 8*vo. pp.* 16.

WE are of opinion that a person who takes an oath, ought not to exercise latitude of construction in interpreting it; for by so doing, oaths may easily be made nullities.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Before proceeding to the Antique Academy, we are desirous of mentioning an extremely clever picture, in the *School of Painting*, which, owing to its unfavourable situation, escaped our particular notice. It is by P. Corbet, and is No. 281, *Portraits of three brothers*, Robert Burton, esq. Longnor Hall; Rev. Henry Burton, Vicar of Atcham; and Edward Burton, esq. of Shrewsbury. This picture is most elaborately finished, and will bear the strictest and closest examination. The figures are all in their proper places, and the heads are worthy of Gerard Douw; and the cabinet and other accompaniments could not be more effectively executed.

Antique Academy.

This apartment is devoted to a miscellaneous assemblage of drawings, paintings, enamels, miniatures, and engravings; and, though they are of a very different class from those in the other rooms, they are productions of genius and taste.

490. *Portrait of His Majesty, from a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence.* R. J. Lane, A. E.—In our last we had occasion to express our approbation of the talents of this clever artist on stone, and to allow him the highest station in his profession. An examination of this portrait will go still further to support our opinion, for it is faultless.

There are several highly attractive and brilliant water-colour drawings by A. E. Chalon, R. A.; some of them gaily delineated in the playful mixture of high life and rusticity which characterised Watteau. They are, 509, *The Sisters;* 513, *La Collazione;* besides several portraits of great interest.—Mr. Thomas Wageman, with whose great success in delineating dramatic portraits, every one acquainted with Cumberland's British Theatre, must be well aware, has good portraits, for the same valuable series of plays, of *Braham* as Prince Orlando; *Miss Paton* as Mandane; *Miss Foote* as Moggy M'Gilpin; *Elliston* as Walter, and some anonymous portraits.

The enamels in this exhibition are not inferior to those of any former year in the interest of the subjects, in the excellence of their finish, and in the size of the enamel. Mr. H. Bone, R. A. maintains his splendid rank among the professors of this vivid, lasting, and beautiful department of the arts, without being even rivalled by his competitors, who, however, display examples of great worth, and brilliancy of colour. Among the best are a copy of *Andrea Del Sarto's Holy Family; His Majesty, when Prince of Wales,* after Sir Joshua Reynolds; *Sir Anthony Carlisle,* after Shee; by Bone.—*Mrs. Hope,* from Sir Thomas Lawrence; and *Mr. S. Essex,* from Collier, by W. Essex.—And *Raphael's St. John in Wilderness,* by Plant.

No. 548. *Portrait.* R. Bowyer.—This is a most singular and we believe hitherto unparalleled picture. It is as large as life, and pencilled with all that delicacy of touch, highness of finish, and brilliancy and softness of colouring of the miniature, without losing much of the effect of that boldness which is produced by oil and canvas. So clever, so curious, and so unexampled an effort deserved a prominent situation; but this it has not received, and being hung low, close to the door entering to the library, is passed unnoticed by most visitors.

Numerous as are the portraits above-stairs, those "in little" in this apartment are still more so; and being crowded together in niches which are full of anxious friends, we found it difficult to examine them, and cannot be expected to notice individually each miniature of even superior excellence, or amongst so glaring a mass of colouring, character, and beauty, to particularise more than the names of some of the artists whose works are the most prominent. And foremost stand the names of Miss Heaphy; W. S. Lethbridge, whom we recognise as an old favourite, and whose works still display that correctness, elegance, and softness, which distinguished his earlier efforts; Miss E. E. Kendrick; S. J. Rochard; Miss Maskall; Anne Mee, &c. &c. One of them by Miss Heaphy we cannot resist noticing, as a character portrait, being Elizabeth, daughter of John Heaphy, esq. as the Isabella Countess de Croye, of Sir Walter Scott's Quentin Durward.

Model Academy.

Amongst the names we recognise several of great eminence; and accordingly expect splendid efforts, but this room is not so generally interesting as we have known it. The busts are numerous, are well executed, but, with one or two exceptions, are only gratifying to private feelings. 1153 is one of *Daniel O'Connell,* "the man of the people," &c. &c. It is executed by Turnerelli, who has also one of *Dr. Doyle,* and *Sir George Farrant.* 1170 is an excellent bust of *Sir William Curtis* by Chantrey, and 1175 is one by H. W. Sievier of *J. Abernethy, esq.* the celebrated surgeon.

1180. *The Shield of Æneas; to be executed in gold, after the style of Benvenuto Cellini.* W. Pitts.—Mr. Pitts, we believe, is the artist whose outlines from Virgil elicited such general commendation. We shall take the liberty of borrowing from the Literary Gazette, the following accurate description of

this beautiful work, which will form a worthy companion of Stothard's Wellington Shield, and Flaxman's Shield of Achilles. The model consists of a centre, and of inner and outer circles.—"The centre is composed of Catiline, surrounded by the Furies, Cerberus, and the Harpies. The Ghost of Cato, bearing a tablet of laws, attended by Mercy, Peace, Truth, and Justice. Above are represented the assembled deities.—The inner circle exhibits the naval engagement between Marc Anthony and Octavius Cæsar, as fully described in the poem.—The first compartment of the outer circles consists of Faustulus discovering Romulus and Remus. On the right is shewn the rape of the Sabines. In the back ground is seen Romulus folding his robe about him, which was the signal for carrying off the women; also the altar and sacrifice in honour of Neptune. On the left, the interposition of the Sabine women; Hersilia throwing herself between Romulus and Tatius. In the back ground, Peace uniting the Sabines and Romans. A Sabine woman lamenting over the dead body of her husband, who had fallen in the conflict.—The second compartment consists of a confirmation of the peace between the Romans and Sabines, shewing Romulus and Tatius at the altar of Jupiter, swearing their alliance. In the back ground, the Romans and Sabine women looking with joy at the ceremony. On the left, Metius dragged by horses. On the right, Tarquin on his way to Rome, with Tanaquil his wife.—The third compartment consists, in the centre, of the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii. On the left, the combat of Brutus and Aruns. In the back ground the lictors bearing away the dead bodies of Brutus's sons. On the right, Mutius thrusting his arm into the fire before Porsena. In the back ground, the tents, with the assassinated secretary.—The fourth compartment: in the centre, Cocles defending the bridge. On the left, Clœlia encouraging her fellow-captives to swim across the Tiber. On the right, the Salian priests, with the sacred shields.—The fifth compartment: Manlius defending the capital. In the back ground, the geese alarming the state. On the left, the procession of matrons to the temple of Juno. On the right, the lupercal dance.—Such is a sketch of the details of this elaborate performance: they are full of taste and beauty; and their general effect is singularly striking. As the Shield itself is to be executed by Mr. Pitts (who possesses a knowledge of the peculiar part of the goldsmith's art, necessary to its completion), he will have an opportunity of doing justice to the merits of his model; and we have no doubt will produce a work in the highest degree creditable to his talents."—It is executed for Mr. Widowson, silversmith, of Fleet-street, who, for his liberal support of the arts, will we hope, be amply rewarded by the public.

Besides this splendid composition, to which we have devoted so much room, and therefore curtail our notice of the rest, there are some admirable things from the chisel of Westmacott, Hinchliffe, Baily, &c., besides numerous busts which we purposely refrain from noticing unless of public interest. 1185. *Part of a Monument*, J. E. Hinchliff;—1193. *A Monument in marble*, E. H. Baily;—1201. *Beautifully simple figure of Henry, son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, in a sleeping attitude peculiar to the child*, T. Carline, very curious and elegant;—1209. *The Pugilist*. C. Rossi, R. A., a noble figure of a very fine man; the proportions are admirable and the chiselling good;—212. *A group, affection, to be executed in marble*, H. W. Sievier;—1213. *Marble Statue of Warren Hastings*, part of a monument to be erected in Calcutta, R. Westmacott, R. A.; and 1214. *Group in marble, of a Nymph and Zephyr, from the gallery of Earl Grosvenor*, by the same.

Landseer's Monkeyana, Parts III and IV.

These two numbers in point of graphic execution are not inferior to the last; but the idea has been carried too far; its originality has in a great measure become lost; and the artist seems to plagiarise his own conceptions. On the appearance of the first number every one was satisfied—the points of humour were easily discovered and heartily enjoyed. The second equally good and effective was also relished; but then the monkey rage became gratified, and any thing beyond only tended to repletion. The third number we should say was but little deficient in general interest; but sketching those in the fourth, the points of humour have been entirely forgotten; and we really must hope that Mr. Landseer will here conclude his labours, and turn his great abilites into another direction. We shall now enumerate the subjects of these numbers. The first plate is Sir Joshua Reynolds' popular picture of the "Fortune Teller," with the substitution of monkey faces for human. The *Parish Beadle* is a fine piece of satire on those busy meddling personages; *The Lawyer and Client* will not fail to be recognised by those two closely connected classes; and we would advise gentlemen blackguards, and those in high life who identify themselves with the scum of the earth, to study well the last picture of No. 3—the *Pug-ilists*—and we hope it will have the effect of preventing the patronage of a sport repugnant to humanity, and a disgrace to a country where the "March of intellect" so giantly strides. Those in the fourth number are, 1. Distressed Poet; or three weeks in arrears;—a queer one to look at, and a rum one to go;—In at the Death; or a Foxhunter's salute;—and Advanced Guard in Retreat.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Society of Literature.

We shall here notice more at large than in our former Number, p. 452, the Annual General Meeting of this learned and flourishing society. It was held on Thursday, April 24th; the Right Rev. the President took the Chair. In his address, his Lordship stated, that the success which attended the establishment of this Institution, had greatly exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends; the number of its Members and Honorary Members, its Associates and Honorary Associates, amounting to nearly three hundred.

His Lordship adverted to the recent adjudication of the King's Gold Medals. To the eminent names of Mitford and Maï, of Wilkins and Rennell, of Stewart and Schweighœuser, of Southey and Scott, he had now to add the names of Crabbe and Coxe, the Poet and the Historian, to whom the Council of the Society had this year adjudged its Honorary Rewards; to the former, as the first of living Poets in that species of moral and characteristic Poetry which he has made peculiarly his own; to the latter, for his various historical Works, and more especially for his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, and of the Duke of Marlborough.

His Lordship further observed, that the Abbate Maï, one of those eminent persons on whom this distinction was first conferred, continued to deserve well of all lovers of Classical and Sacred Literature, by his indefatigable industry and acuteness in the developement of the contents of Palimpsest, or Rescript Manuscript of the Vatican. One volume of his *Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio e Vaticanis Codicibus* was lately published, containing several inedited works of Hippolytus, Eusebius, and Phocius, with one Classical Work—an Oration of Aristides *adversus Demosthenem de immunitate*. The second volume, very recently published, contains many interesting fragments of Polybius, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Diodorus Siculus, Dio Cassius, Appian, and several other later writers.

In our own country, his Lordship also stated, some of the fruits of the discoveries of Mr. Lemon, a Member of this Society, in his Majesty's State Paper Office, would soon be made public. Very important Historical Papers, relative to the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., were on the eve of publication, under the sanction of the Commissioners for Printing State Papers: the first volume of which would comprise the original Letters of Cardinal Wolsey, together with the domestic Correspondence of the King with his Ministers, in and subsequent to the year 1540.

Mr. Lemon's unwearied researches had also brought to light three Latin Documents of the year 1652, two of them written in the name of the Parliament of England, during the Latin Secretaryship of Milton. One is a Declaration of the Parliament against the States General of Holland in 1652. The second is a Reply of the Parliament to three Memorials presented by the Ambassadors of the States General, in June 1650. The third, not in the name of the Parliament, but written in the same year, and found in the same series of Sir Joseph Williamson's Collection of Mannscripts, is a relation of the naval Engagement between Admiral Blake and Van Tromp, in the Downs, May 19, 1652.

The President commented, at considerable length, upon the additional evidence likely to be thrown upon the question respecting the authenticity of the Theological Work found in the State Paper Office, and ascribed to Milton, by the labours of Mr. Robert Lemon, Junior.

His Lordship then adverted to the development of the Hieroglyphic characters, which he designated as one of the most curious literary discoveries of modern times, Among the most appropriate and useful objects of the Society, was that department of its labours which is devoted to the publication of those interesting remains of Egyptian learning. The difficulties attending the study of Egyptian Hieroglyphics had been, in a great degree, removed by the profound researches of Dr. Young and M. Champollion; confirmed and verified by the Greek translation of the inscription on the stone of Rosetta, and by the fortunate discovery of other Greek Antigraphs of Hieroglyphic originals; all of which were contained in the four Fasciculi of the Society's Hieroglyphics. The Greek Inscriptions printed in the Fasciculi, and in the concluding paper of the first part of the Society's transactions, he characterised, exclusively of their connection with Hieroglyphics and Egyptian Antiquities, as interesting, from their being curious and authentic specimens of Greek Palæography.

His Lordship had the pleasure of informing the Meeting, that the second part of the Society's Transactions, which, with its precursor, would form the first Volume, would be published with all practicable dispatch, and before the next Anniversary. Of the interesting character of the Papers which had been read to the Society during the preceding year, an estimate might be formed from the summary of their contents.

The Secretary's Annual Report is as follows:

I.—A third Portion of *Remarks on Brut Tysilio, a Fabulous Chronicle, erroneously*

attributed to a British Prince of the Seventh Century, and printed in the second volume of the Myrvyrian Archæology of Wales. By the Rev. Edward Davies, R.A.R.S.L.—In the portions of this Manuscript, read at two former Meetings, the Writer endeavoured to prove that this Romance is not the Work of Tysilio, nor of any other Ancient Briton; that it is not historical, nor founded upon a Welsh tradition.—The substance of the Tale is, that an Empire was established in Britain by a Prince of the House of Troy, governed by Trojan laws, "which," says the Author of the Work, "the English still maintain;" that, the Saxons afterwards getting possession of the Island, all title to the Crown was resigned into their hands by the Sovereign, Cadwallader, then an exile in Armorica, in consequence of a Divine command to that effect.—The conceit of deriving a descent from the Royal House of Troy, is Gothic, not Celtic. It came into Britain with the Saxons, Angles, and other nations from the shores of the Baltic; and from this origin appears to have been gradually moulded into the form which it now bears, under the Anglo-Saxon Princes of Wessex, after they had begun to conceive the idea of Monarchy. It was employed as a political instrument, setting forth the dignity and prerogatives of the Crown of Britain, and asserting the rightful succession of the Saxons to that Crown, with all its privileges, as well as to the private estates and property of the whole Island, which they had acquired by the sword.—This hypothesis is confirmed by the positive evidence of various historical and antiquarian details, from which it likewise appears, that the language and spirit of the Story were afterwards eagerly adopted, for the same purposes, by the Norman Kings.—The Writer asserts, that the Story was unknown to the Welsh till it was announced to them by Walter de Mapes, Chaplain to Henry the First; and he considers it to be equally cruel and absurd to ascribe its fabrication to that people, whose injurious treatment by their conquerors it was intended to justify.—*Read May* 2, 1827.

II.—*On the Resemblance between the Anglo Saxon and Persian Languages.* By Sharon Turner, Esq. R.A.R.S.L.—The most probable derivation of the Saxons is from the Sacai-Sunnii, or Sacassani, a people mentioned by Pliny and Strabo, as originally inhabiting the parts of Persia about the Caspian Sea. In support of this derivation, it has been observed, that several words in the Persian language closely resemble those of the same signification in the Saxon; of which resemblance some remarkable instances are adduced by Camden from Joseph Scaliger.—This hint has suggested to Mr. Turner the present attempt to ascertain, by a comparison of the two languages, whether such a number of coincidences are discoverable, as materially to confirm the belief that Persia was originally the country of our Saxon progenitors. Although, supposing the belief well founded, a separation of the two nations for at least two thousand years, the progressive migrations of the Saxons along the north of Asia and through the whole breadth of the upper surface of Europe, together with the numerous vicissitudes which have befallen them, must have greatly tended to obliterate the marks of resemblance between their languages, yet the result of the comparison has been the discovery of one hundred and sixty-two Persian words, which have a direct affinity with as many Anglo-Saxon terms of the same meaning. To these the writer has added a list of fifty-seven similar resemblances between the latter language and the Zend, or ancient Persian; and forty-three coincidences of it with the Pehlvi, or intermediate language of Persia between the modern Persian and the Zend. He is of opinion, that a more elaborate investigation of these analogies would still further confirm the Asiatic derivation of the Saxons.—*Read May 16th*, 1827.

III.—*On the Use of Poetry as the early Vehicle of Information; and upon the Music, Dance, and Drama of the Ancient and Uncivilized Nations.*" By J. P. Thomas, Esq, M.R.S.L.—*Read June 20th*, 1827.

IV.—*On the Meaning which is most usually and most correctly attached to the Term*, VALUE OF A COMMODITY. By the Rev. T. R. Malthus, R.A.R.S.L.—*Read Nov. 7th*, 1827.

These two Papers are not of a nature to bear abridgment.

V.—*On the Reasons of the absence of Hieroglyphics from the Walls of the Pyramids.* By J. Landseer, Esq. F.S.A.—Mr. Landseer, adopting the Statement of Herodotus, that the largest of the Pyramids was built by Cheops, the smallest by his daughter, and the third by his brother and successor, Cephrenes, accounts in this manner for the remarkable fact, that, of all the Edifices of Egypt, these alone are found to be unsculptured with Hieroglyphic Inscriptions; he says, that both the Royal Brothers are described by that Historian as profligate and impious Sovereigns, who showed their contempt for the Religion of their country by shutting up the Temples of the Gods, and other acts hostile to the received worship; whence he infers, that they despised too much the sacred language of their country to permit its being employed upon those costly structures which they caused to be erected as memorials of themselves.—By the adoption of the above statement of Herodotus, the silence of Holy Writ respecting the Pyramids is likewise accounted for; because Cheops began to reign only 861 years before Christ, and therefore the principal Hebrew Scriptures were composed

before the period of his death.—*Read Nov. 21st*, 1827.

VI.—*Thoughts and Conjectures relative to the Book and History of Job.* By the Rev. Edward Davies, R.A.R.S.L.—The Author begins his Memoir (which occupied the time allotted for reading during six Meetings of the Society) by a statement of his reasons for differing from the opinion entertained by some of the Jewish doctors, and of the early Christians, that the Book of Job was composed or translated by Moses, for the consolation of the Israelites in their Egyptian Bondage; but he admits the probability that Moses introduced the volume to his countrymen, as sacred and canonical. He likewise contends, in opposition to some modern writers, that this singular book is no parable, but a true history; and examines and refutes the hypothesis maintained by Warburton and Orton, that it is a Poem of the Dramatic form, composed by one of the Prophets during the period of the Captivity. Having adduced his reasons for receiving the book of Job as an authentic narrative, relating to a real historical character, he proceeds to establish the following points:—that Uz, the country of Job, was in the eastern part of Idumea, and contiguous to the southern border of Judea; that the particular city of the Patriarch's residence was Bozrah; and that Job, whom we are led to seek among the Idumean princes, was the same as Jobab, mentioned as one of the kings of that country in the 36th chapter of Genesis.—This supposition being admitted, the era of the Patriarch's afflictions must be placed about 1923 years B.C.—The instruments of those afflictions were four armies of Chaldæans and Sabæans, whose irruption is identified with the expedition of the four Kings related in the 14th chapter of Genisis. From these various coincidences Mr. Davies infers, that Job was no other than *that righteous King*, and *Priest of the true God*, to whom Abraham, after rescuing his brother Lot from the hands of those four Kings, is stated to have paid tithes of all. The name, *Melchizedek, King of Righteousness*, given to this person by Moses, or *King of Salem*, which St. Paul interprets *King of Peace*, was not his proper or original name, but a title descriptive of his character, and is eminently characteristic of *the most patient of men*. The identity between this mysterious personage and the patriarch Job, is further confirmed by several particulars in St. Paul's account of him, and by the figurative epitome of his history which appears in the 110th Psalm. The Date and Author of the Book are next considered. The result of an examination of the various evidences relating to these points is, that the work existed in an age long prior to the date of the principal prophecies; that it is not the production of any known Jewish writer, nor of Elihu, as some commentators have thought, but chiefly of Job himself; and that the whole was written very shortly after the occurrence of the events which it records. An analysis of its contents follows:—it inculcates the acknowledgment and worship of the One Supreme Being, and the Immortality of the Soul—it contains references to the leading events in primitive history. Among other notices of a highly cultivated state of society, we find allusions to various gradations of rank—to the cultivation of Astronomy and Natural History; to the invention of Writing, and some kind of Engraving; to the knowledge of Medicine and Architecture, and to the use of all the principal Metals. Mention is likewise made of Musical Instruments of different kinds; of a variety of Implements of War, and of Instruments used in Hunting and Fishing; but especially of numerous particulars relative to Agriculture and the common arts of life. The Book of Job therefore exhibits the industry of man, in the primitive ages, as already called into action, and his genius employed in extensive researches. Nor was the various knowledge displayed by the personages introduced, derived from the surrounding nations, the Phœnicians, Babylonians, and Egyptians. The discoveries of these nations must at that period have been recent; while these personages ascribe their knowledge to the wisdom of their ancestors, and expressly disclaim intercourse with strangers. This knowledge, then, contains the genuine traditions of Noah and his immediate successors.—The Writer states his conviction of the importance of the Book of Job to the Divine as well as to the Historian. He regards its preservation as a special act of Providence, in order to confirm the testimony of Moses, and to transmit to posterity the valuable maxims of the patriarchs. Nor, considering the simple nature of prophetic poetry, in which the imagination of the Writer merely colours the style without distorting the facts, ought its poetical character to detract from the confidence due to this composition as History. Even the celebrated expostulation in the 38th and following chapters, in which "the Lord answers Job out of the whirlwind," which some critics have represented as a mere act of a tragedy, he considers in the light of a visible interposition of the Almighty preceded by the most grand and awful phenomena, intended to humble the pride and to confirm the faith of the Patriarch. The Memoir concludes with some remarks upon the typical nature of Job's character and sufferings, with reference to those of Christ. *Read Dec. 5th and Dec. 19th, 1827; Jan. 2d, and 16th, Feb. 29th, and March 19th, 1828.*

VII.—*On the Part of the First book of Appian's Civil Wars of Rome.* By the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke, V.P.R.S.L.—This Paper contains a minute outline of the relative positions occupied by the Roman and Italic

armies, in the first and second campaigns of the Punic War; an explanation of the confusion which has arisen between the two Cæsars, Sextus and Lucius, mentioned in this part of the Roman History; and, in an Appendix, an attempt to give a more complete and accurate genealogy of the Italian or Cæsarean family than has been before compiled.—*Read February 6th*, 1828.

VIII.—*Historical Notices of Nicomedia, the Ancient Capital of Bithynia.* By Sir W. Ouseley, LL.D. R.A.R.S.L.—Ancient Geographers are divided upon the question, whether Astacus, Olbia, and Nicomedia, were names successively given to the same city, which occupied the site where Iz-Nikmid, or Ismid (the Turkish corruption of Nicomedia), now stands; or whether these were the names of three different cities, situated not far from each other: the Author of this Memoir inclines to the former opinion. The last of the three names was derived from Nicomedes the First, King of Bithynia; by whom Astacus, founded about seven hundred years B.C. by a body of Megarenensians, was rebuilt or enlarged in the third century before the same era. After having undergone successive devastations, by an earthquake, and by the predatory inroads of the Scythians or Goths, at the latter end of the second and beginning of third centuries, and having speedily recovered from the effects of those calamities, it was decorated by Dioclesian with a variety of works of luxury and utility, on a scale calculated to rival Rome itself. It was upon a plain near this city, that that Emperor solemnly abdicated the supreme authority. Here also it was, that, in 324, Licinius resigned his share of the imperial purple to Constantine the Great, who died at a palace in the vicinity, in the year 337. In the middle of the fourth century another earthquake, and a conflagration caused by it, entirely overthrew and destroyed this magnificent capital. From that period to 1330, when it fell into the hands of the Turks, few particulars of its history are known. That the information collected by Sir W. Ouseley from a great variety of authors, and compressed into this Paper, is not more copious and satisfactory, he attributes in part to the loss of the Bithyniaca, a work in eight Books, by Appian (a native of Nicomedia), which would undoubtedly have cleared up many obscure passages in the history of his country. The Writer had the satisfaction to discover the tomb of that distinguished Philosopher, Historian, and General, at Dabenjeh, the ancient Sophon, about twenty miles from Nicomedia, of which discovery an account is given in his Travels. An able and inquisitive antiquary might yet, it is believed, if allowed to prosecute his inquiries, succeed in extricating from oblivion many valuable fragments of antiquity among the remains of Nicomedia.—*Read March 5th*, 1828.

IX.—*On the Demi of Attica.* By W. M. Leake, Esq. M.R.S.L.—*Read April 2nd and April 16th*, 1828.—[By much the greater part of this Manuscript still remaining to be read, it is impossible, upon the present occasion, to give an intelligible abstract of the various minute historical and topographical details comprised in the above two readings.]

Society of Antiquaries.

June 5. William M'Pherson Rice, Esq. exhibited an amulet dug up near the village of Frindsbury, in Kent. It appeared to be a flat pebble, engraved on both sides; one face exhibiting the legend TI. CLAVD. and below a hand with scales, the emblem of justice; and on the other VAL. MESSALINA, surmounting a dove, the emblem of peace.

Mr. Ellis read to the Society from a MS. in the Cottonian collection, the instructions for Sir Rd. Lee, Ambassador to Muscovy in 1600. Their contents are much the same as those of the Report of Sir John Merick, who was sent to forward the same negociations in the following year, and which report was printed in our vol. xciv. ii. 226.

June 12. George Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society some architectural and other drawings of the crypt under the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside; and an interesting memoir on the subject by that gentleman was read to the meeting. Its style of architecture very nearly resembles the crypt of St. Peter's, in the East at Oxford; and there seems to be every reason for giving credence to the chronicler who records its erection in the reign of William the Conqueror. The use which has been made of it as a vault for burial, concealed it from observation until the recent repairs; and, as it will continue to be employed for the same purpose, it will be equally inaccessible to future observation. Mr. Gwilt saw good reason for believing that these arches gave St. Mary-de-Arcubus its name, rather than the arches which ornamented its ancient tower (see the seal engraved in vol. xciii. i. 305;) which however, when erected in 1512, were probably intended to form a sort of "architectural pun" on the name by which the church was already known.

June 19. With the proceedings of this night, on which the Society adjourned for the Season, we have not become acquainted.

Medico-Botanical Society of London.

June 13. At a Meeting of this Society, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. F.R.S. Vice-President, in the chair, several donations were announced, among them were a collection of upwards of five thousand Indigenous and Exotic Plants; presented by Mr. Frost. A letter was read from the East India Company, informing the Society that the Court of Directors had granted them duplicates of all the Medical plants in their

extensive Herbarium. A letter was read from his Majesty the King of Bavaria, announcing that the collection which his Majesty had ordered was, through the care of the Professor Martius, now ready, and would be delivered to the Society in a short time by the Bavarian Ambassador, in London, Baron de Cetto. The Professor of Botany then delivered a lecture on the *Genus Laurus*, a splendid collection of which was exhibited to the members, there being no less than eighteen living species from his Majesty's gardens at Kew.

London University.

The Council of this University have laid a second official statement before the proprietors and the public, in which is described the intended plan of instruction by lectures and examinations. The courses are to commence next October. In this prospectus are detailed the days and hours when the several professors are to teach; and the fees to be paid by the pupils for each course are specified. In explaining its proposed courses of study, the Council has stated the distinction between the two classes of pupils or students who may resort to it for instruction. It provides for youth every branch of education which can be obtained at the most renowned seats of learning; it points out a course of study for them who intend to begin and complete their academical instruction within its walls, and it opens its lecture-rooms to those, whatever be their age, who wish to attend only one professor for one specific object. The former class of pupils, before they can obtain certificates of proficiency, must submit to examinations and perform exercises as in other universities; the latter are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Council or the professors. It is, in fact, precisely the plan of the University of Edinburgh. Another character of the London University—the admission of persons of all systems of religious faith,—is likewise to be found in the northern establishment. A youth at Edinburgh may take all the honours of the university, enjoy all its privileges, and take all its degrees, without ever hearing a prayer or performing a religious exercise within its walls.

Society of Civil Engineers.

A charter of incorporation has received the royal signature, constituting an institution of Civil Engineers, and naming Mr. Telford its president. The objects of such institution, as recited in the charter, are, "The general advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly for promoting the acquisition of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profession of a civil engineer; being the art of directing the great sources of power in nature, for the use and convenience of man, of the means of production and of traffic in states, both for external and internal trade, as applied in the construction of roads, bridges, aqueducts, canals, river navigation, and docks, for internal intercourse and exchange; and in the construction of ports, harbours, moles, breakwaters, and light-houses; and in the art of navigation by artificial power, for the purposes of commerce; and in the construction and adaptation of machinery, and in the drainage of cities and towns."

Reading and Writing by the Blind.

A committee of the Professors of the Edinburgh University, along with its very Rev. Principal, and assisted by Sir Henry Jardine, and Robert Johnston, esq. Secretary to the Blind Asylum, have lately examined and experimented upon Mr. Gall's books for the blind, and his aparatus for writing letters, &c., which blind persons are capable of reading after they have written them, and have made the following very satisfactory report:—"We having been specially appointed by and along with the very Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, have examined the books printed by Mr. Gall, for the use of the blind, and have ascertained, by experiment, that they are capable of being easily read by them. The boys examined were able, with only a few weeks' practice and no regular teaching, to read with their fingers as quickly or nearly so, we could suppose boys to do with their sight in similar circumstances; although this ratio cannot be expected to continue throughout the more advanced stages of their reading. Mr. Gall has also demonstrated to our satisfaction, that when once reading has become familiar to the blind, these books may be reduced to at least one-third of the present size. The method of writing or communicating with the blind upon paper, we have also found, by experiment, to be easy and effective; and are of opinion that on account of its great simplicity, and the universality of its application, either to letter-writing, to composition, or the inserting of memoranda in books, for private use or amusement, it promises, when reading by the blind shall become familiar, to be an art of considerable practical utility. As Mr. Gall, in forming his establishment for printing for the blind, declines any pecuniary assistance, further than what may arise from the sale of the Gospel by St. John, which he proposes to print in relief by subscription, we consider it highly desirable that, seeing the practicability of this art is placed beyond a doubt, a fair trial should also, by this means, be made of its utility. Whether this laudable attempt to alleviate the privations, and increase the enjoyments of the blind, will lead to results of practical utility, can only be decided by experiment; and since Mr. Gall is willing to try it, we think him worthy of encouragement and support. We should therefore have pleasure in seeing the proposed edition of St. John's Gospel extensively circulated, both as a literary curiosity,

and for gratuitous distribution among the blind; and we do, therefore, on the above grounds, warmly recommend Mr. Gall's prospectus of that work to the attention and patronage of the public."

The Earth.

M. L. Cordier, Professor of Geology in the Garden of Plants at Paris, has published a memoir, in which he endeavours to prove that the earth is a cooled star, which has been extinguished only at its surface, and that its interior is still in a state of fluidity; that the mean thickness of the crust of the earth does not exceed 20 leagues (60 English miles); that according to observations which have been made in the caves under the Observatory at Paris, the heat increases so fast, that, at the depth of about a mile and a half under Paris, we should reach a temperature equal to that of boiling water; and that this solid crust is of very unequal thickness in different countries, bringing the fluid matter nearer the surface, and imparting in consequence a higher temperature to the soil, and a warmer climate to the country.

The Oyster Lamp.

M. de Lavage remarked, on opening an oyster, a shining bluish light, resembling a star, near the centre of the shell, which, on nearer examination, he discovered to be phosphorus. On scooping it out of the shell, it extended nearly half an inch in length; and, when immersed in water, seemed in every respect the same as artificially prepared phosphorus. The oyster in which this was discovered was perfectly alive and fresh. The light could not, therefore, proceed from any decomposition of shell or the animal, but must have been derived from some other source. Upon examining this phosphorescent substance by the aid of a microscope of considerable power, it was found to consist of various animalcula, each beautifully luminous, like miniature glow-worms, lighting up their starry lamps to illuminate the dark solitary chamber of the shell, and intended, perhaps, like the enchanted lamp of Armida, to lure within its reach such marine inhabitants as it might prey upon.

American Solar Microscope.

A solar microscope is prepared for exhibition at Hartford, (says the New York Daily Advertiser,) which is said to possess a magnifying power of 3,000,000, and may be raised to 4,000,000, if the room is sufficiently large and the light strong. By its assistance, the white mealy particles on the surface of figs appear living objects of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length; the sting of the common honey bee appears 14 feet in length; and hundreds of snakes, of the enormous extent of from six to eight feet, may be discovered in two drops of vinegar.

Curious Clock.

A clock-maker of Memmingen has announced a clock for sale, of his own invention, which has employed his exertions for the last thirteen years. It is made of wood, and has nothing metallic in its composition; it requires to be wound up only once in three months, and a report as loud as that of a 12-pounder announces the time when it has stopped. The inventor, M. Pipert, warrants it for twenty years, and asks 6000 ducats for it: the Grand Duke of Hesse has offered him 5000, which he has refused.

Velocity of Cannon Balls.

Lieut.-Gen. Helvig, in the Prussian service, has invented a direct and certain method of measuring the time which a cannon ball or bullet takes to pass through a certain space. His process consists in disengaging by means of the ball or bullet the detent of a third's watch (*une détente de montre à tièrce*) at the moment when the ball or bullet quits the mouth of the piece, and to stop the same watch by means of the ball or bullet at the instant when it reaches the mark. The numerous experiments which he has made, present already the most interesting results. He has communicated this notice in order to establish his right to the invention, but intends shortly to publish a full detail of his experiments upon the subject.

Solar Spots.

On the 27th of May, thirty-two maculæ or black spots, in groups, were observed on the sun's disc; the largest with its umbra exceeded by admeasurement the circular extent of the earth, and was situated near the central part of the arch which formed the lower right-hand quadrant. The nucleus of this spot, or the opening in the sun's atmosphere (a rational hypothesis of the late Dr. Herschel), was in *the shape of a man's hat*, and the well-defined speckled umbra nearly so, with the exception of the angular parts. Seven of the largest spots were in a line near the sun's centre, and four near the upper limb; most of the others were interspersed about the largest, which went off the visible part of the disc by means of the sun's motion on its axis in the night of the 29th.

Red Viper of Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Rackett states that a serpent, known to the game-keepers of Dorsetshire under the name of the Red Viper, was recently killed in Cranbourne Chase. It does not appear to have been previously known to British naturalists, and is considered to be more poisonous than the common viper, but is fortunately very rare. Mr. Rackett describes it as of a marked red colour, and thinks it probably the Coluber Chersea of Linnæus.

SELECT POETRY.

INSCRIPTION

On a tomb, whereon was represented the skull of a Man.

Νεκυων αμεννηνα καρηνα.

WHY start?—The lot is thine, or will be soon;
Perhaps some years, perhaps another moon:
Life in its utmost span is but a breath,
And they who longest dream must wake in death.
Like thee I once thought every bliss secure,
And gold of every ill the certain cure;
Till, drugg'd with sorrow and beset with pain,
Too late I found all earthly riches vain.
Disease with scorn threw back the proffer'd fee, [*to me?*"
And Death still answer'd: "*What is wealth*
Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly sought,
And fools obsequious nurst the childish thought; [praise,
Circled with brib'd applause and purchas'd
I built on endless grandeur endless days:—
But Death awoke me from my dream of pride,
And placed a prouder beggar by my side.
Pleasure I courted, and indulg'd my taste,
The banquets smil'd; then smok'd the gay repast:
A pamper'd carcase grew my constant care,
And worlds were ransack'd for my costly fare.
Proceed, vain Man! To luxury be firm;
Yet know, I feasted but to feast a worm.
How ill such toys mortality beseem!
Beware thy life prove not a sensual dream:
Remember, whether long or short its date,
A good life only is secure from fate.

INSCRIPTION

On a tomb, whereon was represented the skull of a Woman.

———Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.

JUVENAL.

BLUSH not, ye Fair, to own me, but be wise,
Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes.
Fame says, (and fame alone can tell how true,)
I once was lovely and belov'd, like you.
Where are my votaries? where my flatterers, now?
Gone, with the subject of each lover's vow!
Adieu! ye roses red and lilies white,
Adieu! bright eyes which made e'en darkness light!
Alas! no more my coral lips are seen!
No more the rows of matchless pearls between!
Turn from your mirrors, and behold in me
What thousands cannot, will not, dare not,
Unvarnish'd I the simple truth impart, [see:
Nor seek to please but to instruct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones, and believe;
The grave may terrify, but ne'er deceive:
On beauty's treacherous lease no more depend; [end;
Here youth and pleasure, age and anguish,
Here drops the mask, here terminates the scene,
Nor differs grave threescore from gay fifteen;
All press alike to one great goal, the tomb,
Where virtue only boasts the Amaranth's bloom. [adore,
Though coxcombs flutter round and fools
Learn here DEATH'S lesson, and "*Be vain no more.*"

LINES

Written in the Protestant Cemetery at Calais, on Tuesday Evening, July 31, 1827.

HERE rests the stranger! here the aching head
Slumbers in peace, amongst the silent dead,
Where gloomy cypress crowns the lowgrave side,
And cooling night-winds in meanders glide:
Where blooms the rose—the myrtle, and beneath
The early violets their sweet odours breathe.
Of man the emblem! they resume their reign,
They live to die, and die to live again!
And here beneath the newly earth-made mound, [WIN* found!
"The House appointed" hath poor SHER-
Alas, poor SHERWIN! brief was thy career;
Ere Death consign'd thy dust to slumber here, [home,
You left your native land, your friends, and
With HOPE that promis'd life for years to come;
Thy peaceful bosom no misgivings gave,
Of an untimely passport to the grave;
When sudden in the arms of ruthless death,
You sunk in silence, and resigned your breath.
Here, where no stone "in uncouth rhyme" rehearse
Thy hapless fate—I pen this simple verse;
Here shall yon star her sacred vigils keep,
And o'er thy grave the silent moon-beam sleep.
Farewell! and at the last eventful day,
May Life immortal cloth thy mouldering clay.

T. N.

* Mr. Joseph Sherwin, of Cambridge, who was found dead in his bed, at the Hotel Royal, Calais, the morning of the 17th July, 1827, in his 41st year.

SONNET

Written on my Birth-day, June 4th.

HAIL, natal day! amid the varied course
Of Time's resistless tide, I'm hurried on
O'er Life's dire precipice with latent force:
And soon, alas! will my brief hour be gone!
Tho' chequer'd has my life to manhood past;
And few of thornless roses I have found
Along my path—but sorrow's thistles cast
Thickly throughout life's ever-varying round;
Fond Hope still flatters me, that Time at last
Will guide to where no ills can more molest.
When this probationary round is past,
There is a world of sweet unceasing rest:
Grant me, O Lord! when from all turmoil free,
To live and praise thee through all Eternity!

T. N.

WOMAN.

OH! trust not woman's smile,
Nor in her look believe,
'T will soon thy heart beguile,
But sooner 't will deceive.

Believe not woman's lips,
Her words no purpose bind;
Her fickleness outstrips
The swiftness of the wind.

Oh! trust not woman's love,
E'en if she be as fair
As those who dwell above,
On pure celestial air.

Trust not the fancied joy,
Which o'er her face shall flow;
'Tis but a gilded toy,
Made only for a show.

Avoid her brilliant eye;
Avoid its piercing dart;
'Tis only used to pry,
The secret of thy heart.

E'en if she heaves a sigh,
Believe not thou art blest;
'T was only made to try
The passion in thy breast.

Think, sooner, that the star
Which glitters in the sky,
Will leave its heavenly car,
And to thy bosom fly.

Then seek no more for truth,
Where never truth resides:
Believe, no more, fond youth,
She only thee derides.

Great Yarmouth. C. J. P.

ANACREONTIC.

(*From the Latin.*)

I brush from ladies' lips the dew,
And treasure the nectar up;
Then to the Gods, with fealty true,
Prefer the ambrosial cup.

No task divine so sweet as mine,
Which I hold by Love's decree:
Ganymede only bore the wine,
Not gather'd the sweets like me.

The lips of fifty maidens bright
Have but half the tribute given:
On *thine*, love, must I now alight,
And be off with my bowl to Heaven.

CREON.

THE TEMPEST.

WILDLY roll the restless waves,
Wildly, hark! the Tempest raves;
Darkly many a pregnant cloud
Encircles heaven in its shroud.
Wildly now the waters roar,
And foam along the rocky shore:
The sea-bird shrieks, the winds reply,
And howl the death-song awfully.
Brightly gleams the lightning's flash,
'Mid the waves that wildly dash;
From cloud to cloud the thunders leap
The winds along in fury sweep;
And o'er the main, o'er earth, o'er sky,
The Tempest rages awfully.

Saw ye that stately vessel ride,
Proud o'er the waves and stem the tide;
Saw ye that form so light, so fair,
That eye fondly fixed so stedfast there.
I saw when securely she traced her way,
And lightly danced o'er the bounding spray;
I saw when she gallantly rose on high,
On the waves that raged so fitfully;
I saw while that eye view'd the raging foam,
And sought for the shore her distant home.
Alas! 'tis changed, and the piping blast
Hurls in the waters the lofty mast;
And awfully dashed on the ruthless shore
That vessel stems the tide no more!

There comes a shriek o'er the raging wave
That wildly opes its watery grave;
There comes a moan from the foaming main,
And hark! another is wafted again.
The sea-birds shriek at the dreadful sight,
And fitfully scream from their rocky height.
Still rav'd the waters in foaming surge,
Still howl'd the winds the fun'ral dirge,
Still roll'd the thunder o'er Julia's grave;
And still o'er her tomb the waters rave!

Taunton, Jan. 19. 1828. H. C. T.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *June* 10.

Mr. *Davenport* called the attention of the House, and particularly that of his Majesty's Ministers, to the transactions which had recently taken place in Portugal. He thought our conduct most improper, in withdrawing our troops, and surrendering the forts, at a time when the Constitutionalists were exposed to the most rigorous persecution.—Mr. *Peel*, in answer, stated, that before the arrival of Don Miguel, the British Government had determined to withdraw the troops, and surrender the fortresses; because all danger of invasion was at an end, and because the troops had not been sent to support any form of government, or to interfere in the internal concerns of Portugal. The debt due from Portugal was under 200,000*l.*, but it could never have been deemed wise or prudent to have kept possession of the forts until the debt was liquidated. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that the political functions of the British Ambassador were suspended, a fact which sufficiently proved our dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs in Portugal, and at the conduct of Don Miguel.

House of Lords.

June 13. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Laws Amendment Bill, the Earl of *Lauderdale* said that he approved of the existing Corn Laws, as those best calculated to promote the interests of the manufacturing, as well as the agricultural, classes. The interests of the country were mutually dependent upon each other. The result of a free trade must inevitably be the starvation of the manufacturers, and the ruin of the agricultural labourer. If their Lordships admitted foreign grain at a low rate of duty into the English ports, Ireland would be deprived of its only market. The wisest course this country could pursue, would be to persevere in the ancient prohibitive system of the Corn Laws.—Lord *Goderich* said, the noble Lord was much enamoured of what he called the ancient prohibitive system, strangely forgetting that such a system was not in existence till 1804. The present measure guarded by its ascending scale of duties against too great importation, and by its descending scale against a scarcity of importation, and it tended to bring about a settled system of Corn Laws.—The Earl of *Malmesbury* said, that experience added to his conviction of the soundness of his views of the policy of making this country independent of foreign countries for its supply of corn.—Lord *King* and Earl *Stanhope* spoke against the Bill, and the Marquis of *Bristol* and Lord *Ellenborough* in favour of it.—The Duke of *Wellington*, in reply, contended that the Bill must necessarily check the evils of the Warehousing System, and that it afforded sufficient protection to British agriculture.—Earl *Stanhope* having moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months, their Lordships divided on the amendment—Contents 19—Non-contents 86.—Majority in favour of the second reading 67.

House of Commons, *June* 16.

The order of the day being moved for going into a Committee on the Scotch and Irish Bank Notes Restriction Bill, Mr. *Hume* moved that the Bill be considered this day three months.—Mr. *Baring* said the question was, that having prohibited the circulation of English small notes, would they permit the North of England to be invaded by notes from Scotland? The Hon. Member expressed his conviction that the House could not abrogate the measure of 1826, without declaring at once that it was prepared to re-adopt the circulation of 1*l.* notes.—Mr. *Bankes* was of opinion that the best course for the Legislature to pursue would be to permit the present amount of small notes to continue in circulation.—Mr. *Peel*, in a speech of considerable length, defended the Bill passed in 1826. If (said he), under the existing circumstances of the country, when it is generally admitted that the paper circulation of the country, in the shape of small notes, probably does not exceed a sum of 3,000,000*l.*; if, whenw: are prepared to pay in gold—if, I say, inthe face of our original resolutions on this subject, we are now to recede, and adopt a line of conduct different from what has been agreed on—if we can act thus, I must say I shall despair of ever seeing a resumption of payments in gold in this country; and I shall make up my mind to see, not a limitation of paper issues to the amount of the present small note circulation (as proposed by the Hon. Member for Dorsetshire), but a permission to all persons, without restriction, to send forth a paper currency from 1*l.* to 5*l.*

After some observations from Mr. *P. Thompson*, Mr. *Manning*, and Mr. *Whitmore*,

the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion 115; against it 24; majority 91.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 17.

The order of the day being read for the committal of the Scotch Peerage Bill, (noticed in p. 557), Lord *Mansfield* moved, as an amendment, that it should be committed that day three months. After some discussion, the amendment was carried, and the Bill was consequently lost.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Gen. *Gascoigne* rose to call the attention of the House to the lamentable decrease which had of late years taken place in the mercantile shipping of the United Kingdom. He would shew that the falling off, in ships, tonnage, and seamen, between the years 1826 and 1827, was as follows: 1,434 ships, 221,464 tons, and 19,400 seamen. He was ready to admit that this diminution was in the face of a very considerable increase of trade, both export and import. It was, nevertheless, a fact, and a melancholy one in his mind, that the basis on which the naval establishment of this country rested, was crumbling away in exact proportion with this increase of trade. He concluded with moving, "That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, proceed to inquire into the causes of this apparent diminution of ships, tonnage, and men, in the commercial navy of this country."—Mr. *Courtenay* and Mr. *Huskisson* opposed the arguments of the gallant officer who had brought forward this motion, and the latter defended the measures of commercial policy with which his name was associated. After some observations from other members, the question was negatived without a division.

June 19. The second reading of the USURY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL being moved, a long discussion of the clauses took place, which was ultimately carried by a majority of 52 to 40.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 20. The motion for the second reading of the PENRYN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL, after some observations, was negatived.

June 23. Several petitions were presented for the abolition of SLAVERY; amongst them was one from the inhabitants of Chester, presented by Lord *Grosvenor*, who strongly urged the grounds of the petition.—The Duke of *Wellington* assured the House that Government was not only using every endeavour to carry the resolutions of 1823 respecting the abolition of slavery into effect, but that it was his determination to put them in operation; and that although a refractory spirit had manifested itself in some instances respecting the orders of Government, there was every reason to believe that the Planters would ultimately accede to its proposals.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Bill for the RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS, was read a second time.

A debate took place on the appropriating of 250,000*l.* to the repairs of Buckingham House out of funds which were alleged to be not available for the purpose, being part of a surplus remaining in the hands of the Commissioners for the liquidation of claims of British subjects on France, after the satisfaction of such claims. Mr. *M. A. Taylor* entered into a variety of arguments to prove that there had been in this instance a misapplication of the public money, and concluded with moving,

"That it appears to this House, from papers on the table, that the Commissioners for the liquidation, arbitration, and disposal of the claims of British subjects against France, appointed under the 59th Geo. 3. ch. 71., did pay by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the sum of 100,000*l.*, on the 10th of March, 1827; 35,000*l.* on the 7th of February, 1827; 100,000*l.* on the 16th of March, 1827; and 15,000*l.* on the 3d of June, 1827; in all 250,000*l.*; without any communication with this House, or any vote or authority for applying them to that purpose."

Mr. *Herries* entered into an explanation. In 1825 (he said), Lord Goderich, being then Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought in a Bill for appropriating a grant of money to the erection of certain public buildings. In the course of the proceeding it was found that the sum wanted would be about 250,000*l.* About this time it was announced to the Treasury that the commission for the adjustment of the claims against France had closed their labours, and had a surplus remaining. It then became a question with the Treasury to determine what was to be done with the surplus: and it appears that the Treasury possessed a discretionary power of disposing of it. After this, a meeting took place, in which the Treasury decided, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, that a certain portion of the surplus should be reserved to discharge certain claims. An estimate was then made that, by putting aside 200,000*l.* for that purpose, 300,000*l.* would remain at the disposal of the Treasury. This was considered enough, and more than enough, for the liquidation of the remaining claims. The 300,000*l.* would be at the disposal of the Treasury, for public purposes. Thus, by the Act of Parliament, the Treasury being authorized to deal with this surplus, all parties concurred in the appropriation of them, and that they did so concur each in-

dividual has since shewn by subsequent Acts.

Lords *Howick* and *J. Russell*, Mr. *Stanley*, and Mr. *Brougham*, severally spoke in support of the resolution; and it was opposed by Mr. *Arbuthnot*, Mr. *Peel*, and Mr. *Huskisson*. On a division, there appeared—For the motion 102; against it 181.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 21.

Lord *J. Russell* rose to ask the Right Hon. Secretary, Mr. Peel, whether the Government of this country had given directions to the British Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon to quit that place.—Mr. *Peel* in reply, said, that His Majesty's Government so entirely disapproved of the proceedings of the individual alluded to, that according to the orders sent out, the diplomatic functions of the British Ambassador at Lisbon had ceased. He need scarcely assure the Noble Lord, that it would be productive of manifest disadvantage if he were now to state the contingencies under which he was instructed to quit the country. Our Ambassador was solely accredited to Don Miguel as Vicegerent of Portugal.

On the motion of Mr. *N. Calvert*, leave was given to bring in a Bill to disqualify certain voters of the Borough of East Retford from voting for members to serve in Parliament. The Bill applied only to those voters who had been proved guilty of taking money for their votes.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to legalise the sale of game, Sir *H. Vivian* opposed the measure, when it was supported by Mr. *Benett*, and Mr. *S. Wortley*. After some discussion, the clauses were severally agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 26.

The Earl of *Darnley* rose to ask the Earl of Aberdeen what justification could be offered by the British Government for recognising the blockade of Oporto by the Regent of Portugal.—The Earl of *Aberdeen*, in reply, said that the British Government had done no more than their duty to the British merchants in notifying to them that such a blockade existed; and as it was an effective blockade, any one attempting to violate it would do so at his own peril. After the Government had officially notified the fact, they could no longer be responsible. The blockade of Oporto did not involve any approbation of the conduct of Don Miguel, which had been sufficiently marked by the suspension of the functions of our Ambassador at Lisbon.

The CORN BILL was read the third time, and passed.

The same day, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, a question was put by Sir *R. Wilson*, relative to the blockade of Oporto, to which Mr. Peel gave an explanation similar to the one given by the Earl of Aberdeen.

June 27. On the question of the EAST RETFORD BILL, Lord *J. Russell* moved that the Borough of East Retford be excluded from the representation.—Mr. Alderman *Wood* hoped East Retford would be thrown overboard altogether, and moved an amendment that the Chairman do leave the Chair.—On this the Committee divided: For the Amendment 19; Against it 89. The several clauses of the Bill were afterwards moved and agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the SCOTCH SMALL NOTES BILL. After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—For the third reading 59; against it 13. The Bill was then passed.

Lord *Lowther* moved the third reading of the CITIES AND BOROUGHS POLLS BILL.—Col. *Sibthorpe* moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read the third time that day three months. The House divided—For the third reading 43: against it 6. The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

June 30. On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the ADDITIONAL CHURCHES' Bill be read a second time,—Mr. *Leycester*, Mr. *J. Wood*, Alderman *Wood*, Alderman *Waithman*, and several other members, spoke against the Bill.—Mr. *Hume* moved that the second reading be postponed for three months, on which the House divided, when there appeared a majority against the postponement of 38. The Bill was then read a second time. On the question of committal, Mr. *J. Wood* spoke strongly against the measure altogether.—Sir *J. Brydges* said the opponents of the Bill wished to put down the Church.—Mr. *S. Rice* denied any such a wish. All they wanted was an investigation into its merits.—Sir *R. Wilson* wished delay.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied its necessity.—Mr. *Calcraft* spoke in favour of the Bill. He had perhaps committed a breach of decorum in crying "Question" while the Member for Preston was addressing the House; but it was one of the bad habits he had brought with him from the Opposition side of the House.

After some further conversation, the House divided on the question, that the Bill be postponed for three months, which was lost.—Mr. *Hume* next moved the adjournment, and said if this were carried, he should give notice of a motion for the re-payment to the Exchequer of the half million given for new churches. A long conversation ensued on Mr. Hume's motion, when the House divided, and it was also lost. The committal of the Bill was ultimately agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

Letters of the 16th of June state, that Sir John Doyle, who had left Lisbon for the purpose of proceeding to Oporto, was intercepted by some troops of Don Miguel's army, and sent back to Lisbon. He was immediately confined in Belem Castle. The Constitutionalists were at Coimbra, and their advanced guard at Leiria. Almeida had declared for Don Pedro. The militia of Soure and other places between the Mondego and the Tagus had marched to join the Constitutionalists at Coimbra. Some fighting had taken place on the 5th between Pombal and Leiria, and Miguel's troops fell back upon Leiria, with the loss of two pieces of artillery. An order has been issued by the Intendant of Police, commanding all persons having arms in their possession, to deliver at his office, or to the Minister of his quarter, in the space of three days, a declaration in writing, specifying his residence, and what are the arms which he possesses, on pain of being declared rebels and traitors to Don Miguel and to the State. This order extends to arms of every description. The letters announce the capital to be in the greatest alarm and distress; they state that hundreds of all ranks are daily thrown into dungeons; and as there are not enough of gaols on shore, prison-ships are prepared to receive the victims of tyranny. Sir Frederick Lamb had protested against the usurpation of Don Miguel; but what he and the other foreign Ambassadors may have done, had as yet produced no effect.

An Oporto Journal of the 14th June, says: "The enthusiasm in favour of Don Pedro the Fourth has not cooled in this city, but on the contrary, is every day displayed in a more energetic manner, and exhibits fresh proofs of its existence. The offerings of money to the governing junta are returned. Our public coffers contain more than enough to meet the ordinary and even the extraordinary expenses; the enlisting of volunteers taking up arms continues; and in some cases the patriotic ardour is so great, that in the same family, the father and sons are in arms in one battalion; as, for instance, in the case of Serjeant Major Villoza, of Villa Nova de Guya, who, not satisfied with having his four sons enlisted, and with arms in their hands, in one company of the volunteers of that town, has, in spite of his age, gone into actual service himself. The rebels who have dared attack Penefiel, beaten and dispersed, have retired by the bridge of Cavez and Amarante. This city of 80,000 people, with such sentiments, need fear nothing: 5000 citizens are now armed, and 10,000 can be armed in case of need."

GERMANY.

The Roman Catholic Clergy of Baden have petitioned the legislature there for a reform of the abuses of the church, and particularly for the abolition of celibacy.

Berlin June 24.—On the 16th a destructive fire broke out at Bernstadt, in Upper Lusatia, and in a few hours the whole town, together with a considerable part of the neighbouring village of Kunnersdorf, were reduced to ashes. The number of dwellings destroyed is calculated at 100, and upwards of 1000 individuals have been reduced to beggary in consequence. This calamity is supposed to have been the work of some malicious incendiaries.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On the 7th of June the Russians crossed the Danube in three divisions, at Ismail, near Galatz, and between Ibrail and Hirshova. The passage was opposed by the Turks with obstinacy, but a body of Cossacks, upon whom they relied, having gone over with their Hetman to the Russians, the Turks were routed with loss, and left twelve pieces of cannon and one mortar behind them.

One of the most formidable obstacles which the Russians have to encounter in their advance into the Turkish territories is the natural barrier formed by the Balkan mountains. Over this great rampart there are five practicable passes—one from Sophia to Tartar Bazargic; two from Ternova, by Keisanlik and Selymnia; and two from Shumla, by Carnabat and Hardos. The three first lead to Adrianople, the two last directly to Constantinople. Of these, the roads by Ternova are the most difficult, as they pass over the highest and most inaccessible hills of the chain; that by Haidos is the most frequented, the chasm in the face of the mountain affording a greater facility of ascent than elsewhere. The passes of the Balkan oppose a formidable resistance even to the most effective and best disciplined troops; the Russians, in their last campaign, were in possession of the whole of the country, from the Balkan to the Danube, with the exception of Varna, Nyssa, and Shumla, in which the Turks were shut up, and they had nearly one hundred thousand men in the plain below, completely equipped, and were at the very base of the mountain, and the entrance of the passes; yet they never attempted to ascend, with the exception of a few straggling Cossacks, who made a dash across the ridge, and returned as speedily back again. The Turks seem to have no apprehension of an approach to the capital on this side; relying on the natural strength of this chain of mountains, they have not fortified any of

the passes. Their great apprehension is, that the invasion will be made by sea; and in this persuasion, not only the Dardanelles, but the Bosphorus, resembles one continued fortress from the sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

The following is given as a list of the Sultan's troops:—

Massouris (or regular Infantry) -	40,000
Spahis (regular Cavalry) - -	10,000
Topschitz (Cannoneers, &c.) -	20,000
Artillery in the fortresses on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles -	10,000
In all, organised in the European manner - - - -	80,000
Albanians - - -	20,000
Bosniaks - - -	10,000
Rumeliots and Bulgarians -	20,000
Asiatics - - -	15,000
In all, founded on the old system, and assembled by the Pachas	65,000

Deducting from these 145,000 men, the 55,000 required for the garrisons of the capital and the castle, and for the batteries of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and 10,000 to keep the Greeks in check, there remains only 80,000 men to oppose the Russian army on the Danube. Among these are not included the troops of Redschid and Ibrahim Pacha, of Ghalip Pacha, of Erzerum, and the soldiers of the five Pachaliks of Asia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A military government now reigns in Colombia, and the sword of Bolivar dictates laws to this republic. Padilla, the opponent of Bolivar, after he quitted Carthagena, proceeded to Ocana, where about 40 members of the convention had assembled, many of whom were his friends, and who passed a vote of thanks for his conduct. On the official accounts reaching, however, a full meeting took place, the votes were annulled, and Padilla ordered away. He went back to Carthagena, and was apprehended, with fifteen of his party, by order of General Montilla, and ordered to be tried for high treason. A decree was issued at Bogota the early part of February, declaring the whole of Colombia under martial law, giving authority to the commandants of provinces, towns, &c. to take up all persons inclined to create disturbance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Alterations in the Criminal Law.

By an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 27th of June, to come into operation the 1st of July, most important alterations have been made in that part of the Criminal Law which relates to offences against the person. The following is a brief abstract:—

The 1st clause or preamble, after stating that it is necessary to amend and consolidate the law respecting offences against the person, goes on to repeal wholly, or in part, nearly 60 Acts of Parliament; such repeal to take place on the 1st of July, when the present Act comes in force.

The 2d clause annuls the old distinction between petit treason and murder.

The 3d renders accessories to murder, before the fact, equally guilty with the principals; and, by the fourth, the ancient custom of hanging murderers on the next day but one after sentence is directed to be retained, and the bodies either hung in chains or given for dissection. If in Middlesex, the fifth clause directs the bodies shall be given to the Surgeons' Company.

The 6th directs that persons convicted of murder shall be kept apart, and fed on bread and water only, except in cases of sickness, and that no person shall have access to them, except the gaoler and his servants, and the chaplain and surgeon of the prison, without the permission in writing of the Court or Judge before whom the convict was tried, or of the sheriff or his deputy. In case of respite, the Judge has the power of relaxing these regulations.

The 7th enacts, that British subjects guilty of murder abroad, whether in the King's dominions or not, shall be liable to be tried in this country by a special commission to be appointed for the purpose. If a peer of the realm, the accused to be tried by his peers as heretofore.

The 8th clause directs, that where persons shall die in this country of hurts or poison given to them on the seas, the offender shall be tried in the country where such party died.

The 9th and 10th clauses continue the old law as to manslaughter and justifiable homicide.

The 11th and 12th declare all attempts to murder, whether by poisoning, drowning, suffocating, strangling, or pulling a trigger with intent to shoot, to be capital felonies.

The 13th makes the administering poison or other noxious thing to a pregnant woman, if quick with child, a capital felony; and if not quick, a crime punishable with 14 years transportation.

The 14th makes it a misdemeanor for a woman to secrete the dead body of her child for the purpose of concealing its birth.

The 15th and 16th re-enact the old law.

The 17th makes the carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years, even with consent, a capital felony. If the girl be above the age of 10, and under 12, it is a misdemeanor.

The 18th makes a most important alteration as to the proof required in cases of rape, and of a more revolting crime. The painful indelicate test before required to be sworn to by the female is abolished, and the fact of internal injury done to her person received as a sufficient proof.

The 19th and 20th relate to abduction.—If forcible and against the woman's will, and for the purpose by marriage of getting possession of her fortune, it is a felony punishable with transportation for life. If not forcible, but against the consent of parents or guardians, and the girl be under 16 years old, it is a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The 21st makes child stealing a felony, punishable with seven years' transportation.

The 22d relates to bigamy, and continues the old law, but excepts from its operation any person marrying a second time, whose husband or wife shall have been continually absent from such person for seven years, and shall not have been known by such person to be living within that time.

The 23d makes the arresting a clergyman on civil process during divine service a misdemeanor.

The 24th makes the assaulting officers employed in assisting a vessel in distress, or in the protection of stranded goods, a crime punishable with seven years' transportation.

The 25th and 26th declare that persons guilty of assaults on peace officers, or to prevent the apprehension of offenders, or with intent to commit felony, or in pursuance of a conspiracy to raise wages, shall be liable to hard labour in addition to imprisonment on conviction.

The 27th clause completely alters the law as to common assaults, by giving a discretionary power to any two magistrates of adjudicating. It declares that, whereas, it is expedient that a summary power of punishing persons for common assaults should be provided, be it therefore enacted, that where any person shall unlawfully beat or assault any other person, it shall be lawful for two justices of the peace, upon complaint of the party aggrieved, to hear and determine such offence, and the offender, upon conviction before them, shall pay such fine as shall seem to them meet, not exceeding, together with costs if ordered, 5*l.*, which fine shall be paid to one of the overseers of the parish where the offence was committed, for the use of the general county rate. In default of payment immediately after the conviction, or within such period as the said justices shall appoint, it shall be lawful for them to commit the offender to the common gaol or house of correction for any term not exceeding two calendar months, unless such fine be sooner paid. But if the justices shall deem the offence not to be proved, or to have been justified, or so trifling as not to merit any punishment, and shall accordingly dismiss the complaint, they shall forthwith make out a certificate under their hands, stating the fact of such dismissal, and shall deliver such certificate to the party against whom the complaint was preferred.

The 28th declares, that where the party complained of either suffers the punishment imposed, or is discharged by certificate, he shall be released from all other proceedings, civil or criminal, for the same cause.

The 29th directs, that if the assault be with intent to commit felony, or be in the opinion of the magistrate a fit case for prosecution by indictment, it shall be remitted to the sessions.

The magistrates are further prohibited from determining any case of assault in which any question as to the title to any lands, &c. shall arise, or as to any bankruptcy, or any execution under the process of any court of justice.

The 30th makes it a misdemeanor for the master of a vessel to force a seaman on shore at a foreign part, or to refuse to bring him home.

The remaining clauses set forth a form of summary conviction, and limit the time for proceeding upon the summary conviction clause to three months after the commission of the offence. No conviction to be quashed for want of form, or moved by *certiorari* into the superior Courts of Record. The act not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

The Finance Committee, in their third Report, recommend that no pensions be granted to Foreign Ministers till after a stated number of years' actual service. That no pension to the amount of 500*l.* be granted to any individual having private property to thrice that amount. That no pension to the amount of 2000*l.* be granted to any individual having private property to double that amount. All persons in public offices to have deductions made from their salaries to form their superannuated fund. Widows' pensions are to be fixed on the principle pursued in 1822—they are to forfeit their pensions if they contract fresh marriages, or if they derive from any source an income double the amount of the pension. The Report also refers to some of the Ordnance Estimates.

It appears by a paper presented to the House of Commons, that under the acts for regulating pensions granted to persons who have held office, the following pensions have been granted:—Lord Sidmouth, 3000*l.*; Mr. Ward, 1000*l.*; Mr. Canning, 3000*l.*;

Mr. Lushington, 1500*l.*; *Mr. Goulburn, 2000*l.*; Mr. Hamilton, 1000*l.*; *Mr. Courtenay, 1000*l.*; *Mr. Croker, 1500*l.*; Mr. Huskisson, 3000*l.*; Sir B. Hobhouse, 1000*l.*; *Mr. Planta, 1000*l.*; Lord Bexley, 3000*l.* The above pensions are not paid to those individuals marked thus *, as they enjoy offices, the salaries of which are more than twice the amount of the pensions.

City tithes—37th of Henry VIII.—The great question of the legality of the demand set up by the clergy and lay impropriators against an immense body of the citizens, under the statute of the 37th of Henry VIII., and an alleged decree of that date for 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound tithes, has frequently been before the public. Several conferences have taken place at the Mansion-house, in consequence of some applications made by the minor canons of St. Paul's for warrants of distress for tithes under the alleged decree. These applications have stood over, in consequence of the wish of his Lordship to consult the city law authorities as to the propriety of his interference. Alderman Heygate and several others of his Lordship's predecessors having declined to grant warrants of distress to the clergy until the validity of the decree is determined. Mr. T. M. Vickery, the solicitor of Mr. Purrier, attended for the purpose of stating, that in the suit brought against his client by Mr. Macdougal, the lay impropriator of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, an issue had been directed by the Master of the Rolls for the solemn trial and determination of the validity of the alleged decree before a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. Several meetings of the clergy and impropriators, who are interested in the question, have been held to advise upon the subject. From the case advanced before the Master of the Rolls, it is inferred that they will place their chief reliance upon the judge who tries the cause, that he will direct the jury to prove the existence of the decree, from the fact that the demand under it has in several cases been complied with. The several tithe committees of the citizens subjected to the demand have also been on the alert, and have tendered every aid in their power to the citizen who has been singled out for the trial of the question. They have occupied themselves in collecting evidence of the usage in their several parishes, and have prepared an overwhelming mass, should it be admitted or be deemed expedient to use it. They state that the claim for 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound has never been made since the Catholic times of Henry VIII., when the clergy maintained the poor, and repaired the churches thereof, until a few years ago, and that the presumption is, that in no case was the claim ever acceded to, unless in ignorance of the law, or under terror of a law suit. The fact of the non-usage, they considered to be powerfully evidenced by the circumstances of the fixing of the stipends of the clergy in all the parishes of London burnt down in the great fire, and by the returns of the clergy themselves and impropriators previously in the year 1638. In the case of "Macdougal v. Young," a jury found that the alleged decree never was enrolled. Since that verdict, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer has directed a further issue in the case of "Macdougal v. the Leathersellers' Company" to try the same point, which latter issue stands over. Other tithe causes, involving the same question, particularly that of "Dr. Owen v. Forster," are still pending. The several parishes where the claim of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound for tithes has been made, especially in the strong cases of St. Gregory by St. Paul, St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Olave Hart-street, proceedings are suspended, so far as they can be by those who are on the defensive, and they will so continue until the determination of the important issue, which is awaited with anxiety. In Holborn, St. Dunstan's, Cripplegate, Bishopsgate, and Aldersgate, the inhabitants, rather than encounter the uncertainty of the law, or the horrors of Chancery suits, have acceded to acts of Parliament, which acts, however, fixed the amount of tithes at considerably less than 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound.

In a late case (*Bryan* v. *Rev. W. Whistler*) the Court of King's Bench decided that a rector cannot lawfully grant to a parishioner, even by deed, a right to the permanent and exclusive use of a family vault in a church; and that, plaintiff having purchased such a right from the defendant for 20*l.*, built a vault, and erected a tablet over it, buried a friend in the vault, and had possession of it six years; the defendant having broken open the vault, buried a stranger in it, without plaintiff's consent;—no action was maintainable.

June 10. The proprietors of the St. Katharine's Dock Company assembled this day at the City of London Tavern, in order to receive the Report of the Directors. It appeared by their statement, that the unfinished portion of their works, warehouses, vaults, and other buildings were likely to be completed by the end of the ensuing year. Having in the present stage of the undertaking revised the accounts, they found that the expence of all that was comprised in the original plan would exceed the estimate of February, 1827, by about 7½ per cent., an excess which they trusted would be viewed by the proprietors as very moderate, considering the magnitude of the works, and the numerous claims for the value of the site, independently of other reasons set forth at length in the document. Should the

proprietors concur in their arrangements, the total expenditure would stand as follows:—

Cost of the site and works to which the estimates referred to in the Report of Feb. 1827, were confined - -		£ 1,500,000
Excess according to revised estimate, being about 7½ per cent.		111,273
	£	1,611,273
Additional purchases	51,800	
Cost of works and buildings, with a view to improved accommodation - -	58,400	
		110,210
Total cost of site, works, buildings, &c. - - -		1,721,483
Estimated value of freehold property, which the Company were compelled to purchase under the act, not required for the immediate purpose thereof, but which is available for re-sale,		
Brought forward		£1,721,483
producing an actual rental and large reversionary interest -		105,660
Total outlay - -		£1,827,143

June 23. As some workmen were employed cutting a sewer across the road fronting Onslow-terrace, in the parish of Kensington, they discovered a coffin about four feet from the surface. On opening it, there was found the skeleton of a man in a high state of preservation. The discovery produced considerable sensation in the neighbourhood, and several hundreds of persons were attracted to the place of interment; various conjectures were afloat with respect to whom it could have been.

June 27. The first anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held at the Old London tavern. Lord J. Russell took the chair, and warmly advocated the claims of the Society to public support. Between 300*l.* and 400*l.* was subscribed. Aldermen Crowder and Venables are warm partisans of this useful Institution.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions, &c.

April 2. Isaac Hart, esq. Capt. 65 foot, to accept the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, first class.

April 17. Lieut. Geo. Read, R. N., to accept the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, bestowed on him by his most Faithful Majesty, on visiting H. M. ship Lively, in the Tagus, in May 1824.

Whitehall, June 21. Robert Visc. Melville, Right Hon. Robert Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, to be Principal Secretaries of State.—Arthur Duke of Wellington, to be First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.—Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord Wallace, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Ashley, Marquess of Graham, Lawrence Peel, esq., and the Right Hon. T. P. Courtney, to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

June 23. Royal Artillery, Brevet Major Dugald Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.

June 27. Col. Thos. Armstrong, Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Thos. Godfrey Turner, esq. to be Consul at Gibraltar for the Free Hanseatic Republics of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec.

Capt. Fuller, R. N. of the Wellesley, nephew of Lord Heathfield, to be Post Captain.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Wareham.—Right Hon. John Calcraft.
Wenlock.—The Hon. Geo. Cecil Weld Forester, *vice* Lord Forester.
Westmorland.—The Right Hon. Will. Visc. Lowther.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. R. Bathurst, Heigham R. near Norw.
Rev. A. P. Clayton, Garvestone R. Norf.
Rev. Dr. Fancourt, St. Mary's V. co. Leics.
Rev. H. Richards, Horfield C. co. Glouc.
Rev. St. John Fancourt, All Saints R. co. Leicester.

BIRTHS.

June 24. In York, the wife of the Rev. C. Johnstone, a son.——The wife of Dr. Burne, of Spring Gardens, a son.——27. In South Audley-street, Mrs. Edward Foxhall, a daughter.——28. At Bower's Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. Bluck, a dau.——29. At Pen Park-house, near Clifton, the wife of Dr. Graham, of Bath, a dau.——30. At Forest-hill, near Worksop, Notts, the wife of John Fullerton, jun., esq., a son and heir.——At Dover, the wife of Captain Thorp, 89th Reg., a son.——At Milbrook, near Southampton, the wife of Samuel Jellicoe, jun., esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Paris, Thomas Nolan, esq. of Castlemore, Carlow, to Juliana, dau. of the late, and sister to the present Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, Oxford.——29. Col. J. F. Browne, Bristol, 28th Reg., to Grace, relict of the late Hon. John Richardson, of the Island of Nevis.

June 5. At Clifton, co. Gloucester, Francis Thos. New, esq., youngest son of Dr. New, to Sarah Eliza, eldest dau. of Chas. Payne, esq. of Freeman House.——17. At Wonersh, Surrey, the Rev. J. Bowen, to Sarah Norton, second dau. of the Rev. W. H. Cole, Rector of Clandon.——Victor Lozon, esq. of Barnstaple, Devon, to Miss Bonsall, eldest dau. of the late Sir Thos. Bonsall, of Tronfraith, co. Cardigan.——At Bath, A. N. Shaw, esq., E. I. C. second son of Major-General Shaw, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Hodson, Principal of Brasennose College, Oxford.——At Wye, in Kent, the Rev. John Louis Petit, to Louisa Eliz., eldest dau. of the late George Reid, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.——At Heytesbury, the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of Frome, to Mrs. Davies, eldest dau. of John Spencer, esq., of Oak-hill, near Bath.——19. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Sir Henry Edwards, bart. of Meole Brace, Salop, to Louisa Mary Ann, only dau. of John Thos. Hope, esq. of Netley.——Foster, son of Wm. Foster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey, to Richenda, third dau. of Joseph Fry, esq. of Plashet House, Essex.——At St. Mary's, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Robert Fawell, Rector of St. Swithin's, Demerara, to Miss Ealsworthy, of Montague-square, dau. of the late Robert Ealsworthy, esq. of Chumleigh, Devon.——At St. Marylebone Church, James Hay Langham, esq. of Glyndbourn, in Sussex, eldest son of Sir James Langham, bart., to the Hon. Margaret Emma Kenyon, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon——At Northaw, Herts, the Rev. J. Egerton, to Ellen, dau. of Thos. Gould, esq. of Northaw-place.——21. James Alderson, M. D., to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Peter Berthon, esq.——23. At York, Geo. Legard, esq. of Watton Abbey, to Anne Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Francis Ramsden Hawksworth, esq. of Barnbro' Grange.——At Bath, W. Richards, esq., to Susannah, eldest dau. of T. Taylor, esq. Royal Observatory, Greenwich.——The Rev. James Edwards, of Shipley, co. York, to Miss Jane Steadman, third dau. of the Rev. W. Steadman, D. D., of Horton College, near Bradford.——At Clifton, Rich. Hereford, esq. of Sufton Court, Hereford, to Harriet Isabella, second dau. of the late Capt. Sir Robert Mends, R. N.——At Bath, Capt. J. E. Muttlebury, 97th regt. to Mary, dau. of the late Alex. Ramsey, esq. of West Grange, near Edinburgh.——At Clapham, Chas. Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Lucy, widow of the late John Furbor, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.——24. At Waltham Abbey, Geo. Hanson, Esq., to Caroline Eleanor, dau. of Wm. Walford, esq. of High Beech, Essex.——At St. Marylebone Church, Edmund, only son of John Pepys, esq. of lower Berkeley-square, to Louisa Jane, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Davis.——At Chelsea, the Rev. Geo. Palmer, Rector of Sullington, Sussex, to Char. Eliz., dau. of Thos. Bonner, esq. of Chelsea.——At Alveston, co. Warwick, H. C. Wise, esq. to Harriett, third dau. of Sir Grey Skipwith, bart.——At Tottenham, Henry Willoughby, esq. of Lancaster-place, to Maria Anna, eldest dau. of Lawrence Gwynne, esq. LL.D. of Teignmouth, Devon.——25. At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Aug. Fred. Ellis, M. P., second son of Lord Seaford, to Mary Frances Thurlow Cunynghame, eldest dau. of Sir David Cunynghame, of Milncraig, bart.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, the Rev. Chas. Arnold, Rector of Tinwell, Rutland, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Dr. Burrows, of Montagu-street, Russell-square.——At Leeds, John Doughty Hepworth, esq. of York, to Mary, only dau. of the late Geo. Snowdon, esq. of Ripon.——26. At Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. Geo. W. Woodhouse, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Appleton, esq.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, Geo. Musgrave, esq. son of the late Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby——At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. John Watts, Rector of Tarrant Gunville, Dorsetshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Germain Lavie, esq. of Hampstead.——At St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall-street, Chas. Dix, esq., to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Stephen Tucker, of Willing, in Kent.——At Wilcot, Wilts, the Rev. W. Bleeck, of Westminster, to Charlotte, dau. of the late John Goodman, esq. of Oare-house.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. H. Megan, to Sarah Frances, youngest dau. of the late Andrew Bain, esq. of Heffleton, Dorset.——At Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, Chas. Thos. eldest son of West Hill, esq. M. D. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Mary Romman, third dau. of John Holmes, esq. of Sculcoates, Yorkshire.——27. At Woolwich, Rich. Lambert, R.A. esq., to Eliz. Char. Louisa, eldest dau. of the late John Campbell, esq. Acc.-gen. of the Court of Chancery.——28. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, W. Watkins, esq. of Horsham, to Anne, dau. of the late James Winckworth, esq. of Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.

OBITUARY.

The Duke de Riviere.

April 21. At Paris, the Duke de Rivière, governor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, and one of the most devoted servants of the Bourbons.

The descendant of a noble family in in the province of Berri, he was born in the year 1763; and, in 1780, he entered the army. He emigrated with the French princes in 1789; and, after having served in the army of Condé, he became the first Aid-de-camp to the present King of France, then Count d'Artois, by whom he was employed on various missions to the royalists of the west. He entered France seven times in disguise, to correspond with the friends of the royal cause; but, unfortunately, in 1804, having been sent to Paris, with the Generals George and Pichegru, he was arrested with those officers, tried, and sentenced to death. On his trial he evinced the most dignified courage. Through the intercession of Buonaparte's wife, Madame Josephine, his life was spared, and his punishment was mitigated into an imprisonment of four years.

When Louis XVIII. was restored, Mons. de Rivière was appointed a mareschal de camp, made a commander of the order of St. Louis, and nominated ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was waiting at Marseilles for a favourable wind, when Buonaparte landed from Elba; and having exerted himself to the utmost in raising the south of France against the usurper, he sailed to Barcelona, and joined the Duke d'Angouleme.

In July, Monsieur de Rivière returned to Marseilles, on board of the British squadron, as governor of the eighth division, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants. On the re-establishment of the Bourbons, he, for his services, in prevailing on Marshal Brune to relinquish the command of the army of the Var, and retire from Toulon, to prevent the Austrians and English from acting hostilely in Provence, was elevated to the peerage.

The Duke de Rivière was then sent, as governor, to Corsica. That island was in a very disturbed state; but, by a happy combination of intrepidity and amenity of manners, he had the satisfaction of speedily witnessing a restoration of tranquillity. His object having been accomplished at Corsica, he proceeded on his mission to Constantinople, where he for a considerable time held the office of ambassador.

After his return to France, the Duke de Riviére had the honour of being appointed governor to the Duke of Bordeaux. It is not a little remarkable, that the Duke de Rivière was the third governor of whom the Duke of Bordeaux has been deprived by death.

Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.

June 10. At Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, aged 83, Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, D. C. L. third Baronet of Northbrook in that county, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty, and for thirty-six years M. P. for Woodstock; maternal uncle to the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Galloway, and the Duchess of Marlborough; and through his own maternal aunt, Anne Duchess of Hamilton, first cousin once removed to the Duke of Hamilton, the late Duchess of Somerset, and the Countess of Dunmore.

Sir Henry was the second, but eldest surviving son of Sir James Dashwood, the second Baronet, M. P. for Oxfordshire, and High Steward of Oxford University, by Elizabeth, younger daughter and coheiress of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham in Suffolk, Esq. Sir Henry was of Brazenose College, Oxford, and was created M. A. April 29, 1766; and D. C. L. July 8, 1773. He succeeded his father Nov. 10, 1779; and married at Gatton Park on the 17th of the following July, Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of a gentleman who had been a Member of the Council in Bengal, and niece of Lord Newhaven. Sir Henry was appointed a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber about 1784; and was first elected M. P. for Woodstock in that year. He continued to represent that Borough until the dissolution in 1820.

Sir Henry Dashwood was a man of great kindness of disposition, and mild and gentlemanly manners. He had issue by the lady above mentioned, five sons and three daughters: 1. Henry-George-Mayne (which last name was given him after Lord Newhaven,) who died in 1803; 2. Anna-Maria, married in 1810, to John the present Marquess of Ely, K. P.; 3. Sir George, C. B., who

has succeeded his father, married in 1816, Marianne, eldest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart., M. P. for Suffolk, and has children; 4. Lieut.-Col. Charles, who married in 1822, a sister of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B.; 5. Carolina, and 6, Montagu, both deceased; 7. Augustus, a Captain in the Guards; and 8, Georgiana Caroline, married in 1819 to Sir Jacob Astley, bart and the subject of the late unfortunate proceedings, in the Civil Court.

Sir Henry, though he died at the age of 83, is survived by his two sisters, the dowager Duchess of Manchester, and thedowager Countess of Galloway.

VICE-ADMIRAL NOWELL.

April 19. At Iffley, near Oxford, aged 73, William Nowell, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

He was second son of Cradock Nowell, of Tee-Maur, near Nottage in Glamorganshire, Esq., and nephew to the late Rev. Dr. Nowell, thirty-seven years Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He entered the naval service in 1769, on board the St. Antonio, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Clark Gayton; and continued to serve in different ships until 1776, when he was promoted by his patron, (at that time Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica,) to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Badger sloop. The boats of that vessel he commanded at the capture of fifteen sail of French merchantmen, laden with warlike stores, near Hispaniola; and of two American brigs, from under the guns of the fort at the entrance of Cape François.

The Badger returned to England in April, 1777, and Lieut. Nowell soon after exchanged into the Resolution, of 74 guns, commanded by Sir Chaloner Ogle, and at that time stationed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, for the purpose of intercepting vessels belonging to the revolted colonies. She was subsequently attached to the channel fleet under the Admirals Keppel, Hardy, Darby, Digby, and Kempenfelt, until the latter end of 1779, when she accompanied Sir George B. Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar; and was consequently present at the capture of the Caracca convoy, and the discomfiture of Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 8 and 16, 1780. On the former occasion, the St. Firmin, of 16 guns, and six sail of transports, were taken possession of by Lieut. Nowell.

In the action with the Spanish squadron, the Resolution got along-side of the Princessa, a 70-gun ship, and in 40 minutes compelled her to surrender. The sea at this time ran so high, that Lieut. Nowell, who had been ordered by Sir Chaloner Ogle to take charge of the prize, was knocked down several times by the cut rigging, before he could get on board; and the weather continued so tempestuous as to prevent the possibility of removing the prisoners for three days. The situation in which he found the Princessa, was perilous in the extreme, owing to the injudicious disposal of the powder. Opposite the guns on the upper decks were open racks, capable of containing from twelve to fourteen cartridges each; these he immediately directed to be cleared, and their contents thrown into the sea. On descending to the lower-deck, he observed a train of loose powder, and followed it to the gun-room, where a large hatch that communicated with the magazine, was off; and on entering the latter, the impression of the men employed in filling cartridges during the action, appeared on the surface, the whole being stowed in bulk. The circumstance of the Princessa having escaped the fate of the St. Domingo, can only be attributed to the after-guns not being fired; as it was, repeated explosions on board her were observed from the Resolution: and of near 200 men whom Lieutenant Nowell found killed, wounded, and blown up, the greater part appeared to have met with the latter fate. It was three weeks after the action before Lieutenant Nowell was enabled to anchor at Gibraltar, where, in the presence of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and Lord Robert Manners, he received the thanks of Commodore Don Manuel de Leon, his Captain St. Felix, and the officers of the Princessa, for the particular care he had taken to prevent their property being pillaged; and an invitation from the former, a Grandee of Spain, to visit him on the restoration of peace, for the purpose of being introduced to his Monarch.

The Resolution formed part of the squadron sent to England with the prizes, under the orders of Rear-Adm. Digby; and on her passage home captured the Prothée, of 64 guns and 700 men, after a close action of 27 minutes, in which the enemy had 97 men killed and wounded. She afterwards accompanied Rear-Adm. Graves to the North-American station, and from thence proceeded with Sir George B. Rodney to the West Indies.

Previous to the Resolution sailing for America, Lieut. Nowell distinguished himself by his spirited conduct in quelling a mutiny in that ship. Having learnt that the ringleader was one of the carpenter's crew, he volunteered to go

below and secure him. Accompanied by another officer, he went down the after hatchway, and made the men haul up the lower deck ports as he advanced forward to the berth, where this rascal was haranguing and cheering the men collected about him. Lieut. Nowell placed a blow under his throat that knocked him backwards over a chest, then seized him, and declared he would run any man or men through who should attempt his rescue.

Early in 1781, Sir G. Rodney received intelligence of hostilities having taken place between Great Britain and Holland; and immediately proceeded to attack the Dutch settlements in North America. After the surrender of those of St. Eustatia, St. Martin's, &c., our officer was appointed to the Swallow sloop, in which he returned to England to join Sir Chaloner Ogle; but finding that that officer was not likely soon to hoist his flag, he obtained the first Lieutenantcy of the Hercules, 74, in which he again visited the West Indies, and contributed very materially towards the defeat of Count de Grasse, in the battles of April 9 and 12, 1782. The Hercules, on the latter day, ranged the whole of the enemy's line from van to rear, and was the fifth vessel a-head of Sir George Rodney's flag ship, the Formidable, when engaging the French Admiral. Lieut. Nowell, whose station was on the quarter-deck, received the orders of his gallant Captain, the present Admiral Savage, to reserve a full broadside for the Ville de Paris, and not to fire until fairly alongside of her. These orders were so punctually obeyed, that half a minute did not elapse between the firing of the first and last gun; the two ships were at this time not more than 50 yards apart, and fortunately the Hercules received but a few shot in return from her mighty adversary. Capt. Savage soon after receiving a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the deck, requested his first Lieutenant to keep the ship close to the enemy, and on no account to strike the colours; to which Mr. Nowell replied, that two ensigns were flying, one at the staff, another at the mizen-peak; the former nailed, and the halliards of the latter so belayed that it could not be hauled down!

From this period, the Hercules was most ably manœuvred by Lieut. Nowell, whose gallant conduct excited general admiration. Her loss amounted to 7 men killed, and 19 wounded; and the damage she sustained in her masts, sails, and rigging, was in the British fleet only exceeded by the Duke. It was on this occasion that Lieut. Nowell introduced the mode of loading with two round shot next the cartridge, and only one wad outside. The outer shot by this means will go to a greater distance than the inner shot, when two wads are made use of; and the gun can be loaded with a single motion after spunging. To prevent accident, the shot were besmeared with the blacking supplied for the rigging; and, although the officers of the next ship a-stern of the Hercules, affirmed that her sides were in a constant blaze during the action, not a single instance occurred of the powder being ignited when in the act of loading*. The high opinion entertained of Lieut. Nowell's conduct in the action, may be inferred from the circumstance of his gallant commander declining to go to sick quarters until assured by Sir George B. Rodney, that no other person should be appointed to act for him during his absence.

Whilst at Jamaica refitting, the Hercules narrowly escaped destruction; and the impending evil appears to have been averted solely through the exertions of the subject of this memoir. Perceiving a large navy store-ship, which lay betwen the Hercules and the dock-yard, to be on fire, he sent a Midshipman on board her with orders to cut away her anchors, that she might be retained in her situation until scuttled; but some other officers who had arrived to her assistance, thought proper to cut her adrift and tow her towards Port-Royal; the inhabitants of which place cast off her shore-fast, when, with her sails loose and all in flames, she ran a-board the Hercules. Lieut. Nowell had previously caused water to be thrown upon his rigging, and stationed men with spars ready to bear off the burning vessel. Fortunately, the force with which she struck the Hercules, caused her to rebound, and her sternway being increased by the assistance of the spars, she drifted a-stern, and went on shore. Had not Lieut. Nowell changed the position of the Hercules in the first instance, the burning vessel must have fallen athwart her bows; and from the crowded state of the harbour, the destruction of that ship would have been attended by that of many others.

The Hercules continued on the West-India station until the peace of 1783,

* The celerity with which the Hercules' guns were loaded, was also greatly increased by the use of the pike-staves fitted as rammers and sponges, in lieu of the unwieldly ones furnished by Government. The credit of this invention is due to Admiral Savage.

when she returned to England, and was put out of commission. On his arrival in town Lieut. Nowell was introduced by Capt. Savage to Lord Rodney, who received him very favourably, but lamented his inability (through a change in the ministry) to obtain him that promotion to which he had established so strong a claim. From this period he remained on half-pay until Jan. 1787, when at the particular request of Capt. (afterwards Sir Charles) Thompson, he was appointed to the Edgar, of 74 guns, in which ship the Hon. Leveson Gower afterwards hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore of a squadron of evolution.

Our officer's next appointment was in 1790, to the Queen Charlotte, a first rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, by whom he was at length promoted to the rank of Commander in the Incendiary; and from that vessel was removed into the Woolwich, a 44-gun ship, armed *en flute*. In the following year, he obtained the command of the Ferret sloop; and, after cruizing for some time in the Channel, was sent to the Jamaica station, where he was principally employed in convoying vessels laden with provisions, sent by the merchants of Kingston for the relief of the distressed white inhabitants of St. Domingo. Some account of a transaction in which he was engaged for this object will be found in our memoir of the late Adm. T. M. Russell, vol. XCIV. ii. 372. The Ferret returned to England towards the latter end of 1792; and on the commencement of the war with the French republic, was placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral M'Bride, on the Downs station, where she captured six of the enemy's privateers. For this service, Capt. Nowell was presented with a handsome piece of plate by the merchants of London.

We next find him serving with the Channel fleet under Earl Howe; but, being sent to the North Sea previous to the great battle of June 1, 1794, he unfortunately missed that promotion to which, as the senior Commander, he would otherwise have been entitled. His disappointment on that occasion, however, was in some measure compensated by his success in intercepting several vessels laden with upwards of 300,000 quarters of wheat, coming from the Baltic, Holland, &c., bound to France. In the autumn of the same year he was sent, at the request of Earl Howe, to attend upon their late Majesties at Weymouth; and from thence ordered to Ostend, where he met with a serious accident, which compelled him to retire for a time from active service. During a gale of wind, and when in the act of ascending the side of a cutter lying outside the harbour of Ostend, from which place he was returning, charged with dispatches from the Duke of York, the man-ropes slipt through his hands, and he sank between the vessel and his boat. The sea running very high, the next rise brought his head in contact with the under part of the cutter's channel, and deprived him of his senses. In this state he was conveyed to the Ferret; and, the necessary precaution of bleeding him having been omitted by the surgeon, a violent fever ensued; on his recovery from which he found that, in addition to the dislocation of several toes of the right foot, his vision was so affected that every object appeared double. On his arrival in London, he placed himself under the care of Mr. Ware, from whose mode of treatment he derived considerable benefit; but, notwithstanding the skill of that celebrated oculist, every attempt to restore his sight to its original strength failed of success, and he was thus doomed to many years of painful inactivity, at a period when, but for this misfortune, the talents and zeal which he had already displayed on so many occasions, would, in the common course of events, have secured for him a participation in those honors which are enjoyed by his more fortunate compeers. To the same cause may probably be attributed the non-appearance of a treatise on Sea-gunnery, which he at one time contemplated to publish; and which, from his well-known proficiency in that art, would probably have met with a most favourable reception from the naval world.

His advancement to the rank of Post-Captain, took place Oct. 24, 1794; and from that date he remained unemployed until the spring of 1801, when he was appointed to the command of the Glutton, of 54 guns, in the Baltic, from whence he returned to England in the ensuing autumn; and on his arrival at Chatham, was ordered to take the command of the Isis, a 50-gun ship, then in dock, and to fit her out with the utmost expedition. The exertions used by Capt. Nowell on this occasion, are worthy of notice. Notwithstanding he had to fit the ship with new rigging, and but very few seamen among his crew, yet on the ninth day she was taken to the Nore fully equipped and ready for sea. The Isis formed part of the force assembled off the French coast under Lord Nelson, of whom Capt. Nowell, with several other officers of the same rank, requested permission to assist in the attack made

upon the Boulogne flotilla; but which his Lordship, with his usual consideration, handsomely declined to grant, as, in the event of success, their presence would probably have been of some hindrance to the promotion of those Commanders whom he had selected to head the different divisions of boats employed on that occasion. From the Isis Capt. Nowell removed to the Ardent, 64; and during the remainder of the war he was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed at the entrance of the Thames, to prevent any hostile force from proceeding up that river. The Ardent was paid off in April 1802, and from that period Capt. Nowell remained on half-pay until 1811, when he assumed the command of the Monmouth, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Thomas Foley, in the Downs. His commission as Rear-Admiral was dated Dec. 4, 1813.

[This interesting article is abridged from a very copious memoir in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.]

LIEUT.-GEN. J. T. LAYARD.

May 22. In Gay-street, Bath, Lieut.-General John Thomas Layard.

In June, 1772, this officer was appointed Ensign in the 54th foot, which regiment he joined in Ireland, in 1773, and in October, 1775, was promoted to a Lieutenancy. He embarked with the regiment at the end of the latter year, and sailed with the troops under Lord Cornwallis for America. He joined the army under the command of Sir William Howe at Staten Island; and, after the taking of New York, went with the forces under the command of Sir Henry Clinton to Rhode Island, and was wounded in the attack made by the French under the Comte D'Estaing. He embarked with the flank companies at the latter end of 1778, and joined the corps of light infantry under the command of the late Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby. In December, 1779, he obtained leave to return to England.

Very soon after his arrival, by the particular desire of Gen. Frederick, he went to Norwich on the recruiting service.

In the latter end of 1781, Gen. Matthew being appointed to command in the Windward and Leeward Islands, this officer embarked with him as his Aid-de-Camp, and continued on that station until the reduction of the Staff took place, at the close of the American war, in 1783. During that period he received, in July 1782, the rank of Captain.

Having returned to England, he continued on leave of absence and the recruiting service till the latter end of 1787, when he obtained a company in the 54th. About September that year, Gen. Matthew being re-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, Capt. Layard was again nominated his Aid-de-Camp; he embarked the latter end of that year for Grenada, and continued on the staff until it was reduced in 1792. He returned to England in July.

In 1793, on the 54th being ordered to Guernsey, Captain Layard joined the regiment, but went again on the recruiting service for rank, and continued till the spring of 1794. In March that year he obtained the rank of Major in the Duke of York's army at Breda, and continued with it until the return of his regiment in 1795. In August following he accompanied it to the Island of St. Vincent; in September, 1795, he was appointed to a Majority in the 54th; and he continued at St. Vincent till, the enemy being reduced, the regiment was ordered to be drafted and sent home, in 1796. In 1797, being in a very bad state of health, and the regiment ordered to Ireland, Major Layard obtained leave of absence; in January, 1798, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and in April following went to Nottingham as Paymaster of that district; in June, 1799, he joined his regiment at Roscrea, in Ireland, and continued in that country till 1800, when the regiment was ordered to England. In May, 1800, he received a Lieut-Colonelcy in the 54th, and having embarked with it on the expedition under Gen. Sir James Pulteney, afterwards joined the army under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby at Gibraltar. He thence proceeded to Egypt, and was in the engagements on the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. Having been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general in that country, he continued there till its evacuation in 1803.

Whilst at Malta, on his way to join the 54th at Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Layard was appointed (at the representation of Mr. Elliot, our Minister at Naples, to the late Gen. Villettes and Sir A. J. Ball,) to a secret and confidental mission to Sicily. Having remained there till 1805, he returned to England in October, with Mr. Elliot's dispatches.

He joined the regiment at Bexhill in January, 1806; and in January 1807 embarked with it for Jamaica, where he arrived in March following, and continued doing duty in that Island until September, 1808, when he was appointed Colonel on the Staff of Curaçoa; as Brigadier-General on the 25th of December, and in conformity to his Majesty's instructions, he succeeded to the

appointment of Lieutenant-Governor on Sir James Cockburn returning to England. He subsequently served several years on the Staff of Malta; and attained the rank of Colonel in 1808, of Major-General in 1811, and Lieut.-General in 1821.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Bradley Rectory, Hants, aged 53, the Rev. *H. Stephenson Blackburn*, Rector of that place. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1796, being the first Junior Optime of that year; M. A. 1803; and was presented to his living in 1816, by J. Blackburn, esq.

At Eastbourn, Sussex, in consequence of a fall from his gig, the Rev. *Alex. Brodie*, D. D. Rector of that place. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, M. A. 1801, B. and D. D. 1811, and was presented to Eastbourn in 1809, by the Rev. T. F. Davison, Treasurer of the cathedral church of Chichester.

Rev. *Joseph Cockin*, for thirty-six years Minister of the Square Chapel, Halifax.

The Rev. Dr. *George Deane*, Rector of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L., 1792, D. C. L. 1797, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1809.

The Rev. *John Hunter Fawcett*, M. A. student of Christ Church, and Perpetual Curate of Bensington, near Oxford, to which church he was presented in 1820, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Benj. Grisdale*, Rector of Withington and Vicar of Chedworth, Gloucester. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1767; was presented to his vicarage by that Society in 1785, and to Withington in 1791, by the Hon. Miss Cornwallis.

The Rev. *Robert Hunnah*, Minister of Stricathrow, co. Forfar.

At Portsea, Hants, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Joseph Harrison*, one of the oldest chaplains in the Navy, Vicar of Rushall, and Perpetual Curate of Thurston, Norfolk. He was presented to Rushall in 1798, by Sam. Cooper, D. D.

At Billericay, Essex, aged 82, the Rev. *John Jenner*, D. D. Rector of Buckland and Midley, Kent. He was formerly Tutor and Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1767, being the second Junior Optime of that year, M. A. 1770, D. D. 1782; and was presented to both his livings by J. Unwin, Esq. in 1782.

At Braintree, Essex, aged 29, the Rev. *J. Joscelyne*, Esq. of Creaton, Northampt.

At Long Framlington, Northumberland, the Rev. *William Lithman*, twelve years Curate of that chapelry.

Aged 36, the Rev. Mr. *Martin*, Junior Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

The Rev. *James Maxton*, Minister of Alloa, co. Clackmannan.

Rev. *Nicholas Mill*, Rector of Littleham, near Bideford, to which parish he was presented in 1799, by the executor of G. Anthony, Esq.

In his 84th year, the Rev. *John Morewood*, Rector of West Hallam, Derbyshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1767, and was presented to his living in 1804, by C. Kinnersley, Esq.

Aged 26, the Rev. *Thomas Nicholls*, B. A. late of Queen's college, Cambridge.

At Bath, the Rev. *Wm. Pemberton*, Rector of Burgate, Suff. and Vicar of Barton, Cambridgesh. He was presented to the latter church in 1795, by Dr. Yorke, the Bishop of Ely, and to the former in 1806, by John Thorpe, Esq.

In his 77th year, the Rev. *John Phillips*, of Membury, near Torrington.

At Belper, Derb. the Rev. *Leonard Pickering*, Curate of Bulkington, Warw. He was of Christ's coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1820.

Rev. *Richard Rimmer*, upwards of forty years Catholic Priest of Sheffield. Mr. Rimmer was tutor to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Aged 37, the Rev. *William Henry Savigny*, of Malvern. He was of Sidney coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1819.

At his lodgings, on the South Parade, Bath, aged 67, the Very Rev. *John Scott*, D. D. Dean of Lismore.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Joshua Smith*, Rector of Holt, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1780, being the eleventh Wrangler of that year, and in the two following obtaining a member's prize; M. A. 1784, B. D. 1791; and was presented to Holt in 1804, by Mrs. Smith.

Rev. *John Williams*, Vicar of Probus, Cornwall, to which living he was presented in 1826.

April 26. At Kirby, near Sleaford, Linc. aged 78, the Rev. *James Sidney Neucatre*, Rector of Wordwell, Suffolk. He was of St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford, M. A. 1783; and was presented to his church of Wordwell, (of which a view was given in our Magazine for April, 1824,) in 1795.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 22. At Brompton, Amelia, wife of James Wilkes, esq. R.N.

June 15. In Green-st. Grosvenor-square, aged 84, James Scott, esq.

June 16. At Chelsea, Eliz. eldest surviving dau. of Jonathan Blenman, esq. of Barbadoes.

June 18. Aged 80, Joseph Judd, esq. of Islington.

In Devonshire-pl. John Cotton, esq. late of Bengal Civil Service.

June 19. At Hampstead, aged 82, Henry Hodgson, esq. formerly a Commissioner for Affairs of Taxes.

June 20. At West Brixton, aged 70, Sarah, wife of Knight Spencer, esq.

Aged 46, Alex. Don, esq. of Clapham-rd.

June 22. At her uncle's, F. W. Bossy, in the City-road, aged 22, Sarah Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thos. Patience, architect.

June 24. At Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly, aged 33, Lady Charlotte-Georgiana Seymour, sister to the Marq. Cholmondeley. She was the only daughter of the late Marq. and Lady Charlotte-Georgiana Bertie; was married May 18, 1818, to Col. Hugh-Hen.-John Seymour, cousin to the present Marq. of Hertford, and was left a widow, with an only child, Hugh-Horatio, Dec. 2, 1821. (See vol. xci. ii. 573.)

June 25. In Albion-place, Blackfriars, Benj. Lancaster, esq.

June 26. In Alfred-place, the widow of Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth Park, Norfolk.

In George-st. Euston-sq. aged 38, Louisa, wife of Stephen Vieusseux, esq.

At her daughter's, Mrs. Hume, Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 85, Rachel, widow of Capt. Walter Gwennap, R.N.

In the Brixton-road, John Wise, esq. of Lloyd's.

June 27. At his son's, Wood-street, aged 76, Barwell Browne, esq.

Aged 53, Thomas Nash, esq. of Blackheath, and of Southwark.

June 28. At Pentonville, aged 17, Anglica, only dau. of late W. P. Windus, esq. of St. John-street.

In Highbury-place, after a residence of 45 years, in her 82d year, the relict of Chas. Wilkinson, esq. late of the Customs.

Lady Banks, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. P. R. S. She was Dorothea, dau. and coh. of Wm. Weston Hugussen, of Provender in Kent, esq and was married to Sir Joseph, March 29, 1779.

At Cadogan-place, Alf. Thrale Perkins, esq.

In New Burlington-st. Cecilia Rachel, sister to Sir Charles Chad, bart. She was second dau. of late Sir Geo. Chad, bart. of Thursford, Norfolk, by his first wife Sarah, daughter of John Rowls, of Kingston, in Surrey, esq.

Margaret, wife of John Nixon, esq. of Trinity-square.

June 29. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, aged 58, widow of James Williamson, late of Tavistock-square.

June 30. Aged 9, Zorayda, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Newton, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey, and Warwick-square, London.

BERKS.—*June* 18. At Sutton Courtney, aged 17, Alfred Benj. youngest son of Richard Justice, esq.

DEVON.—*June* 30. At St. Michael's-terrace, Stoke, aged 62, Joseph Wood, esq.

ESSEX.—*June* 21. Eliz. Maria, only dau. of late Rev. Robert Howard, of Quendon, and wife of Wm. Thurnall, esq. of Duxford, Camb.

At Orford House, aged 75, the widow of Sam. Leightonstone, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Bristol, aged 58, Henry George Windey, esq. solicitor.

June 19. Robert Laurie, youngest son of D. Henderson, esq. surgeon, King-square, Bristol.

June 22. At Bristol, aged 80, Eliz. relict of Wm. Underwood, gent.

HANTS.—*June* 25. At Bramble Hill Lodge, in his 69th year, Mr. James Emery, one of his Majesty's Groom Keepers in the New Forest.

June 26. At Midenbury, in his 70th year, Michael Hoy, esq. He once served the office of one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

HEREFORD.—*June* 13. Aged 20, Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, of Lynch Court, Herefordshire.

HERTS.—*June* 9. At Watford, aged 62, Francis Fourdin, esq. formerly of Wardour-street, Soho.

June 27. At Totteridge, aged 64, the widow of Rev. John Thorowgood, Bocking.

KENT.—*May* 22. At Dartford, aged 65, Jane, the wife of Richard Cooke, esq.

June 23. At his father's, aged 37, Wm. Bazire, eldest son of Robert Sutton, esq. of Well Hall, Eltham.

June 24. At Dunkerque, Wm. Francis Woodgate, esq. late of Somerhill.

June 27. John Pugh, esq. of the firm of Pugh and Redman, of Trinity-square, drowned while bathing in the Thames, near Gravesend.

Aged 82, James Taddy, esq. of Hartsdown, near Margate, and of the Minories. He was of an old and highly respectable family in the Isle of Thanet, and was well known as a principal supporter of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, as well as of many other benevolent institutions.

June 28. At Bromley, aged 19, Philip Freill M'Leod, second son of W. Leycester, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 30. At Tunbridge Wells, in her 18th year, Mary-Diana, only dau. of Thos. Wilkins, esq. of Homerton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June* 11. At Skirkbeck, aged 53, Miss Harrison, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Winterton.

June 19. At Scotter, aged 14, Arthur, fifth son of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaston, Rector of that parish.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 21. At Whitton, aged 71, Lydia, widow of G. Gostling, esq.

June 23. At Trent Park, aged 59, Eleanor, wife of John Cummings, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Henry Hunter, esq. of Beach-hill, Berks.

NORFOLK.—*June* 20. Aged 27, Louisa Sophia, last surviving dau. of the late Wm. Hoste, esq. of Barwick House.

June 23. At Scole, aged 57, John Ward, esq. many years dispenser of Haslar Hospital.

June 26. At Roydon, near Diss, Chas. Cameron, esq. late Governor of the Bahama Islands.

OXON.—*June* 25. At Oxford, aged 50, Daniel Taunton, esq. solicitor.

SOMERSET.—*June* 21. Anna Maria, third dau. of T. P. Cox, esq. Wrington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*June* 18. At Shelton, aged 67, John Yates, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 19. At Dunwich, Barne Barne, esq. formerly M. P. for that place. He was formerly a Commissioner of the Tax Office; and was brother to Snowdon Barne, esq. and Miles Barne, esq. of whom memoirs were given in our vol. XCV. ii. 89, 280.

SURREY.—*June* 26. Aged 39, Matilda Eliz. wife of the Rev. L. W. Eliot, of Peperharrow.

June 30. At Richmond, Mr. Boxell Eling, after three days illness.

SUSSEX.—*June* 25. At Worthing, aged 64, Lacon Lambe, esq. of Henwood, Herefordshire.

At Brighton, aged 19 months, Harriet, yonngest dau. of Right Hon. Lord Byron.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*June* 24. At Middleton, aged 44, Henrietta, wife of Rev. H. R. Woolley.

June 27. At Birmingham, aged 54, Wm. Cotterill, esq.

YORK. — *June* 22. At Bishop Burton Hall, Hannah, wife of Rich. Watt, esq. in giving birth to a daughter, being her thirteenth child.

Wm. Simpson, esq. of Richmond.

ABROAD.—*Feb.* 12. At Rome, dowager Lady Page Turner. She was Frances, dau. of Joseph Howell, Esq. of Elm, in Norfolk, was married in 1785, and was mother of the present Sir Gregory O. P. Turner, and several other children. She was left a widow in 1805.

Feb. 28. At Rome, Lady Charlotte Stopford.

March 21. At Gibraltar, Tho.-Sidney Beckwith, Capt. Rifle Brigade, and only son of Major-Gen. Sir Tho.-Sidney Beckwith.

Lately. Together with a brother officer and his boat's crew, whilst surveying a sunken rock at the back of the Island of Jersey, aged 20, Mr. Rich. Braithwaite Hall, Midshipman of his Majesty's cutter Sylvia, and late of his Majesty's ship Albion, second son of Benj.-Edw. Hall, Esq. of Paddington.

Lately. At Florence, the Count Demidoff. He has left to his two sons an income of 240,000*l.* a year, besides one million sterling in moveable property. A troop of comedians, which he had engaged from Paris, is amply provided for by the Count's testament: the legacies comprise ten which are extremely liberal; and so great was his magnificence, that the great grandson of a friend of his childhood, whom he had not seen or corresponded with for fifty years, has been bequeathed 300,000 francs, merely to evince that the testator had not forgotten his earlier attachments. The Countess of Demidoff died some years ago in Paris. The tomb erected to her memory by the late Count her husband, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, is said to have cost 300,000 francs.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

P. 379. The following is a copy of the last will executed by Joshua Paul Meredyth, esq., the unfortunate gentleman who recently died within the walls of the King's Bench prison, and of whose melancholy history some account was given in the page referred to.—"In the name of God, Amen. I, Joshua Paul Meredyth, of the city of Dublin, esq., being of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills made by me. Whereas I am, under and by virtue of the will of Colonel Paul, of the city of Dublin, seised of a fee-simple estate of and in certain premises on the North Strand, called and known by the lots or Ballybough estate, in joint tenantcy, namely, one-half of undivided property, and out of which I receive an annual rent of ——, I bequeath the same to the Penitentiary for Females in Leeson-street. I bequeath my Carlow estate, of Knocklishinmore, and part of Knockavagh, to my illegitimate son Joshua Paul Meredyth, otherwise Birch, for his natural life, with remainder to my own right heirs. I leave and bequeath my property in Stephen's-green, to Mrs. Janet Guthrie, for her life, with remainder to my own right heirs. I bequeath the lands of Killetstown, county Dublin, to Mrs. Wishart, of Lisson-grove North, London, for her life, and to her issue in tail male for ever, and in default of issue to King George the Fourth. I leave the lands of Deerely, Basteel, and part of Deregooly, also the lands of Charlesten alias Clonegewne, in the King's County, to the second daughter of Lord Viscount Morpeth, for and during her natural life, with remainder in tail male to her issue. I bequeath my several properties in Michael's-lane, Fordham's-alley, the Coombe-school-house-lane, and Burr-court, all in Dublin, and Burgagemore, co. Wicklow, to Mrs. Bernard, wife of Thomas Bernard, of Castle Bernard, in the King's County, for her life, and to her issue in tail male; in case of no issue, to my own right heirs. I bequeath the lands of Killconnell, co. Kilkenny, to Henry Lewis, my particular old friend, and also my horses, furniture, plate, carriages, &c., for his natural life, with the remainder to my own right heirs. Dated Sept. 14, 1822." Mr. Meredyth was in his 34th year.

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Page 296, column 2, line 11, *for* 1761, *read* 1641.—P. 304, l. 18, *for* me *read* be.—P. 308, l. 41, *for* Bazilians *read* Brazilians.—P. 358, l. 16 from bottom, *for* Arcopa *read* Atropa.—P. 454, col. 2, l. 13 from bottom, *read* "o'er-shadow'd."—P. 490, col. 1, l. 31, *for* rebels *read* loyalists.—P. 505, l. 31, *for* Rogiomontanus *read* Regiomontanus.—P. 523, l. 28, *for* Burhadad *read* Ben-hadad.—P. 542, l. 28, *for* hume *read* home.—P. 548, col. 1, line 4 from bottom, *read* strains.

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